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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Hugh S. Hanna, Editor



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This Issue in Brief

Life insurance, designed primarily for wage earners and others of low income, has been in effect in Massachusetts for almost 30 years, under a system by which the mutual savings banks of the State are empowered to establish insurance departments, under public supervision. The history, operating practices, and accomplishments of this system are described in a report based upon a comprehensive field investigation directed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Page 291.

Old-age pensions were being paid in 25 States and 2 Territories at the end of 1934. There were 236,205 pensioners on the roll on December 31, for whose care \$32,313,515 was expended during the year. These figures represent an increase of 104 percent in number of pensioners and of 23 percent in disbursements as compared with the preceding year. Benefits averaged \$14.69 per month as compared with \$19.34 in 1933; they ranged in the various States from 69 cents to \$26.08. Page 303.

The maximum 40-hour working week as a subject for possible international agreement was discussed at length at the Conference of the International Labor Organization held in June last at Geneva, Switzerland. More than 50 countries, including the United States for the first time, were officially represented at this meeting. The Conference approved the general principle of a limited work week, but withheld decision on its application to specific industries (except in one case) until the 1936 Conference. Page 327.

Average earnings per hour in various industries in the United States, exclusive of agriculture, were 12 percent higher in 1934 than in 1933, but still were below the high figures of the late twenties. Using 1913 as a base of 100, the index of average hourly earnings reached a peak of 233 in 1929, dropped steadily to 178 in 1933, and rose to 200 in 1934. Page 429.

The National Labor Relations Board of July 1935 was created primarily for the purpose of handling disputes involving the question of collective bargaining. The creative act itself specifies certain kinds of activities on the part of employers as constituting "unfair labor practices." The Board is given broad powers of decision and investigation, but any person aggrieved by a final order of the Board may obtain a review of such order from any circuit court of appeals. Page 369.

The National Youth Administration was established by President Roosevelt in June last to initiate and administer a program in behalf of

the unemployed young people who are most seriously affected by the depression. The new agency is to be headed by a National Advisory Committee, including representatives of labor, business, agriculture, education, and youth. It is estimated that the various forms of educational aid contemplated under this program will cost approximately \$50,000,000 during the next year. Page 346.

One out of every 5 gainful workers was unemployed in a group of 11 cities in the State of Washington in December 1934, according to a house-to-house survey made under the direction of the Washington Emergency Relief Administration. More than 50 percent of these jobless people were 40 years of age or over and 19 percent were 15 to 24 years of age. Approximately 22 percent had been unemployed for 1 year or more and 13.6 percent for 2 years or more. Page 349.

Sales of more than 15½ million dollars during 1934 were reported by 9 regional cooperative wholesale societies. Their net gain on this business was \$311,293, of which \$120,884 was returned to member societies in patronage refunds and \$24,967 was paid in interest on share capital. Since 1930 these societies have returned in interest and dividends the sum of \$903,947. There were 1,334 local cooperative societies which were affiliated with the wholesales in 1934, and 349 other societies which were not members but made their wholesale purchases through the central organizations. Page 364.

Collective trade agreements are now enforceable as law in Alberta and Ontario, as well as in the Province of Quebec, which was a pioneer in enacting this form of legislation in Canada. The recent industrial standards acts of Alberta and Ontario are designed not only to promote the setting up of standards of wages and working hours in all industries except mining and agriculture, but to enable the Lieutenant Governors in Council of these respective Provinces to declare any written agreement as to wages and hours binding for not more than a year. Page 405.

Domestic service, as an occupation for women, has been actively promoted by the German Government as a part of its policy to remove women from industrial and professional pursuits and thus release jobs for unemployed men. In pursuance of this policy efforts have been made to influence families to employ domestic servants and to create a supply of capable domestic servants. Page 362.

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Massachusetts System of Savings-Bank Life Insurance¹

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LIFE insurance, to a considerable extent, performs a function identical with the function performed by the various measures of social insurance with which public opinion is so much concerned at the present time. It does not seem inaccurate to assert that life insurance is itself one form of social insurance.

Origin and Purpose of the System

THE Massachusetts system of savings-bank life insurance was enacted into law by the legislature of that State in the year 1907. It was a direct result of the investigations made in 1905 and 1906 into the shortcomings and inadequacies of the operation of the life-insurance business as then carried on. Among the aims of the legislation were the following: (a) To eliminate what were regarded as unnecessarily high costs due to the sale of insurance by agents; (b) to make it possible for policyholders to obtain such privileges as cash surrender, loans, extended insurance, and paid-up insurance at an earlier period and under more advantageous conditions than were generally common in the case of life insurance as sold by the private companies; (c) to eliminate the possibility of overselling insurance and thereby to decrease the proportion of lapsed policies; (d) to provide life insurance under such conditions that its sale would not increase the profits of private individuals conducting the business.

¹ This article is a summary of Bulletin No. 615 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics: The Massachusetts System of Savings-Bank Life Insurance, to be published in the near future.

Supervision and Administration

UNDER the Massachusetts system of savings-bank life insurance the mutual savings banks of Massachusetts are empowered to establish insurance departments. In order to do this, however, they must first secure the approval of the Commissioner of Insurance and the Commissioner of Banks of the Commonwealth. The operation of the insurance departments of the savings banks are thereafter subject to the supervision and control of these two commissioners. The supervision exercised by the Commissioner of Insurance is similar to that exercised by him over the operation of private insurance companies functioning in the State. The insurance department of each bank must be operated independently of its savings department as far as this can be accomplished. The books and assets of the two departments are kept separate, and their business operations are independent of each other. The executive direction of both departments of a savings bank is, however, in the hands of the bank's board of trustees and of its executive officers. To this extent there is common control of the two departments. The insurance department of each bank is under the direction and general guidance of the Division of Savings Bank Life Insurance, of the State Department of Banking and Insurance. The Division employs actuaries and medical examiners, as well as a general staff whose function is to direct the operations of the savings-bank insurance system as a whole.

Agencies

THE Whitman Savings Bank, in June 1908, established the first insurance department under the law. Four other banks joined the system between 1908 and 1912, 6 between 1923 and 1925, 11 between 1929 and 1931, and 2 more in 1934, making a total of 23 savings banks.

Applications for insurance are made not only to the savings banks directly, but also to a large number of agencies of various kinds which are scattered throughout the State. In August 1934, insurance could be applied for at the issuing banks themselves or at their branches; together these numbered 30. Besides these there were 103 agency banks or their branches, which served the issuing banks directly. Insurance could be applied for at 180 agencies operated by employers in the State, generally for the purpose of taking the applications and collecting premiums from their own employees. Fourteen credit unions acted as agencies, as did seven other establishments, including among them settlement houses, boys' clubs, schools, and several private individuals. These various agencies, 334 in number, were to be found in all but three of the counties of the State.

The usual procedure for taking out insurance is for the issuing bank or agency to assist in filling out the application, which is then taken

to the local medical examiner. The latter sends the application with his report to the State medical director. If the application is approved it is then sent to the bank, which issues the policy. Agencies which receive applications for savings-bank life insurance usually also collect the premiums, all except employers' agencies receiving for this service a fee of 2 percent of the premiums collected.

Kinds of Insurance and Maximum Sold

THE insurance departments of the savings banks sell all the usual types of ordinary insurance policies and annuity contracts. Thus, one may obtain straight life insurance, endowment insurance, limited-payment life insurance, term insurance, and group insurance. A varied assortment of annuity contracts is also available. Industrial, or weekly premium, insurance of the usual type is not sold. No person may buy more than \$1,000 of insurance and \$200 in annuity from any one insurance bank. He may, however, buy the maximum insurance and annuity from each bank in the system if he is capable of satisfying the usual requirements. Since 23 savings banks sell insurance, one individual may thus hold life-insurance policies totaling \$23,000 in amount and annuity contracts yielding a total annuity of \$4,600 per year. Only residents of Massachusetts or persons regularly employed in the State may buy such insurance. If such persons, after having bought policies, move to another State or to a foreign country, they may continue to hold their policies under essentially the same conditions as those which would operate if they continued to reside within the State.

The Policyholders

SAVINGS-BANK life insurance is held to a great extent by workers and others receiving low incomes. An analysis of the occupations of applicants for savings-bank life insurance from November 1, 1929, to June 30, 1934, indicates that approximately 50 percent of the applicants were wage earners, clerical workers, or farmers, 12 percent were from the professional and business classes, 25 percent were homemakers and students, and 13 percent could not be definitely classified in any of the three foregoing groups. It seems not unreasonable to assume that a large proportion of those classified as homemakers and students and as "doubtful" come from low-income groups. On the basis of this assumption it appears that well over half of all applicants come within this category. The classification of farmers along with wage earners is not important in this connection, since their number is negligible in the whole group. Furthermore, the classification of professional and business applicants includes school teachers, who have generally constituted one-quarter or more of this class, and who are not as a rule recipients of large incomes.

Another indication of the economic status of those who hold savings-bank policies is the fact that during 3 months of 1934 for which records were available only 4.45 percent of the total number of applicants for savings-bank insurance sought as much as \$5,000 or more of insurance, and only 2.20 percent applied for as much as \$6,000 or more.

Selling Methods

THE savings banks employ no agents or solicitors for the purpose of selling insurance directly, and no commissions are paid to anyone for the sale. Two persons called "instructors" are, however, employed by the Division of Savings Bank Life Insurance to promote the sale of insurance. The function of these instructors is to visit industrial establishments in the State at the request of employers, and to acquaint workers with the advantages of savings-bank life insurance. These instructors receive salaries from the Division itself, and are not under the direction or control of the banks. Their entire responsibility is to the Division of Savings Bank Life Insurance. In many cases their activities result in the establishment of an employer's agency which receives applications for insurance and transmits them, as well as premiums, to a particular issuing bank. In other cases workers interested in savings-bank life insurance as a result of their employer's activities make applications and pay premiums directly to an issuing or agency bank rather than to an employer's agency. By and large, however, savings-bank life insurance is bought directly from the savings banks by persons who go or apply by mail to the banks for the purpose.

Payment of Premiums

PREMIUMS may be paid to the banks monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. No provision is made for the payment of weekly premiums. It is a common practice for policyholders to make regular deposits with a savings bank and to authorize the bank to turn over to its insurance department, or, in case it is not an issuing bank, to the insurance department of another bank, amounts equal to the regular premiums due on their insurance as they become payable. The banks have worked out a number of plans which combine savings and insurance and which are attractive to persons desiring to put aside at regular intervals sums which provide them not only with insurance protection but also with a reserve of savings against which they may draw on occasion. The premiums charged for various types of insurance and annuities are established by the Division of Savings Bank Life Insurance, and are uniform for all the banks. The dividends to the policyholders differ, however, from bank to bank, depending upon the success of each bank's insurance operations.

Amount of Insurance in Force

IN 1923 the insurance and annuities in force with the savings banks amounted to \$25,678,000. Five years later the figure had risen to \$57,837,000, and in 1933 to \$93,187,000. At the end of 1934 the total amount in force was in excess of \$100,000,000. At the end of June 1935 the amount had increased to \$107,300,000. In the year 1933 there were 4 Massachusetts insurance companies and 8 companies chartered in other States, each of which had in force in the State of Massachusetts more ordinary insurance than the entire savings-bank insurance system. There were in that year 47 organizations selling ordinary life insurance in the State of Massachusetts. In terms of the combined outstanding policies, the banks, as a whole, ranked thirteenth in amount of insurance in force among the organizations selling life insurance in the State. Ten years earlier, in 1923, they had ranked twenty-second among the 31 organizations then operating.

Insurance at Low Cost

THE cost to the policyholder of ordinary life insurance sold by the savings banks is lower than that of ordinary insurance sold by the private companies. The relatively low cost of savings-bank insurance is due to a return, the policyholders, of dividends in excess of those usually paid by the private companies. These relatively high dividends have been due to very low expenses of operation, to highly favorable mortality ratios, and to returns on invested assets higher than usual among the private insurance companies.

Expenses of Operation

A COMPARISON of expense ratios for the banks and the private companies indicates the low operating expenses of the savings-bank insurance system. The ratios between expenses of operation and premium income for the insurance departments of the banks, for ordinary insurance sold by the private companies, and for industrial insurance, have been as follows in recent years:

	<i>Savings-bank ordinary insurance, percent</i>	<i>Private ordinary insurance, percent</i>	<i>Private industrial insurance, percent</i>
1922.....	7.73	19.88	32.33
1927.....	4.55	18.82	27.64
1932.....	5.18	15.44	22.02
1933.....	5.00	14.14	22.77

The above ratios, however, for the years prior to 1927, include the expenses of operating the Division of Savings Bank Life Insurance in the State House, which were paid, not by the insurance departments of the banks, but by the Commonwealth itself. Since that

year an increasing proportion of the expenses of the Division has been repaid to the State by the banks. In 1933 the banks paid all but 15 percent of the expenses incurred by the Division. Beginning in 1934 the entire expenses of operating the whole system, both those of the banks directly and of the Division, have been borne by the insurance departments of the banks. The gradual assumption of the entire burden of expenses by the banks has not resulted in an important increase of the ratio between the expenses of operation and premium income. In 1934, when the banks were paying all the expenses of the Division, the ratio of expenses to premium income for the system as a whole actually declined to 4.84 percent.

The most important factor explaining the great difference between the relative expenses of operation of the banks and of ordinary insurance companies is the fact that savings-bank insurance is sold without the use of an agency system entailing especially large expenditures in the form of salaries and commissions. Data are available showing the ratio of commissions and salaries to total income in the case of four insurance companies which sell both ordinary insurance and industrial insurance. Information is also available showing the ratio of salaries to total income for the insurance departments of the banks. In the year 1921 the savings-bank ratio was 3.74 percent. It was 2.81 percent in 1926, and 2.32 percent in 1931. In the case of the ordinary insurance departments of the four companies the ratios of salaries and commissions to total income during the same years were 13.53 percent, 11.39 percent, and 10.72 percent, respectively. In the case of the industrial insurance departments the ratios were 24.80 percent, 21.62 percent, and 15.76 percent, respectively. The average salary ratio of the insurance departments of the banks over the period 1909 to 1931 was 2.27 percent. In the case of the four companies the average ratio of salaries and commissions to total incomes for the period 1915 to 1931 was 11.88 percent in the case of the ordinary insurance departments and 20.40 percent in the case of the industrial insurance departments. Thus the ratio of salaries and commissions to total income over the period was on the average somewhat more than 5 times as high in the case of ordinary insurance and about 9 times as high in the case of industrial insurance as the ratio of salaries to total income in the case of the insurance departments of the savings banks.

Mortality Experience

A SECOND reason for the lower cost of savings-bank life insurance is that the system has enjoyed a more favorable mortality experience than that of the insurance companies. The ratios of actual to expected mortality losses for the insurance departments of the banks,

and for the ordinary and industrial departments of the companies have been as follows in recent years:

	<i>Savings-bank insurance, percent</i>	<i>Private ordinary insurance, percent</i>	<i>Private industrial insurance, percent</i>
1922-----	45. 36	53. 68	65. 42
1927-----	43. 74	53. 78	63. 88
1932-----	39. 85	63. 10	55. 72
1933-----	36. 77	63. 31	56. 25

There has been no year since the existence of the savings-bank insurance system in which the mortality ratios of the banks have not been below those for all ordinary and industrial insurance sold by the private companies considered together.

It has been commonly asserted that the favorable mortality experience of the savings banks has been due to the fact that the system itself is comparatively young and that therefore there is a larger proportion of young persons among the policyholders than is the case with the older insurance companies; and furthermore, since such a considerable proportion of the policyholders have only recently entered the system, that the favorable effect of the medical examinations is still being felt. It cannot be doubted that in general, other things being equal, the presence of a larger proportion of young and new policyholders would normally lead to a lower ratio of actual to expected mortality losses, and that this factor must be held accountable in part for the relatively favorable mortality experience of the savings banks. It is clear, however, that this is not the only important factor.

Probably the most important influence aside from the age composition of the body of policyholders is the fact that as a general rule the savings-bank policyholders are better insurance risks than those of private companies. One reason for this is the fact that since savings-bank insurance is sold without the intercession of insurance agents whose income depends upon the amount of insurance they sell, it is probable that a larger proportion of insurance is sold to persons who are more desirable risks. Since the method of paying agents for selling industrial, or weekly premium, insurance places an especially weighty inducement upon these agents to get policyholders to take out as much insurance as possible, and since the applicant for industrial insurance is accepted without a preliminary medical examination, the likelihood of overselling less desirable risks is even greater in the case of industrial insurance than it is in the case of ordinary insurance.

Another factor to be considered in accounting for the relatively favorable mortality experience of the savings banks is that their policies are as a rule held by persons of low or moderate incomes. Both the law itself and the operations of the savings-bank insurance system

encourage the purchase of insurance by workers and others who receive small incomes. It is generally agreed that a policyholder who has a policy of many thousands of insurance is not as a rule as good an insurance risk as is a small policyholder. Even though a large number of persons holding ordinary policies with the private companies may possess insurance in amounts not in excess of \$5,000 or \$10,000, one bad risk representing a policy of \$150,000 would be as important in increasing the ratio of actual to expected mortality losses as would risks of the identical type representing 15 policyholders each carrying \$10,000 of insurance. Under the savings-bank system it is impossible for any one person to hold more than a total of \$23,000 of insurance in all the banks combined. The banks, appealing as they do to workers, teachers, and other persons in the small-income groups, avoid the unfavorable effect upon the mortality ratio of a relatively small number of large bad risks.

A third factor deserving of mention is the fact that, especially in recent years, savings-bank life insurance has been sold to workers in modern industrial establishments. The fact that in these plants the health of the workers is likely to be safeguarded to a greater extent than is the case with backward industrial establishments has probably resulted in the entrance into the savings-bank insurance system of a considerable number of wage-earning policyholders who are excellent insurance risks.

Earnings on Investments

A THIRD reason for the lower cost of savings-bank life insurance is the fact that the insurance departments have generally received a higher rate of return on their invested assets than have the insurance companies. The rates of return earned by the insurance departments of the banks and by the private insurance companies have in recent years been as follows:

	<i>Savings bank insur- ance, percent</i>	<i>Private insurance com- panies, percent</i>
1922.....	5.62	5.29
1927.....	5.25	5.02
1932.....	5.02	4.65
1933.....	4.67	4.25

Differences of the kind shown above, between the rates earned on the assets of the companies and on those of the banks, have existed for many years.

The reasons for this difference are to be sought essentially in the nature of the investments made by the insurance departments of the banks and by the companies. As a general rule there is no great difference between the limitations placed by law upon the kinds of property in which the two types of insurance establishments may invest their

funds. The only important exception to this statement is the fact that whereas the mutual savings banks of Massachusetts may invest only in real estate and mortgages within the State the companies may make such investments anywhere in the United States. Data on the proportion of assets invested in various types of property by the banks and by the companies indicate that only three items are of importance, namely, mortgages, bonds, and policy loans. Savings banks have in general invested a greater proportion of their funds in mortgages and a smaller proportion in bonds and policy loans than the companies. There is no reason to suppose that the investments in policy loans by the insurance companies have yielded a smaller rate of return than those of the banks. Nor is it possible to determine upon the basis of the available evidence that the banks' investments in bonds have been in general more profitable than those of the companies. The evidence seems to indicate, however, that the banks' investments in real estate mortgages have probably been more remunerative in recent years than have those of the companies. The latter have invested large funds in agricultural property in the South and West. They have also put much money into great buildings situated in large cities. The fact that the savings banks are not permitted to invest in real estate outside of Massachusetts has prevented them from lending money on agricultural property in those parts of the country in which, since 1920, agriculture has been least prosperous. Furthermore, to a considerable extent the investments of the banks in mortgages on urban real estate have been confined to loans based upon relatively small business and residential properties in the communities, most of them of comparatively small population, in which the banks are situated. It should be stated, however, that the reduction in earnings on investments which has taken place in recent years has affected the savings banks as well as the private companies.

Aid from the State

THE low cost of savings-bank insurance has sometimes been credited to the existence of so-called "subsidies" which enable the policy-holders to escape the full cost of carrying their policies. One of these came from the taxpayers of the State, the expenses of the Division of Savings Bank Life Insurance being paid for many years out of State funds. In 1929 a measure was passed providing for a progressive increase in the reimbursement by the banks to the State of the expenses incurred by the Division. In 1933, the insurance departments of the banks met 85 percent of the Division's expenditures and since that year they have paid its entire costs.

During the entire period from 1907 to 1933 the net expenditures of the State amounted to \$551,146. This sum was 2.18 percent of the total premium income of the savings-bank insurance system for

the period. In recent years, as the banks have met a larger and larger proportion of the total costs of operating the system, there has been no substantial increase in their ratios of expense to premium income. In 1927 the ratio, considering only the actual expenses paid by the insurance departments of the banks and not including the expenses met by the State itself, was 4.55 percent; in 1929 it was 4.63 percent; in 1931, 4.97 percent; and in 1933, 5.00 percent. If one computes the ratio of expenses to premium income by including both the direct expenses paid by the banks and the unreimbursed expenditures by the State, the figures for the same years are as follows: 1927, 6.49 percent; 1929, 5.85 percent; 1931, 5.57 percent; 1933, 5.12 percent. The evidence thus indicates that the subsidy from the taxpayers cannot have been a factor of importance in bringing about a low cost of savings-bank life insurance. Such a subsidy, since it is no longer in effect, obviously has nothing to do with the present low cost of such insurance.

Massachusetts Savings Bank Insurance League

A SECOND "subsidy" to which the low cost of savings-bank insurance has often been credited has consisted of the expenditures incurred by the Massachusetts Savings Bank Insurance League to promote the sale of savings-bank insurance. The league was formed prior to the passage of the insurance law to create a public opinion favorable to its enactment, and ever since then it has conducted activities favorable to the extension of savings-bank insurance. First-hand examination of the detailed financial records of the league for the period from 1908 to 1933 indicates that its expenditures in behalf of savings-bank insurance have not equaled as much as 1 percent of the premium income of the whole system.

Depositors and Policyholders

IT HAS been asserted that the most important form of "subsidy" to the policyholders that accounts for the low cost of insurance has been the failure of the insurance departments of many of the banks to pay their fair share of the joint expenses of the banks. In other words, it has been said that the deposit departments of the banks have actually been paying more than their proper share of joint expenses, especially salaries and rents, and have thus compelled the depositors of the savings banks to subsidize the policyholders.

It is true that a number of the insurance departments, especially in their early years, have not contributed to the payment of salaries and rents, and also that in several cases in which they have been credited with some contribution the amounts have been so small as to be obviously less than the share they should equitably have borne. As late as 1934 one bank paid neither salaries nor rent and six others paid no rent. An analysis of the operations of both the savings departments and the insurance departments of all the banks in the

system during the year 1933 does not, however, justify the general conclusion that savings-bank policyholders have been subsidized by the depositors.

It was necessary to find some criterion which could be used as an equitable basis for distributing joint expenses of the various banks between the two departments. Such an investigation had to be confined to the actual records available. After considering numerous possibilities the respective ledger assets of the insurance and savings departments of each bank were taken as the basis upon which to distribute joint costs. The inadequacies of the criterion of ledger assets were fully recognized, but in the absence of any better basis for analysis this test was used. As a result of using such assets as the basis for the proper distribution of expenses, it was found that 8 banks failed by a combined total of \$1,751 to assign to their insurance departments their "proper" share of the total expenses. On the basis of this same criterion, however, 13 banks were found to have charged to their insurance departments \$38,390 more than would otherwise have been required. On this basis, therefore, it appears that as far as the system as a whole is concerned the insurance departments of the banks have paid \$36,639 more than their "proper" share of joint salaries and rents.

Taxes

THE low costs of savings-bank life insurance have been partly attributed to the fact that the insurance companies, which pay both State and Federal taxes, have borne a larger burden of taxes than have the insurance departments of the savings banks, which are exempt from the payment of a Federal income tax. Not only do the insurance companies pay Federal income taxes, but they are also required to pay various fees from which savings banks are exempt. Over the period from 1908 to 1933 the insurance departments of the banks paid slightly less than one-half of 1 percent of their premium income in taxes. This proportion rose in later years, the average paid for the years 1930 to 1933 being six-tenths of 1 percent of their premium income. During the years 1923 to 1933 the insurance companies chartered by the State of Massachusetts paid to all the jurisdictions taxing them or requiring the payment of fees an amount equal to 1.92 percent of their premium income. The amount so paid by all insurance companies operating in Massachusetts was 2.09 percent of premium income.

The difference in the tax burden is thus approximately 1½ percent of premium income.

Terms of Policies

THE terms of savings-bank insurance policies are, in general, more favorable to the policyholders than are those of the insurance com-

panies. The banks pay cash surrender values if a policy has been in force for 6 months, and in some cases even earlier. The private companies do not as a rule pay cash surrender values on ordinary insurance until after the second year. Such values are generally available to industrial policyholders only after policies have been in force for 10 years. The banks make loans on policies after they have been in effect for 1 year. In the case of ordinary policies sold by the companies, loans are not available as a rule until after the second year. They are available at no time to industrial policyholders. In case the insured discontinues the payment of premiums on a savings-bank policy at any time after 6 months, he is entitled to receive a policy of paid-up insurance or of extended insurance. Such privileges are generally not available to ordinary policyholders in the private companies until after the second year. They are not generally available to industrial policyholders until after 3 years. As an offset to these advantages is the privilege available, by paying a small extra premium, to ordinary policyholders in private companies, of having their insurance continued in force without further payment of premiums in cases of disability, a privilege which is not contained in savings-bank policies. Furthermore, such disability provisions are available to industrial policyholders in private companies without the payment of any extra premium. Similarly, while the ordinary policyholder with a private company may have incorporated in his policy, by paying an extra premium, a provision for the payment of double indemnity in the case of accidental death, such a provision is not contained in any of the savings-bank policies. It is generally included in industrial policies without the payment of an extra premium.

Lapses of Insurance

THE lapse ratios of savings-bank insurance are unusually low. During the period 1908 to 1931 the average ratios of insurance lapsed to new insurance written were 2.6 percent in the case of savings-bank insurance, 21 percent in the case of ordinary insurance purchased from the private companies, and 54.5 percent in the case of industrial insurance. During the same period the ratios between the amount of insurance lapsed and the amount of insurance terminated were 12.9 percent in the case of the savings banks, 38.3 percent in the case of ordinary insurance, and 73.5 percent in the case of industrial insurance. The favorable lapse experience of the savings banks may be accounted for by the fact (1) that insurance can be surrendered for cash after it has been in force only 6 months or even earlier; (2) that nonforfeiture privileges are available at the end of 6 months; (3) that loans are available after 1 year; and (4) that savings-bank insurance is not likely to be oversold.

Experience Under State Old-Age Pension Acts in 1934

By FLORENCE E. PARKER, of the BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

THE greatest territorial expansion, in terms of actual effectiveness of the system, yet experienced since the introduction of the public pension system in the United States occurred during 1934. At the end of the year pension systems were in actual operation in the whole or part of 25 States and 2 Territories, including within their borders 56 percent of the total population of the United States. At the end of the previous year old-age benefits were being paid in only 17 States and 1 Territory, having 32 percent of the population. The number of paying counties increased during 1934 from 350 (45 percent of the total counties in States having pensions) to 924 (64 percent). This was due mainly to the putting into force of the State-wide systems in Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. At the close of 1934, 11 systems were in State-wide operation, as compared with only 4 in 1933. Within States where the systems were operative in greater or less degree in both years, the pension plan was extended to 48 additional counties, the number rising from 350 to 398. Thirty-four of the new pension counties, however, were in one State—Minnesota—where the act became mandatory at the beginning of 1934.

The acts of Kentucky and West Virginia remained without effect in 1934 as in 1933, while the Maine law, passed in 1933, could not be enforced because of the legislature's failure to provide funds.

Of the 30 acts on the statute books in 1934, only 7 were optional with the counties, and 2 of these voluntary plans were inoperative. In the "optional" States, counties having the plan in effect included only 48.2 percent of the population. In the "mandatory" States, on the other hand, the coverage was 93.5 percent.

More than twice as many persons received old-age assistance in 1934 as in the previous year, the number having risen from 115,547 to 236,205. The financial outlay, however, increased at a much smaller rate than the number of pensioners. Expenditures rose from \$26,167,017 in 1933 to \$32,313,515 in 1934, an increase of only 23 percent as against 104 percent in number of beneficiaries. The inevitable result was a marked decrease in the average monthly pension for all States combined, the rate falling from \$19.34 to \$14.69, or 24 percent. To a considerable extent this was due to the small allowances paid in the new pension States. In States having the system in both years the average pension fell only 1.7 percent.

Although individual pensions were reported equaling or even (in two instances) exceeding the maximum allowable under the State law, the average monthly allowances paid in even the most liberal States were only about two-thirds of the legal maximum. They ranged in the different States from 69 cents in North Dakota to \$26.08 in Massachusetts. Six States paid pensions amounting to \$20 or more per month, but 14 paid less than \$10. The amount of the pension is theoretically based upon the need and circumstances of the pensioner. It is known, however, that many counties have simply divided the available funds equally among the pensioners without regard to individual requirements. In large part this is undoubtedly due to the fact that in many jurisdictions funds have been so inadequate as to make impossible the payment of even subsistence benefits to any considerable number of persons.

Upon the basis of the data reported, it appears that State-aided systems are relatively the most generous, with State systems next in order. In 1934 the smallest allowances were provided in States in which the whole cost was borne by the county treasury. Average allowances under the State systems increased 12.2 percent from 1933 to 1934. Under the other two types of plans they declined—0.8 percent under the State-aided plans and 9.3 percent under the county systems. In 1934, 49.8 percent of the money spent for pensions was contributed by the counties and 50.2 percent by the States.

With the pension roll increasing and the funds either actually decreasing or increasing at an appreciably lower rate than the pensioners, the financing of the pension plans continued in 1934 to be the chief problem facing legislators and pension authorities. The special taxes, such as per capita and property taxes, imposed by some of the newer acts seem not to have fulfilled the hopes of their proponents. Of the State systems with such financing provisions (Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming) only one—that of Iowa—had sufficient revenue to pay allowances of as much as \$10 per month, and in 2 of the States the benefits averaged less than \$5. In Iowa the act did not go into full force until July 1, 1935; benefits were paid, beginning in November 1934, only in especially urgent cases. It appears that the most adequate support is accorded to the pension system in States where the cost is met from the general funds of the State, rather than from the proceeds of a special levy. The actual collections from such special taxes frequently fall far below the estimated yield and the pension plan, of course, suffers accordingly.

The cost per capita of population averaged 60 cents in 1934, ranging in the various States from 2 cents in Michigan to \$1.24 in Colorado. Alaska had a per capita cost of \$1.83.

Judged by the three criteria of coverage, benefits, and proportion of persons of pensionable age being cared for, the systems of Arizona, Massachusetts, and New York ranked highest in 1934. At the other end of the scale were those of Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, and Washington.

Scope of Study

THE above findings were disclosed by the regular annual survey of pension experience which has been conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics since 1928. This 1934 study covered all of the 30 States having legislation providing for assistance to aged needy persons. In the majority of States the information was obtained through the cooperation of State officials, but in jurisdictions having county-financed plans and requiring no report to any State office,¹ the data were obtained from the individual counties. Reports were obtained for 1,393 (96 percent) of the 1,445 counties in the 30 States. It is believed that the data here presented give an accurate and generally complete picture of the situation in all of the States, with two exceptions: Because of conflicting reports from State and county sources, which could not be reconciled, only an approximation of the expenditures in Colorado could be made. In Massachusetts, one of the most important pension States, complete reports of disbursements do not become available until more than a year after the close of any calendar year, and the Bureau was therefore compelled to use the 1933 figure; average weekly benefits were, however, available and were used in the comparisons of average benefits in the various States.

Pension Situation in 1934

SUMMARY data showing the operations in the various States in 1934 are given in table 1.

¹ Arizona, Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Table 1.—Summary of Operations Under Old-Age Pension Acts, 1934

State	Year of passage of act	Counties in State		Counties having pension systems		
		Total	Number reported for	Number at end of 1934	Number of pensioners at end of 1934	Amount paid in pensions, 1934
Arizona	1933	14	12	12	1,820	\$427,527
California	1929	58	58	57	19,619	¹ 4,288,508
Colorado	1933 ²	63	63	63	³ 10,098	⁴ 1,256,190
Delaware	1931	3	3	3	1,583	193,231
Idaho	1931	44	44	32	1,712	138,440
Indiana	1933	92	92	89	23,533	⁵ 1,134,250
Iowa	1934	99	99	99	⁶ 8,300	⁷ 220,000
Kentucky	1926	120	120			
Maine	1933	16	16			
Maryland	1927	24	24	⁸ 2	267	65,228
Massachusetts	1930	⁹ 14	⁹ 14	⁹ 14	¹⁰ 21,473	¹¹ 5,628,492
Michigan	1933	83	83	56	3,557	103,180
Minnesota	1929	87	77	40	4,425	¹² 577,635
Montana	1923	56	56	¹³ 44	2,780	177,426
Nebraska	1933	93	80	24	926	13,577
Nevada	1925 ¹⁴	17	13	2	7	1,552
New Hampshire	1931	10	10	10	1,483	311,829
New Jersey	1931	21	21	20	¹¹ 401	1,773,320
New York	1930	62	62	62	51,834	12,650,828
North Dakota	1933	53	53	53	3,914	24,259
Ohio	1933	88	88	88	36,543	¹⁵ 1,434,416
Oregon	1933	36	36	35	¹⁶ 6,525	¹⁶ 639,296
Pennsylvania	1933	67	67	67	18,261	¹⁷ 386,717
Utah	1929	29	20	8	902	86,416
Washington	1933	39	30	12	1,588	103,408
West Virginia	1931	55	55			
Wisconsin	1925	71	71	8	² 127	459,146
Wyoming	1929	23	18	17	719	82,732
Continental United States		1,437	1,385	917	235,397	32,177,603
Alaska	1929 ¹⁸	¹⁹ 4	¹⁹ 4	¹⁹ 4	454	108,485
Hawaii	1933	4	4	3	354	27,427
Grand total		1,445	1,393	924	236,205	32,313,515

¹ Approximate; estimated on basis of State disbursements (about one-half).² Year of present act; original act passed in 1927.³ 55 counties.⁴ Estimated on basis of returns by individual counties and report of State disbursements.⁵ 11 months ending Nov. 5, 1934.⁶ 4,589 actually on roll Dec. 31, 1931; others put on roll later, payments being retroactive to Nov. 1, 1934.⁷ Estimated; last 2 months of 1934 only.⁸ 1 county and city of Baltimore.⁹ But system is on a city-and-town, not county, basis.¹⁰ As of Mar. 31, 1935.¹¹ Year ending Apr. 30, 1934.¹² 38 counties.¹³ Includes 1 county which ceased payment in November 1934.¹⁴ Year of present act; first act, passed in 1923, was repealed the same year.¹⁵ Last 6 months of 1934.¹⁶ 32 counties.¹⁷ Month of December 1934.¹⁸ Year of present act; original act passed in 1915.¹⁹ Number of judicial districts.

The Iowa act, passed in 1934, did not go into complete operation until July 1, 1935. The law provided, however, for an "emergency period" (from Nov. 1, 1934, to July 1, 1935) during which allowances might be made to care for the most needy cases. In case of applications made before November 1, 1934, which were approved at any time during the emergency period, the allowance became retroactive to that date. Thus the approval of such an application on, say, April 17, 1935, would entitle the applicant to the allowance for the months of November through March, as well as for the succeeding

months. At the end of 1934 there were 4,589 who had received allowances; between December 31 and the date of the State report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Mar. 11, 1935) the number of beneficiaries had risen to 8,300, all of whom had received their retro-active payments, and it was expected that even the latter figure would be increased.

The optional law of Kentucky, passed in 1926, is still inoperative. In 1934 the legislature passed an act providing for an amendment to the State constitution authorizing the legislature to "prescribe such laws as may be necessary for the granting and paying" of old-age pensions. The legislature directed that this act was to be submitted to the vote of the people at the next general election; the ballot of the 1934 election, however, did not include this measure.

In Maryland, for several years, the only part of the State in which pensions were being paid under the State act was the city of Baltimore. In 1933 a special State act made the system compulsory in Allegany County and payments began there in June 1934.²

The cost of the system in Nebraska is met by the counties, which are permitted to levy a per capita tax of 50 cents for the purpose of raising funds.² The act went into effect August 10, 1933, but most of the counties had already made their levy for funds for the year. The result was to suspend in those counties the operation of the act during 1934, as the court held that the pension levy could not lawfully be made except at the time of the general levy. Eighty of the 93 counties in the State have reported to the Bureau. Only 24 made payments under the act of 1934; of these 1 began payments in March, 1 in August, 2 in November, and 10 in December. Twenty-seven counties reported that payments began or were to begin early in 1935; these had more than 3,000 applications on file at the end of the year.

The State-wide, State-financed act of Pennsylvania became effective January 18, 1934, and the first payments were due December 1, 1934. So great was the number of applications that some of the counties were unable to complete their investigations in time to decide all of the cases by that date. In order not to penalize those whose cases were unfinished, their allowances once granted were made retro-active to December, if their applications were received before that time. A report received from the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare as of April 8, 1934, stated that 18,261 had at that time been put on the December pension roll. It was estimated that the funds appropriated would care for 31,000 persons and it was thought that within the next few weeks the roll would have increased to that number.

² New act passed in 1935 changes these provisions. See p. 332.

The Washington act was held by the court to be mandatory upon the counties and they were directed to provide whatever funds were necessary to put the law into effect.² In spite of this decision and the fact that some State aid was provided for by a later act, the reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that at the end of 1934—18 months after the law became effective—only 12 of the 39 counties were actually paying pensions. Four additional counties expected to begin the payment of old-age assistance in 1935.

Development Within Identical States, 1933 and 1934

COMPARING only the States in which the law was in effect in both 1933 and 1934 the latter year showed a gain of 48 counties and of more than 17,000 old people cared for. Over \$2,000,000 more was expended for pension purposes.

Among the industrial States the only outstanding change in the number of counties paying pensions in 1934 was the gain of 34 counties in Minnesota, in consequence of the coming into force of the mandatory provision of the act.³ Montana and Utah suffered a slight loss. In the remaining States the number of paying counties either remained unchanged or increased slightly.

In Montana, the oldest pension State, there were 44 counties which paid pensions at some time during 1934. One of these, however, discontinued payments in November, so that at the end of the year there were only 43 counties in which the system was in effect—a loss of 2 counties as compared with the end of the preceding year. Another county reported that it intended to discontinue the system. An additional county had stopped making cash allowances and was giving only grocery-store credit.

In all but three States the number of recipients of old-age assistance increased, in some States very markedly. The amount paid in benefits also rose in all but four States. In Nevada and Utah a decrease in disbursements was accompanied by a corresponding decrease in number of beneficiaries. In New York and Wyoming, however, the expenditures fell in spite of an increase in the pension roll.

The 1933 and 1934 operations are compared in table 2 for the 17 States in which the act was in effect in both years.

² New act passed in 1935 changes these provisions. See p. 332.

³ In 7 other counties applications were received and examined but no allowances were actually paid.

Table 2.—Number of Adopting Counties, Number of Pensioners, and Amount Paid in Pensions in Identical States, 1933 and 1934

State	Number of counties with system		Number of pensioners at end of—		Amount paid in pensions	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Arizona	12	12	1,624	1,820	\$170,512	\$427,527
California	57	57	14,604	19,619	3,502,000	4,288,508
Colorado	54	63	8,705	10,098	172,481	1,256,190
Delaware	3	3	1,586	1,583	188,740	193,231
Idaho	29	32	1,090	1,712	114,521	138,440
Maryland	1	2	141	267	50,217	65,228
Massachusetts	14	14	18,516	21,473	² 5,628,492	(³)
Minnesota	6	40	2,655	4,425	420,536	577,635
Montana	45	44	1,781	2,780	155,525	177,426
Nevada	2	2	23	7	3,320	1,552
New Hampshire	8	10	776	1,483	122,658	311,829
New Jersey	19	20	9,015	11,401	1,375,693	1,773,320
New York	62	62	51,106	51,834	13,592,080	12,650,828
Utah	9	8	930	902	95,599	86,416
Wisconsin	8	8	1,969	2,127	395,707	459,146
Wyoming	17	17	643	719	83,231	82,732
Total	346	394	115,164	132,250	26,071,312	22,490,008
Total, excluding Massachusetts	332	380	96,648	110,777	20,442,820	22,490,008
Alaska	4	4	383	454	95,705	108,485
Grand total	350	398	115,547	132,704	26,167,017	22,598,493

¹ 55 counties.² Year ending Apr. 30, 1934.³ No data.⁴ Includes 1 which ceased payment in September 1934.

Development Under Optional and Mandatory Laws, 1934

THE list of mandatory acts has grown longer with each successive year and that of optional laws shorter, as new mandatory acts have been passed and old voluntary ones amended to make them compulsory.

The voluntary systems in those States in which such systems were operative attained a coverage of 48.2 percent in 1934. Among the mandatory systems, on the other hand, the coverage was 93.5 percent. In 11 States the system was in State-wide operation at the end of 1934; at the end of 1933 only 4 States were in this class. State-wide operation, in itself, is not a satisfactory test of the efficacy of an act, however, as is attested by the situation in North Dakota where under a State-wide system benefits averaged only 69 cents a month.

Table 3.—Development of Pension Systems under Optional and Mandatory Acts, 1934

State and type of law	Population of State, 1930	Number of counties in State	Counties reporting pension system in 1934		
			Number	Population	Percent of State population
<i>Optional</i>					
Hawaii	368,336	4	3	312,190	84.8
Kentucky	2,614,589	120			
Maryland	1,631,526	24	2	883,972	54.2
Montana	537,606	56	44	383,845	71.4
Nevada	91,058	17	2	4,656	5.1
West Virginia	1,729,205	55			
Wisconsin	2,939,006	71	8	1,100,385	37.3
Total	9,911,326	347	59	2,685,048	348.2
<i>Mandatory</i>					
Alaska	59,278	4	4	59,278	100.0
Arizona	435,573	14	12	399,992	91.8
California	5,677,251	58	57	5,677,010	100.0
Colorado	1,035,791	63	63	1,035,791	100.0
Delaware	238,380	3	3	238,380	100.0
Idaho	445,032	44	32	346,948	78.0
Indiana	3,238,503	92	89	3,129,995	96.6
Iowa	2,470,939	99	99	2,470,939	100.0
Maine	797,423	16			
Massachusetts	4,249,614	14	14	4,249,614	100.0
Michigan	4,842,325	83	56	4,210,341	86.9
Minnesota	2,563,953	87	40	1,820,531	71.0
Nebraska	1,377,963	93	24	323,285	23.5
New Hampshire	465,203	10	10	465,293	100.0
New Jersey	4,041,334	21	20	3,970,525	98.2
New York	12,588,066	62	62	12,588,066	100.0
North Dakota	682,845	53	53	680,845	100.0
Ohio	6,646,697	88	88	6,646,697	100.0
Oregon	953,786	36	35	930,950	97.6
Pennsylvania	9,631,350	67	67	9,631,350	100.0
Utah	507,847	29	8	352,403	69.4
Washington	1,563,396	39	12	361,008	23.1
Wyoming	225,565	23	17	183,146	81.2
Total	64,736,204	1,098	865	59,772,287	93.5
Grand total	74,647,530	1,445	924	62,457,335	89.9

¹ State act optional; made compulsory for Allegany County by special act of 1933.² Became mandatory July 1, 1935.³ Not including States (Kentucky and West Virginia) in which acts were inoperative; if those States are included, percentage is 27.1.⁴ Not including State (Maine) in which act was inoperative; if that State is included, percentage is 92.3.

Size of Monthly Allowances

AVERAGE monthly allowances ranged in 1934 from 69 cents in North Dakota to \$26.08 in Massachusetts. In 14 jurisdictions the monthly average was less than \$10, in 21 less than \$20, and in only 6 was it \$20 or over. The average monthly payments in the important industrial States of California, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania were closely grouped in amount, with Massachusetts leading the others by from \$5 to \$6. New Jersey, another leading industrial State, has always paid pensions considerably below those of its neighbor, New York. Ohio, of course, was just getting its system under way and its experience is too short to permit judgment as to the liberality of the allowances.

In 16 States the actual pension was less than half and in the other States about two-thirds of the maximum permitted under the act.

The size of the pensions paid in 1933 and 1934, as compared with the maximum payable under the act, is shown in table 4.⁴

Table 4.—Average Pensions Paid in 1933 and 1934, as Compared with Those Allowable under Act

State	Maximum payable under act	Average monthly pension		Range of individual monthly grants, 1934
		1933	1934	
Arizona	\$30.00	\$9.01	\$19.57	\$5.00 to \$30.00.
California	30.41	21.50	20.21	(1).
Colorado	30.41	8.59	9.74	\$1.50 to \$30.00.
Delaware	25.00	9.79	9.91	(1).
Idaho	25.00	8.85	6.74	(1).
Indiana	15.00	—	4.50	(1).
Iowa	25.00	—	13.25	(1).
Maryland	30.41	29.90	22.64	\$5.00 to \$30.00.
Massachusetts	(2)	24.35	26.08	(1).
Michigan	30.00	—	9.99	(1).
Minnesota	30.41	13.20	10.97	\$3.00 to \$35.00.
Montana	25.00	7.28	5.32	(1).
Nebraska	20.00	—	1.22	\$2.00 to \$15.00.
Nevada	30.41	15.00	18.48	(1).
New Hampshire	32.50	13.17	17.51	(1).
New Jersey	30.41	14.97	14.87	(1).
New York	(2)	21.55	20.65	(1).
North Dakota	12.50	—	.69	(1).
Ohio	25.00	—	6.54	(1).
Oregon	30.00	—	8.16	(1).
Pennsylvania	30.00	—	21.18	(1).
Utah	25.00	8.56	7.98	\$2.00 to \$20.00.
Washington	30.00	—	5.43	\$4.00 to \$30.00.
Wisconsin	30.41	16.75	19.95	(1).
Wyoming	30.00	10.79	9.59	\$2.50 to \$35.00.
Average (weighted)	—	19.33	14.68	\$1.50 to \$35.00.
Alaska	35.00	20.82	25.00	(1).
Hawaii	15.00	—	7.06	(1).
Grand average (weighted)	—	19.34	14.69	—
Grand average, identical States (weighted)	—	19.34	19.00	—

¹ No data.

² No limit.

³ Men; women \$45.

Conspicuous because of their extremely low average allowances were the States of Indiana, Nebraska, and North Dakota. Regarding the situation in Indiana, where benefits averaged only \$4.50 per month, the State auditor reported that many of the counties expected to increase the allowances on January 1, 1934. In Nebraska the low benefits were due to the failure of the per capita tax as a source of revenue. North Dakota had the doubtful distinction both of setting in its law a maximum allowance which is the lowest in the United States (\$12.50 per month) and of paying the smallest average benefit in 1934 (69 cents). The allowances awarded averaged \$129.73 for the year. Inability to collect the \$2 per capita tax was given as the reason for the disparity between the amounts awarded and the amount actually paid.

⁴ For those States for which the data were obtained directly from the counties and those for which no average figure was supplied by the State official reporting, the averages given in the table somewhat understate the actual monthly amount. The average for such States was obtained by dividing the annual disbursements by the number of pensioners on the roll at the end of the year. Especially in State-wide systems the experience shows that the number on the roll tends to increase month by month, so that the pension list at the end of the year is greater than the 12-month average of the monthly list would be. A check for the States of California, New Jersey, and New York, for which monthly reports are available, shows that the average computed as above fell below the average of the monthly averages by 1 percent in New Jersey, 10 percent in California, and 13 percent in New York.

In February 1935, when the average pension in New York City was \$25.37, it was stated that 11.25 percent of the 23,492 pensioners were receiving \$36 or more per month.⁵

Theoretically, every allowance made is supposed to have been set after detailed consideration of the applicant's circumstances and needs. In some of the better systems, in which investigation is carried on by trained and efficient workers and the number of such workers is sufficient to allow adequate case work, the theory is put into practice. A budget, varying in cost according to prices in the various sections, is carefully worked out and the pension allowed is based upon this budget and the circumstances of the individual case. This procedure can by no means be called general, however, and in practice the allowances in many places are more apt to depend upon the availability of funds than upon the pensioner's needs. Many of the counties reporting to the Bureau made a flat allowance without regard to individual circumstances.

The data are rearranged in table 5 to show the size of allowances paid under the different types of pension systems.

Table 5.—Comparison of Benefits Paid under County, State-Aided, and State Systems in 1933 and 1934

State and type of system	Average monthly pension		State and type of system	Average monthly pension	
	1933	1934		1933	1934
<i>County systems</i>					
Hawaii		\$7.06			
Idaho	\$8.85	6.74			
Maryland	29.90	22.64			
Minnesota	13.20	10.97			
Montana	7.28	5.32			
Nebraska		1.22			
Nevada	15.00	18.48			
New Hampshire	13.17	17.51			
Oregon		8.16			
Utah	8.56	7.98			
Washington ¹		5.43			
Wyoming	10.79	9.59			
Average (weighted)	10.86	8.60			
Average, identical States (weighted)	10.86	9.85			
<i>State-aided systems</i>					
Arizona	9.01	19.57			
California	21.50	20.21			
Indiana		4.50			
Massachusetts	24.35	26.08			
New Jersey	14.97	14.87			
Average (weighted)			Average (weighted)	9.21	10.87
Average, identical States (weighted)			Average, identical States (weighted)	9.21	10.33
<i>State systems</i>					
Alaska			Alaska	20.82	25.00
Colorado			Colorado	8.59	9.74
Delaware			Delaware	9.79	9.91
Iowa			Iowa		13.25
Michigan			Michigan		9.99
North Dakota			North Dakota		.69
Ohio			Ohio		6.54
Pennsylvania			Pennsylvania		21.18

¹ Pension act placed whole cost upon counties, but some aid provided by later act.

Comparing only those States whose act was in force during both 1933 and 1934, it is evident that by far the largest benefits were paid under the State-aided systems, with State systems next in order. The smallest payments were made in States where the whole cost was

⁵ Speech of Ruth Hill, third deputy commissioner, New York City Department of Public Welfare, over Station WEVD, Feb. 14, 1935.

met from county revenues. From 1933 to 1934 the average monthly allowance declined 9.3 percent under county plans and 0.8 percent under State-aided plans, but increased 12.2 percent under State plans.

The above figures relate to cash payments only. Of the 30 States which had pension acts at the end of 1934, the acts of 24⁶ provide that in case the pensioner dies without sufficient funds for burial, the pension authorities may pay the cost of burial; and 19 States⁷ allow medical and surgical care. Data as to cost of burials are available for Delaware and New Jersey. Those two States spent \$748 and \$18,820, respectively, for this purpose in 1934.

Cost of Pensions in 1933 and 1934

THE steady increase in the number of pensioners in relation to population, shown in previous years, was continued in 1934 except in those States where the natural increase was influenced by other factors, such as financial stringency. The pension roll is of course also affected by general or local economic conditions and by the incidence of aged in the State population.

The trend of the pension roll and the cost of pensions, by States, is shown in table 6.

Table 6.—Trend of Pension Roll and per Capita Cost, 1930 to 1934¹

State	Number of pensioners per 10,000 population in—					Annual cost per capita of population ² in—				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Arizona				41	46				\$0.45	\$1.07
California	15	17	22	26	35	\$0.27	\$0.43	\$0.56	.62	.76
Colorado		5	29	95	105			.29	.19	1.24
Delaware		63	66	67	66			.56	.79	.81
Idaho		25	38	36	49			.44	.40	.40
Indiana					75					.36
Iowa					34					.53
Kentucky		7	12			.04	.12			
Maryland		6	2	2	2	.10	.06	.04	.06	.07
Massachusetts			26	40	44	51		.43	1.05	1.27 ⁽³⁾
Michigan						8				.02
Minnesota			12	24	25	24		.09	.34	.39
Montana		22	26	29	46	72	.37	.43	.42	.41
Nebraska						29				.04
Nevada		75	37	57	36	15	1.35	.80	.98	1.25
New Hampshire			8	19	19	32		.07	.25	.30
New Jersey				28	27	29			.34	.42
New York			38	43	41	41		.95	1.23	1.08
North Dakota						57				.04
Ohio						55				.43
Oregon						70				.69
Pennsylvania						19				.48
Utah		30	28	29	28	26	.26	.30	.16	.29
Washington						44				.37
Wisconsin		9	15	18	18	19	.15	.26	.34	.42
Wyoming		16	19	28	34	39	.25	.16	.37	.44
Total		(4)	28	39	36	38	(6)	.64	.77	.81
Alaska		57	53	61	65	77	1.45	1.44	1.51	1.61
Hawaii						11				.09

¹ Based only upon counties in which act was in operation.

² Computed on basis of full year, even though system was actually in operation only part of year.

³ No data.

* Not computed for this year.

⁶ Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

⁷ Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The number of pensioners per 10,000 of population at the end of 1934 ranged from 3 in Maryland to 105 in Colorado. It is interesting to note the high proportion of pensioners in some of the new State-wide systems (Indiana, North Dakota, Ohio, and Oregon) as compared with that under the earlier acts (California, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York). In Iowa the system did not go into full effect until July 1935; the figures given in the table cover only emergency cases. In Pennsylvania the authorities had been able to handle only part of the applications by the end of the year and the revised figures (the applicants eligible for pensions during 1934 will receive retroactive benefits) will undoubtedly be substantially larger.

The annual cost of pensions per capita of population has naturally also risen with the increased number of pensioners, although this tendency has been counteracted in part by the lack of sufficient funds in some places and the consequent necessity for reducing allowances. In 1934 the cost of old-age pensions averaged 60 cents per capita of population, the range being from 2 cents in Michigan to \$1.24 in Colorado and \$1.83 in Alaska. The effect of an emergency State and Federal subsidy is shown in New Hampshire, where the per capita expenditure rose from 30 cents in 1933 to 67 cents in 1934. The only other outstanding changes from 1933 to 1934 occurred in Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada. In Colorado the cost rose from 19 cents to \$1.24, possibly because of the greater availability of funds through State aid. In Nevada the cost fell from \$1.25 to 33 cents, due to the fact that the number of pensioners cared for in 1934 was less than one-third of the number in 1933.

In connection with table 6, two points should be borne in mind: (1) The total cost to the taxpayers is somewhat in excess of that given above, for in the table the per capita cost was calculated only from the sums disbursed to pensioners. The cost of investigation and the other administrative expenses were not included.⁸ (2) On the other hand, practically all of the State laws provide that the State shall have a lien upon any property left by the pensioner, and some laws permit the authorities to take over the property of the pensioner even before his death should that be deemed necessary to protect the public interest. A certain amount of revenue is derived from this source. Thus, in New York, according to the annual report of the division of old-age security, \$227,152 was obtained from property and insurance of deceased pensioners during 1932-33 and \$308,668 in 1933-34. One county in Montana reported that pensions were being granted only to persons having property which could be willed to the county. A study made of the pensioners on the roll in

⁸ In Delaware the cost of administration was 6.1 percent in 1932 and 1933 and 5.4 percent in 1934. The local administrative cost in New York during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, was 5.5 percent, and during 1933-34 was 6.7 percent.

Massachusetts, March 1, 1935, showed that 13.5 percent possessed real estate, 19.7 percent had some money in the bank or in stocks or bonds, and 42.0 percent had insurance.

Allocation of Financial Responsibility

OF THE 28 STATES AND 2 TERRITORIES WHICH HAD OLD-AGE PENSION OR ASSISTANCE ACTS AT THE END OF 1934, 8 HAD LAWS UNDER WHICH THE WHOLE COST OF THE SYSTEM WAS TO BE BORNE BY THE STATE OR TERRITORY. IN 14 ACTS THE PAYMENTS WERE TO BE MADE BY THE COUNTY, BUT IN 2 OF THESE THE CITY OR TOWN OF RESIDENCE OF THE BENEFICIARY WAS REQUIRED TO REIMBURSE THE COUNTY; IN ONE OF THESE STATES (WASHINGTON), ALTHOUGH THE PENSION ACT ITSELF PLACED THE WHOLE COST UPON THE COUNTIES, A LATER ACT EXTENDED SOME STATE AID. IN 8 ACTS JOINT PROVISION OF FUNDS BY STATE AND COUNTY WAS REQUIRED, AND IN ONE OF THESE STATES THE CITIES OR TOWNS WERE REQUIRED TO REIMBURSE THE COUNTY FOR SUMS SPENT IN PENSIONS.

Thus, some degree of financial responsibility was laid upon the counties by the laws of 21 States, and in 16 jurisdictions State funds were to be drawn upon wholly or partly.

The amounts and proportions actually supplied from State and county funds in 1934 are shown in table 7.

Table 7.—Proportion of Cost of Old-Age Pensions Borne by States and by Counties in 1934

State	Amount paid in pensions from—			Percent of State aid provided for by State law	Percent actually paid in 1934 from—	
	State funds	County funds	Total		State funds	County funds
Arizona.....	\$286,004	\$141,523	\$427,527	67.0	66.9	33.1
California.....	2,144,254	2,144,254	4,288,508	50.0	50.0	50.0
Colorado.....	925,500	330,690	1,256,190	100.0	73.7	26.3
Delaware.....	193,231		193,231	100.0	100.0	-----
Idaho.....		138,440	138,440			100.0
Indiana.....	567,125	567,125	1,134,250	50.0	50.0	50.0
Iowa.....	1,220,000		220,000	100.0	100.0	-----
Maine.....				50.0		
Maryland.....		65,228	65,228			100.0
Massachusetts.....	1,876,164	3,752,328	5,628,492	33.3	33.3	66.7
Michigan.....	103,180		103,180	100.0	100.0	-----
Minnesota.....		577,635	577,635			100.0
Montana.....		177,426	177,426			100.0
Nebraska.....		13,577	13,577			100.0
Nevada.....		1,552	1,552			100.0
New Hampshire.....	1,233,872	77,957	311,829		50.0	25.0
New Jersey.....	1,329,990	443,330	1,773,320	75.0	75.0	25.0
New York.....	6,325,414	6,325,414	12,650,828	50.0	50.0	50.0
North Dakota.....	24,259		24,259	100.0	100.0	-----
Ohio.....	1,434,416		1,434,416	100.0	100.0	-----
Oregon.....		639,296	639,296			100.0
Pennsylvania.....	386,717		386,717	100.0	100.0	-----
Utah.....		86,416	86,416			100.0
Washington.....	27,292	76,116	103,408	(1)	26.4	73.6
Wisconsin.....	75,000	384,146	459,146	33.3	16.3	83.7
Wyoming.....		82,732	82,732			100.0
Total.....	16,152,418	16,025,185	32,177,603		50.2	49.8
Alaska.....	108,485		108,485	100.0	100.0	-----
Hawaii.....		27,427	27,427			100.0

¹ Estimated; last 2 months of 1934.

² State and Federal funds.

³ 25 percent was paid from Federal relief funds.

⁴ Pension act does not provide for State aid but another act created special fund, from proceeds of tax on horse racing, to be used for pension system.

In general, the funds for the 1934 allowances were produced from the sources and in the proportion provided for in the laws. There were, however, a few outstanding exceptions. In Colorado, where it was the intention of the legislature that the State should finance the system, the counties disbursed a third as much as the State. In New Hampshire, as an emergency measure, the State paid half of the cost and used Federal relief funds to meet an additional 25 percent, so that the counties and towns charged in the law with the full cost were relieved of 75 percent of their burden. In Washington, where no legal obligation rests upon the State under the pension act, more than a fourth of the 1934 disbursements were met from the proceeds of the State tax upon horse racing. The State aid provided in Wisconsin has been falling farther and farther below the one-third set forth in the act, and in 1934 only 16.3 percent of the funds were actually furnished by the State.

Sources of Revenue for Old-Age Assistance⁹

THE question how and where to find the money with which to finance the pension system has proved to be a difficult one. Legislatures in the different States have attempted in various ways to answer it, and with varying degrees of success.

The most general method of financing old-age assistance is by appropriation from the general fund of State or county. In two States (Idaho and Montana) the relief aspect of the system is emphasized by the provision that the allowances shall be paid from the county poor fund. Per capita taxes ranging from 50 cents to \$2 are provided for in 3 laws (Nebraska, Iowa, and Michigan), and a general tax on property in 3 States (North Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming). In two States (Colorado and Pennsylvania) the proceeds of several special levies are utilized wholly or partially for pension purposes. Thus in Colorado the pension funds are composed of revenue from liquor, corporation, inheritance, and sales taxes and from automobile registration fees, and in Pennsylvania partly from the profits from the State liquor stores and partly from appropriations from general and special funds of the State. The counties in Pennsylvania are required to bear the expenses of investigation up to a maximum of 6 percent of the old-age pension appropriation for the county. The State contributions in New Jersey are financed wholly from the inheritance tax.

Of the three States having the per capita tax, Iowa levies the tax upon all citizens resident in the State who are 21 years of age or over, except inmates of public institutions, and provides that employers shall deduct the tax from employees' earnings and forward the

⁹ Discussion relates to situation as of end of 1934. New or amendatory provisions, enacted in 1935, have changed some of these provisions.

amounts to the State treasurer. In case of failure to comply with this requirement, the employer becomes liable for the amount of the tax. In Nebraska the per capita tax falls upon all inhabitants between the ages of 21 and 50 years of age who are not public charges and in Michigan upon all residents 21 years of age or over. The Nebraska act provides that in the event that the collections are inadequate, pensions shall be paid on a pro-rata basis, and the counties are expressly prohibited from raising funds in any other way than by the per capita tax.

The sources of funds from which to defray the expense of old-age assistance, as provided for in the various acts, are shown in table 8.

Table 8.—Sources of Revenue for State Old-Age Pension Systems

State and type of system	State share raised from—	County share raised from—
County systems:		
Hawaii		General fund.
Idaho		General fund or poor fund.
Kentucky		General fund.
Maryland		Do.
Minnesota		Do. ¹
Montana		Poor fund.
Nebraska		50-cent per capita tax.
Nevada		General fund.
New Hampshire		Do. ¹
Oregon		Do.
Utah		Do.
Washington		Do. ²
West Virginia		Property tax.
Wyoming		Do.
State-aided systems:		
Arizona	General fund.	General fund.
California	do	Do.
Indiana	do	Do.
Maine	Funds not yet provided.	Do. ³
Massachusetts	do	Do.
New Jersey	Inheritance tax.	Do.
New York	General fund.	Do.
Wisconsin	do	Do. ¹
State systems:		
Alaska	do	
Colorado	Various special taxes.	
Delaware	General fund.	
Iowa	Per capita tax of \$1, November 1934-July 1935; \$2 thereafter.	
Michigan	\$2 per capita tax.	
North Dakota	Property tax.	
Ohio	General fund.	
Pennsylvania	Liquor, income, and various special taxes.	

¹ Reimbursed by cities or towns.

² But later act provided for State aid from tax on horse racing.

³ Of city or town.

Based upon the experience thus far, the consensus appears to be that the most satisfactory method is that of appropriating the necessary amounts from the general revenues of the State or county.

Financial Provision for Pension Systems in 1934

WIDE variation has existed in the extent of financial support accorded to the pension systems. In some jurisdictions the revenues provided have been fairly generous in amount. In others the funds have been wholly inadequate.

The situation in a number of the States for which some information as to funds in 1934 is available is sketched briefly below.

California.—No data are available as to the adequacy of the yearly appropriations from the general funds. However, the fact that each year the increase in the pension roll has been greater than in the preceding year would seem to indicate that fairly generous support was provided. The relative advance of pensioners and funds from year to year is indicated below:

	Percent of increase over preceding year in—	Pen- sioners	Amount spent
1931-----	37.2	50.1	
1932-----	26.6	30.6	
1933-----	16.6	9.3	
1934-----	34.3	22.5	

Colorado.—In Colorado the funds raised from estates reverting to the State and the proceeds of the liquor tax are earmarked for the use of the pension system and the State treasurer is directed to apportion the money among the counties according to their population. In 1934 the sum thus apportioned amounted to \$925,500.

Beginning in 1935 part of the revenue from the State sales tax was set aside for pensions. During the first 6 months of 1935 the sum of \$960,900 had been allotted to the counties, of which \$366,400 came from sales-tax collections.

Delaware.—The situation in this State is an example of what happens under the practice of fixed appropriations. The cost of the system (including administrative expense) has been limited to \$200,000 per year. Even with allowances of less than \$10 per person per month, the appropriation has been entirely inadequate to meet the need. At the end of 1934 there were 1,583 persons on the pension roll. This was a decrease of 3 from the previous year. On the other hand the waiting list had risen from 1,623 to 1,775.

Indiana.—The Indiana Legislature appropriated \$1,254,169 for pensions in 1934, of which \$1,134,250 had been spent at the end of November 1934. The appropriation was increased to \$1,996,067 for 1935.

Iowa.—During the emergency period before the Iowa act went into full effect (July 1, 1935) the allowances were financed by a \$1 per capita tax. At the end of 1934, payment had been received from 69 percent of the 1,460,929 citizens subject to the tax, the amount collected being \$1,004,403. On July 1, 1935, the assessment became permanent, at the rate of \$2 per year. An act approved May 4, 1935, appropriated \$1,000,000 for pension purposes.

Maine.—This act has been held in abeyance until some means of raising funds could be decided upon. Various measures were considered by the 1935 legislature and a bill which would have financed

the pension system from the proceeds of a State lottery was passed by the house. When the regular session of the legislature adjourned, however, the problem of funds was still unsolved. A report from the State to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as of May 10, 1935, expressed the opinion that a special session would probably be called in the event that a Federal act was passed.

Maryland.—Since the city of Baltimore adopted the voluntary State system it has been making yearly appropriations of \$50,000 to \$55,000 for pension purposes. The inadequacy of these sums is shown by the fact that the waiting list in 1933 was about 1,600, as against an actual pension roll of 141; in 1934 there were 142 pensioners but the waiting list had risen to 2,900. This situation will doubtless be remedied under the mandatory 1935 act, under which the counties pay only one-third of the cost.

Michigan.—The law under which this State operated in 1934 was a mandatory one, to the cost of which no county contribution was required. The system was financed by a head tax of \$2. On the basis of the 1930 census, it was estimated that this tax would yield \$5,878,818, or more than sufficient to meet the maximum estimated cost. At the end of 1934, however, only \$365,618 had been realized from the tax, of which \$103,180 had been paid out in allowances.

Although the act set up a State-wide system, the State welfare department adopted the policy of allocating funds according to the tax collections in the counties. In 27 of the 83 counties no allowances were being made at the end of 1934, because of the inadequacy of the sums collected. By the beginning of May 1935, however, there were only 9 counties in which the system had not gone into effect.

A new act in 1935 abolished the per capita tax and provided a State appropriation of \$2,000,000.

Nebraska.—The task of raising money for pensions very seriously hampered the development of the system in Nebraska. Indeed, one county reported that the law was "so impractical that our county has ignored it except as to collecting a very small amount of the tax so far." Others were able to collect amounts far below those needed. The result of this general failure of financial support was that only 24 counties, or about one-fourth of the total in the State, had put the act into even partial effect. The 1935 act continues the \$2 per capita tax levied by the counties, but provides for appropriations by the State legislature.

New Hampshire.—The old-age assistance act of this State placed upon the county the responsibility for payment of pensions, with later reimbursement to the county from the city or town of residence of the pensioner.

Under an emergency act passed by the legislature in June 1933, the State took over the administration of the pensions as part of the general relief problem. The administration of the scheme during this period was therefore frankly on a relief basis. The act terminated December 31, 1934. During the 18-month period 50 percent of the cost of old-age assistance was paid by the State, 25 percent by the Federal Government, and 25 percent by the town or county.

It is understood that on January 1, 1935, the original financial arrangement contemplated by the pension act was reverted to.

North Dakota.—The North Dakota system was to have been financed by a tax levy of one-tenth of a mill on the assessed value of all taxable property. It was estimated that this tax would produce about \$50,000 annually if all of the tax was paid. Actually it yielded only \$28,533.51.

The pension granted to the 3,914 persons whose applications were acted upon favorably called for an expenditure of \$507,744 during 1934. These persons actually received one payment only, at an average rate of \$6.19 per person.

*Ohio.*¹⁰—In 1934 the sum of \$3,000,000 was appropriated from the general funds of the State, plus \$150,000 for administrative expenses. The November special session of the legislature appropriated an additional amount of \$700,000 for pensions and \$125,000 for administrative expenses.

For the first 6 months of 1935 the sum of \$6,000,000 for pensions and \$375,000 for expenses was set aside from the proceeds of the State sales tax. It is estimated that the old-age assistance system will cost about \$14,000,000 during 1935.

Oregon.—In Oregon the counties were expected to meet all the expense of the mandatory pension system provided for by the act of 1933. At the second special session in 1933, the State legislature earmarked 75 percent of the liquor revenues, to assist the counties in paying mothers' aid, old-age pensions, and unemployment relief. It is reported, however, that the money was not actually paid for these purposes but was turned over to the State relief committee. Consequently the counties were forced to bear the pension burden unaided. Under the new 1935 act the counties will pay one-fourth and the State one-fourth, it being assumed that one-half will be received from Federal funds.

¹⁰ Data are from testimony of M. L. Brown before Congress, House Committee on Ways and Means, Jan. 31, 1935.

Washington.—The Washington pension law made no provision for State participation in the costs. A later act provided that collections from the State tax on horse racing should be used for pension purposes, and the reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that \$27,292 was paid to the counties during 1934—more than one-fourth of the total sum spent in pensions. Under the 1935 act the State is required to pay the whole cost of the system.

Wisconsin.—The Wisconsin law provides that the State shall reimburse the counties for one-third of the amounts spent in pensions. For each of the years from 1925 to 1928 the legislature appropriated the sum of \$200,000 to meet the State's share of the expense, and during this period the appropriation was more than sufficient, as the amounts actually needed for the purpose ranged from only \$60 in 1925 to \$22,642 in 1926. In 1929 the appropriation was cut to \$35,000 but this was still sufficient to pay one-third of the cost, as was also the \$55,000 appropriated in 1930. For each of the years from 1930 to 1934, \$75,000 was set aside by the State, but in each successive year the amount has fallen farther below the one-third supposedly borne by the State. In 1931 only 26.42 percent of the funds came from the State, in 1932, 20.44 percent, in 1933, 18.95 percent, and in 1934, 16.3 percent.

Relative Adequacy of State Pension Systems

A PENSION system can be said to be adequate when (1) it covers the whole population for which it was designed, (2) it pays benefits sufficient to maintain the beneficiaries in modest comfort, and (3) it extends such benefits to all of the qualified needy aged in its jurisdiction who do not require institutional care.

In order to test the adequacy of the State systems which were in effect in 1934, table 9 brings together the data on the above three points. The figures as to the proportion of persons of pensionable age who were receiving pensions at the end of 1934 are by no means conclusive nor comparable State by State, for the extent of dependency may and does vary from State to State, but they are given as a possible indication of the relative extent to which the problem of old-age care is being met.

Judged by the three criteria enumerated above, it would seem that the best systems in operation in 1934 were those of Arizona, Massachusetts, and New York. California and Pennsylvania ranked high as regards coverage and average pensions; the proportion of pensionable population being cared for, however, was relatively low.

At the other end of the scale were the systems of Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, and Washington.

Table 9.—Coverage, Benefits, and Proportion of Persons of Pensionable Age Aided in 1934

State	Coverage: Percent of State popu- lation in counties with systems	Average monthly pension	Percent pen- sioners formed of population of pension- able age ¹	Applica- tions pend- ing at end of year
Arizona	91.8	\$19.57	21.7	(2)
California	100.0	20.21	9.3	851
Colorado	100.0	9.74	17.8	(2)
Delaware	100.0	9.91	9.5	1,775
Idaho	78.0	6.74	9.8	43
Indiana	96.6	4.50	17.5	(2)
Iowa	100.0	13.25	6.2	(2)
Maryland	54.2	22.64	1.5	2,900
Massachusetts	100.0	26.08	13.7	1,216
Michigan	86.9	9.99	2.8	(2)
Minnesota	71.0	10.97	6.6	(2)
Montana	71.4	5.32	27.1	(2)
Nebraska	23.5	1.22	4.6	(2)
Nevada	5.1	18.48	2.8	(2)
New Hampshire	100.0	17.51	5.8	(2)
New Jersey	98.2	14.87	10.3	2,551
New York	100.0	20.65	13.9	5,438
North Dakota	100.0	6.69	17.4	(2)
Ohio	100.0	6.54	8.8	54,003
Oregon	97.6	8.16	17.1	(2)
Pennsylvania	100.0	21.18	6.3	(2)
Utah	69.4	7.98	5.7	(2)
Washington	23.1	5.43	6.8	(2)
Wisconsin	37.3	19.95	5.1	(2)
Wyoming	81.2	9.59	10.2	(2)
Total	89.9	14.68	9.7	-----
Alaska	100.0	25.00	-----	(2)
Hawaii	84.8	7.06	-----	(2)

¹ Based only upon reporting counties in which act was in operation.² No data.³ Mar. 31, 1935.⁴ Computed on basis of estimated population 68 years of age and over.

When funds are insufficient to meet adequately the problem of old-age care the pension authorities have a choice of several procedures: (1) They may elect to divide the money on hand among the pensioners already on the roll, either refusing to accept new applications, refusing the pension after receiving application, or placing the applications on the waiting list; (2) they may continue to grant new allowances, reducing the average grant proportionately; or (3) they may make new grants only in the most needy cases.

No data are available as to the extent to which officials refused to receive applications. Waiting lists and cases pending at the end of the year for the few States for which information is at hand are shown in the last column of table 9. These figures are admittedly unsatisfactory, for the number of "cases pending" may be kept down by a policy of refusal by the pension authorities to receive new applications if funds are inadequate.

For California, where new applications averaged about 685 per month during 1934, the monthly reports show that the number of cases pending at the end of the month was reduced from 1,286 in January to 513 by October but rose again to 851 at the end of Decem-

ber. Restorations of former pensioners to the roll numbered 523. Rejections numbered only 223, as compared with 8,217 applications granted (including restorations).

In Delaware the pension roll was smaller by 3 than in 1933, although 1,865 applications were received. The waiting list totaled 1,775 at the end of the year, being greater than the list of pensioners (1,583). The State old-age welfare commission commented as to this, in its annual report, as follows: "It is unfortunate that State relief should be withheld from so many deserving persons but this cannot be overcome except by increasing the annual appropriation."

Relief Aspects of the Pension System

IN THE beginning of the movement to provide cash allowances for dependent aged in the United States, effort was made to emphasize the idea of "pensions", i. e., of benefits in recognition of past services (as a citizen). All of the older statutes provided, at least in theory, for old-age "pensions." Gradually the emphasis shifted and the later acts have established systems of old-age "security", "assistance", "aid", or even "relief."

In practice, administration of the systems from the relief standpoint has been general. Several factors have brought this about. In the first place, many of the plans are carried out by the officials responsible for poor relief, and are administered in the same spirit. In the second place, emphasis on the relief aspect is inevitable as long as need (based upon a "means" test) is the determining factor in the granting or withholding of benefits; and the need test is probably a necessary corollary to any noncontributory system.

There is an especially close connection between pensions and relief under the county plans. Under such plans, when pension funds are low, the needy aged are usually transferred to the relief rolls.

The Oregon act, like many of the other acts, provides that no pensioner shall be allowed to receive any other public relief. Notwithstanding this specific provision, it was reported that in 1934 some of the counties unable to pay adequate pensions had arranged "to supplement the income of their pensioners by providing additional support from relief funds."¹¹

In some States it appears that the pensioners would have fared better on the relief than on the pension rolls. Thus, comparison of the average monthly allowances paid under the pension acts in 1934 with the average amount of relief granted in December 1934 shows that in seven States (Idaho, Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and Washington) the pension was less than the amount of relief. The amount of pensions and of relief, by States, is given in table 10.

¹¹ University of Oregon, *The Commonwealth Review* (Eugene, Oreg.), January 1935, p. 211.

Table 10.—Average Allowances for Pensions and for Relief in 1934, by States

State	Average monthly amount paid in—		State	Average monthly amount paid in—	
	Relief	Pension		Relief	Pension
Arizona	\$4.57	\$19.57	Nevada	\$10.26	\$18.48
California	7.94	20.21	New Hampshire	9.34	17.51
Colorado	6.50	9.74	New Jersey	8.32	14.87
Delaware	6.03	9.91	New York	10.90	20.65
Idaho	7.42	6.74	North Dakota	5.54	.69
Indiana	6.76	4.50	Ohio	7.05	6.54
Iowa	5.52	13.25	Oregon	6.86	8.16
Maryland	7.19	22.64	Pennsylvania	8.20	21.18
Massachusetts	10.21	26.08	Utah	6.02	7.98
Michigan	7.35	9.99	Washington	5.93	5.43
Minnesota	6.77	10.97	Wisconsin	7.78	19.95
Montana	7.62	5.32	Wyoming	6.25	9.59
Nebraska	6.07	1.22			

Development of the Old-Age Pension Movement Since 1923

MORE headway was made by the old-age pension movement in 1934 than in any preceding year. That year showed an increase of 163 percent in paying counties, of 104 percent in number of pensioners, and of 23 percent in amount disbursed.

The status of the movement at the end of each year since 1923 is shown in table 11.

Table 11.—Development of Old-Age Pension Movement Since 1923

Year	Number of laws on books	Counties with pension system		Number of pensioners	Amount disbursed in pensions
		Number ¹	Percent of total counties in States with law		
1923	2	33	55	518	\$49,595
1924	2	41	68	723	107,648
1925	4	144	234	1,817	145,577
1926	5	148	237	1,165	229,979
1927	7	250	238	1,255	231,468
1928	7	56	16	1,519	298,254
1930	13	141	30	10,648	1,800,458
1931	18	271	39	76,663	16,258,707
1932	18	297	42	102,896	25,116,939
1933	29	350	45	115,547	26,167,017
1934	30	924	64	236,205	32,313,515

¹ Each of the 4 judicial districts of Alaska is considered as a county.

² Figures are for 3 jurisdictions (Alaska, Montana, and Wisconsin) only; each of the 4 judicial districts of Alaska is considered as a county.

Table 12 shows the situation in individual States during the period of their experience.

Table 12.—Development of Pension System in Specified States Since Passage of Law

State, and year of first workable act	Year	Number of counties		Number of pensioners at end of year	Amount spent	Average annual amount spent per pensioner	Coverage of system (percent) ¹
		Total	Adopting				
Alaska (1915)	1915	24	24	42	\$2,367	\$56.35	60.6
	1916	24	24	64	8,250	128.91	60.6
	1917	24	24	122	16,172	132.56	60.6
	1918	24	24	152	21,787	143.33	60.6
	1919	24	24	148	20,241	136.76	60.6
	1920	24	24	119	13,738	115.45	51.7
	1921	24	24	119	14,776	124.17	51.7
	1922	24	24	131	19,395	148.10	51.7
	1923	24	24	169	26,725	158.14	51.7
	1924	24	24	202	29,490	145.99	51.7
	1925	24	24	226	45,028	199.72	51.7
	1926	24	24	229	57,190	250.61	51.7
	1927	24	24	267	66,430	248.80	51.7
	1928	24	24	298	75,695	254.01	51.7
	1929	24	24	327	82,650	252.75	51.7
	1930	24	24	340	86,070	253.15	49.4
	1931	24	24	314	85,500	272.29	49.4
	1932	24	24	359	89,490	249.28	49.4
	1933	24	24	383	95,705	249.88	49.4
	1934	24	24	454	108,485	300.00	100.0
Arizona (1933)	1933	14	12	1,624	170,512	108.12	91.7
	1934	14	12	1,820	427,527	234.90	91.8
California (1929)	1930	58	57	7,205	1,634,423	226.85	100.0
	1931	58	57	9,887	2,453,087	248.11	100.0
	1932	58	57	12,520	3,204,200	255.93	100.0
	1933	58	57	14,604	3,502,000	239.80	100.0
	1934	58	57	19,619	4,288,508	242.52	100.0
Colorado (1927)	1928	63	1	1	120	120.00	.9
	1930	63	1	1			3.5
	1931	63	7	50	2,190		10.1
	1932	63	4	162	15,993	98.72	5.3
	1933	63	54	8,705	172,481	103.08	88.1
	1934	63	63	10,098	1,256,190	116.88	100.0
Delaware (1931)	1931	3	3	1,497	66,568	88.94	100.0
	1932	3	3	1,565	187,316	119.69	100.0
	1933	3	3	1,586	188,740	119.00	100.0
	1934	3	3	1,583	193,231	118.92	100.0
Hawaii (1933)	1934	4	3	354	27,427	84.72	84.8
Idaho (1931)	1931	44	31	698	4,224		62.6
	1932	44	39	1,403	83,035	87.96	89.9
	1933	44	29	1,090	114,521	106.14	68.8
	1934	44	32	1,712	138,440	80.87	78.0
Indiana (1933)	1934	92	89	23,533	1,134,250	54.00	96.6
Iowa (1934)	1934	99	99	8,360	4,220,000	159.00	100.0
Kentucky (1926)	1928	120	3	30	8,064	240.00	1.9
	1930	120	2	18	1,164	64.68	1.0
	1931	120	1	10	1,000	96.00	.3
	1932	120					
	1933	120					
	1934	120					
Maine (1933)	1934	16					
Maryland (1927)	1928	24					
	1930	24	2	12	1,800	144.00	50.5
	1931	24	1	150	50,000	333.33	49.3
	1932	24	1	135	35,426	262.41	49.3
	1933	24	1	141	50,217	356.15	49.3
	1934	24	2	267	65,228	271.68	54.2
Massachusetts (1930)	1931	14	14	11,076	904,939	163.41	99.6
	1932	14	14	17,051	4,469,520	262.13	100.0
	1933	14	14	18,516	5,628,492	293.02	100.0
Michigan (1933)	1934	53	56	3,557	103,180	119.88	86.9
Minnesota (1929)	1931	87	4	1,227	94,068	76.67	40.3
	1932	87	5	2,403	340,242	141.59	41.3
	1933	87	6	2,655	420,536	158.39	42.0
	1934	87	40	4,425	577,635	131.67	71.0

¹ I. e., percent of State population living in counties which have adopted system.² Each judicial district considered as a county.³ Does not include 12 counties which reported no pensions paid.⁴ Estimated.⁵ Computed on annual basis though payments were made during only part of year.⁶ Year ending Apr. 30, 1934.

Table 12.—Development of Pension System in Specified States Since Passage of Law—Continued

State, and year of first workable act	Year	Number of counties		Number of pensioners at end of year	Amount spent	Average annual amount spent per pensioner	Coverage of system (percent) ¹
		Total	Adopting				
Montana (1923)-----	1923	56	29	349	22,870	65.53	54.9
	1924	56	37	521	78,158	150.02	63.5
	1925	56	39	583	100,369	172.14	62.7
	1926	56	39	584	104,863	179.56	64.8
	1927	56	42	693	115,400	166.52	78.1
	1928	56	42	884	146,510	165.73	78.4
	1929	56	44	875	146,746	167.71	79.7
	1930	56	44	889	149,100	169.08	76.6
	1931	56	43	1,130	178,934	158.35	78.1
	1932	56	44	1,254	183,303	146.17	81.1
	1933	56	45	1,781	155,525	87.32	72.4
	1934	56	44	2,780	177,426	63.83	71.4
Nebraska (1933)-----	1934	93	24	926	13,577	14.66	23.5
Nevada (1925)-----	1928	17	2	11	1,680	180.00	17.3
	1930	17	2	5	900	300.00	5.1
	1931	17	2	34	7,360	216.47	10.1
	1932	17	1	15	2,600	173.33	2.9
	1933	17	2	23	3,320	158.10	7.1
	1934	17	2	7	1,552	221.77	5.1
New Hampshire (1931)-----	1931	10	5	246	3,614	110.35	66.9
	1932	10	6	455	59,907	131.66	51.2
	1933	10	8	776	122,658	158.06	87.7
	1934	10	10	1,483	311,829	210.27	100.0
New Jersey (1931)-----	1932	21	17	7,848	497,327	126.74	70.6
	1933	21	19	9,015	1,375,693	152.60	81.2
	1934	21	20	11,401	1,773,320	178.20	98.2
New York (1930)-----	1931	62	62	47,585	12,007,352	255.33	100.0
	1932	62	62	54,185	15,454,308	285.21	100.0
	1933	62	62	51,106	13,592,080	265.96	100.0
	1934	62	62	51,834	12,650,828	247.80	100.0
North Dakota (1933)-----	1934	53	53	3,914	24,259	8.28	100.0
Ohio (1933)-----	1934	88	88	36,543	1,434,416	78.48	100.0
Oregon (1933)-----	1934	36	35	6,525	639,296	97.98	97.6
Pennsylvania (1933)-----	1934	67	67	18,261	386,717	254.16	190.0
Utah (1929)-----	1930	29	13	1,107	95,780	84.44	73.6
	1931	29	12	873	92,305	109.76	62.1
	1932	29	13	1,096	59,586	54.37	74.6
	1933	29	9	930	95,599	102.75	65.0
	1934	29	8	902	86,416	95.80	69.4
Washington (1933)-----	1934	39	12	1,588	103,408	65.12	23.1
West Virginia (1931)-----	1932	55	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1933	55	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1934	55	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin (1925)-----	1925	71	1	8	180	22.50	1.3
	1926	71	5	352	67,927	192.97	8.0
	1927	71	4	295	49,639	168.26	5.6
	1928	71	4	290	52,440	230.40	5.6
	1929	71	8	990	156,525	158.28	35.7
	1930	71	9	1,597	283,848	236.04	37.3
	1931	71	9	1,938	336,997	189.56	37.3
	1932	71	8	1,971	395,807	200.97	37.3
	1933	71	8	2,127	459,146	239.30	37.3
	1934	71	7	82	12,079	158.52	35.0
Wyoming (1929)-----	1930	23	15	289	16,805	69.16	78.0
	1931	23	16	505	67,927	132.53	80.7
	1932	23	17	643	83,231	129.44	83.2
	1933	23	17	719	82,732	115.07	81.2

¹ I. e., percent of State population living in counties which have adopted system.² Computed on annual basis though payments were made during only part of year.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONDITIONS

International Labor Conference of 1935

THE Conference of the International Labor Organization, which met in Geneva from June 4 to June 25, last, was of particular interest to the United States, as it was the first conference to be held since this country became a member of that body. Authorization of membership was provided in a joint resolution of Congress, approved June 19, 1934, and under this authorization the President on August 20, 1934, formally accepted the invitation of the International Labor Organization to membership. In view of this very recent affiliation of the United States, it seems desirable briefly to recall the purposes of the International Labor Organization and of its general conferences.

Purpose of the International Labor Organization

THE International Labor Organization was created at the close of the World War for the purpose of securing improved and more uniform labor standards for the workers of various countries. The animating reasons as then set forth were, first, that injustice and hardship to large numbers of workers are potent causes of unrest and are thus perils to world peace; and second, that the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve their own conditions.

The general conference of the Organization, which for a number of years has met annually, is composed of delegates designated by each of the member States. Each State is entitled to four delegates, one representing employers, one the workers, and two the government concerned. Representation is thus essentially tripartite, and this tripartite character carries through all the work of the conference, its committees, and also the Governing Body.

The function of the conference is to formulate proposals regarding labor standards. The proposals are referred to as draft conventions. It requires a two-thirds majority of the conference to adopt a draft convention. If such adoption takes place, the proposal is submitted to the competent authorities of the member States for their attention. If a State approves a draft convention, it is of course bound by its terms. If it disapproves, no obligation at all rests upon it. In other words, the conference acts as a meeting ground for discussing and drafting proposals. The only obligation resting on the participating governments is that of formally transmitting any proposals on which the conference can agree, by a two-thirds vote, to the competent national authorities for their approval or disapproval. The conference has, however, an additional significance in that, representing

as it does the various economic groups in a very large number of countries, any agreement arrived at by substantial majorities may be assumed to reflect in some degree the current of world opinion and may also have an influence upon such opinion, and thus ultimately upon State action.

Representation at the 1935 Conference

THE 1935 conference was attended by representatives of 52 member States, including for the first time the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Afghanistan. Germany gave notice of withdrawal from the Organization some 2 years ago and was the only important industrial State not represented at the conference.

Of the 52 States represented, 34 had complete delegations; that is to say, the delegation consisted of 2 government representatives and 1 representative each of employers and workers. Practically all countries of major industrial importance were included in this group. The incomplete delegations were largely from more distant and less industrially developed countries.

The United States delegates were: For the Government, Miss Grace Abbott, former chief of the United States Children's Bureau, and Walton H. Hamilton, member of the National Industrial Recovery Board; for the employers, Sam A. Lewisohn of the Miami Copper Co. (substitute for Henry Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Co., who was unable to attend); and, for labor, Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A limited number of technical advisers were attached to each of these groups.

Program of the Conference

THE 1935 conference had before it an unusually full program or agenda, covering such a wide range of subjects as the 40-hour week, prohibition of employment of females in underground work, the maintenance of the pension rights of migrant workers, the revision of an earlier coal-mine convention (1931), the special problems of unemployed young persons, protective measures in the recruitment of native labor, and the matter of holidays with pay.

Of these several subjects, the two with which the United States was probably most immediately concerned were the 40-hour week, and the problem of unemployed young persons. On both, moreover, the United States had a definite contribution to make. Under the N. R. A. codes there had been one of the few experiments, in any country, with radically reduced working schedules; and in the Civilian Conservation Corps the United States had developed a plan of caring for very large numbers of unemployed young men in a manner that was generally recognized as extremely successful.

Except for the proposed 40-hour week, none of these subjects was seriously controversial as regards the principles involved. Differences of opinion naturally occurred on individual points, and the committee meetings in many cases were quite extended and involved many close votes. But always the committee was able ultimately to agree on the text of a proposed convention or recommendation, and, subject to decision on the more debatable points in plenary session, conference approval was usually by a quite decisive vote.

This, however, was not true as regards the 40-hour week proposals. On this matter, the 1935 conference began, indeed, very much where the 1934 conference had ended—on a note of uncertainty and pessimism. The employers, with the exception of the Italian and United States representatives, voted as a group in opposition even to a consideration of the subject in committee, although a few individual employer delegates were not in favor of abstaining from committee service. The labor delegates, as in the previous conference, unanimously favored all suggestions for reductions in working hours. Among the government delegates there was division of opinion but a definitely more favorable attitude than in the 1934 meeting.

It is to be noted that this change in opinion was due in part to a change in the form of the proposals. In 1934, the proposal was for a 40-hour week in all industries, without immediate reference to the question of maintaining the standard of living. In 1935, these two ideas were closely identified, and the first positive action of the conference on the subject was to adopt a resolution approving the principle of the 40-hour week with the maintenance of wage standards. Later, this idea was incorporated in a draft convention, which was approved by the conference. This draft convention did not deal with specific industries, and the proposal to apply the principle immediately to 5 particular industries was approved only in the case of glass-bottle manufacture.

Summary of Accomplishments of Conference

THE principal results of the 1935 conference are summarized below.

1. By the necessary two-thirds majority the conference adopted four new conventions and amended an existing one:

(1) Draft convention approving the general principle of a maximum working week of 40 hours, with maintenance of living standards.

(2) Draft convention establishing a maximum work week of 42 hours in automatic glass-bottle making. (Similar draft conventions proposing the 40-hour week in public works, building construction, iron and steel manufacture, and coal mining failed to secure a two-thirds vote, but, by special action, all four industries were placed on the agenda of the 1936 conference.)

(3) Draft convention establishing an international system for the maintenance of pension rights for migrant workers.

(4) Draft convention prohibiting the employment of females in underground work in mines of all kinds.

(5) Partial revision, on certain technical points, of the Hours of Labor (Coal Mines) Convention of 1931.

2. By the necessary two-thirds majority, the conference approved a recommendation regarding the unemployment of young persons, the most significant feature being the proposal that the school-leaving age and the age of entering employment be fixed at not less than 15 years.¹

3. Following the double-discussion procedure, the conference discussed (a) the subject of holidays with pay and (b) the problems incident to labor recruitment in colonial and similar territories; approved placing both of these items on the agenda of the 1936 conference for the framing of draft conventions; and drafted questionnaires on these subjects for the purpose of securing the attitudes of governments as a basis for consideration at the next conference.

4. The conference adopted 9 resolutions:

Three resolutions represented requests that the textile, printing and bookbinding, and chemical industries, respectively, be added to the four above mentioned, to be considered at the 1936 conference for possible action as regards reduction of working hours.

Two resolutions were requests that new subjects be placed on the agenda of subsequent conferences:

(a) Written contracts of employment as regards certain types of colonial labor. This subject is closely associated with the subject of "Recruitment of labor" preliminarily discussed at the present conference.

(b) Workers' right of association.

Three resolutions were requests that special scientific inquiries be made by the Organization—

(a) The truck system, and similar wage deduction practices.

(b) Nutrition, as regards its importance as a matter of adequate feeding of the workers and its influence on agricultural production.

(c) Agricultural conditions, i. e., conditions of rural life and labor generally.

One resolution was a request that countries which had not done so be asked to set up wage-fixing machinery.

5. The Organization accepted an invitation by the Chilean Government to hold a regional labor conference, covering the Western Hemisphere, at Santiago, Chile, in the latter part of 1935.

A detailed account of the proceedings of the conference is given in the report of the United States delegation, to be published as a separate document by the Department of Labor.

¹ A "recommendation" differs from a "convention" in that formal ratification is not requested. The recommendation is used in cases, such as the present one, where the proposals made are of a character that do not lend themselves to the precision of formulation necessary in the case of conventions.

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Public Old-Age Pension Legislation in the United States as of August 1, 1935

PRIOR to 1935, 28 States and 2 Territories had enacted old-age pension laws.¹ During the legislative year of 1935, 7 additional States² passed such laws. In all of these States, with the exception of Florida, the laws were mandatory. Twelve States already having old-age pension laws upon their statute books amended the law, and in 7 of these States (Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming) the original act was repealed by the legislature and a new law was enacted. The Florida old-age pension law was approved on June 5, 1935, the day following the adoption of a senate joint resolution (S. J. Res. No. 170) providing for a referendum to amend section 3 of article 13 of the constitution of the State, and permitting the payment of pensions to the aged, infirm, and unfortunate citizens of the State. The Legislature of Arkansas passed an old-age pension law, to take the place of the law passed in 1933 which was declared unconstitutional by the State supreme court because of the method used in financing the pension fund. Likewise, in Missouri efforts to provide assistance to the aged needy of the State reached fruition during the present year. In 1932 a constitutional amendment was passed in this State authorizing the adoption of an old-age pension law. Following the ratification of the amendment, enactment of legislation was attempted in 1933, but the bill passed only one branch of the legislature. The Legislature of Minnesota amended the State old-age pension act, but the State attorney general declared the legislation invalid due to the inadvertent inclusion of an unapproved amendment.

In many of the States, old-age pension legislation centered in the probability of the enactment of a Federal social security law. In some States it was provided that changes might be made in the law so as to conform to any Federal requirements. Noticeably apparent in the old-age pension laws enacted or considered in 1935 was the modification of citizenship and residence qualifications as conditions precedent to the receiving of benefits.

To provide a ready comparison of the systems adopted in the several States the following table, which presents the principal features of each law, has been prepared.

¹ For the principal provisions of these laws see *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1934 (pp. 1339-1342).

² Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Missouri, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Provisions of Old-Age Pension Laws in the United States

State	Type of law	Age	Maximum pension	Required period of—		Maximum property limitations	Administered by—	Funds provided by—	Citation
				Citizen-ship	Residence				
Alaska	Mandatory	65 60	\$35 a month, males; \$45 a month, fe- males.	Years (3)	Years 25	No other sufficient means of support.	Board of trustees of Alaska Pioneers' Home.	Territory	Comp. Laws 1933 (as amended 1935, ch. 47).
Arizona	do	70	\$30 a month... do	35 do	35	Income, \$300 a year... Assets, \$300 ⁵ ... do	County commission- ers.	67 percent by State; 33 percent by county, State and county	Acts of 1933, ch. 34.
Arkansas	do	70	do	5	5	State department of public welfare and county public wel- fare board.	State and county	67 percent by State; 33 percent by county, State and county	Acts of 1935, Act no. 322.
California	do	65	\$35 a month... do	(3)	(a)	Real property, \$3,000; personal property, \$500.	County or city and county boards of supervisors.	Half by county, or city and county; half by State.	Acts of 1929, ch. 530 (as amended 1931, ch. 608; 1933, ch. 840; 1935, ch. 633).
Colorado	do	65	do	15	15	Assets, \$2,500 ⁴	County commission- ers.	State	Acts of 1933, chs. 144 and 145 (as amended 1935, ch.—).
Connecticut	do	65	\$7 per week... do	(3)	5	Bureau of old-age as- sistance.	do	do	Acts of 1935, ch. —.
Delaware	do	65	\$25 a month... Optional— do	7 15 (\$35 a month. \$15 a month.)	5	State old-age welfare commission.	do	do	Acts of 1931, ch. 85.
Florida ⁸ Hawaii	Optional— do	65 65	\$35 a month. \$15 a month.	(3) 30	10 15	Income, \$400 a year... Income, \$300 a year... do	State board of pensions County commission- ers.	County or city and county.	Acts of 1935, ch. —. Acts of 1933, act 208 (as amended 1933 spec. sess., act 39). Code 1932, secs. 30-3101 to 30-3125.
Idaho	Manda- tory	65	\$25 a month... do	15 65	10 11	Assets, \$5,000... \$1 a day... do	County probate judge and county commis- sioners.	County	Acts of 1935, p. —.
Illinois	do	65	\$1 a day... do	(3)	10	Assets, \$5,000... do	State department of public welfare and county old-age se- curity board.	State	Acts of 1933, ch. 36.
Indiana	do	70	\$160 a year... do	15 (\$25 a month.)	15 12 5	Assets, \$1,000... Assets, \$2,000 (\$3,000 if married); income, \$300 a year.	County commission- ers.	Half by State; half by county.	Spec. sess., 1934; ch. 19 (as amended 1935, ch. —).
Iowa	do	65	do	(3)	15	Assets, \$1,000... Assets, \$2,000 (\$3,000 if married); income, \$300 a year.	County boards under State commission.	State	

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Kentucky	Optional	70	\$250 a year	15	10	Income, \$400 a year; Assets, \$2,500.	County judge	County	Acts of 1926, ch. 187.
Maine	Mandatory.	65	\$1 a day	(3)	15	1 Income, \$400 a year; Assets, \$2,500.	Town and city boards under supervision of State department of health and welfare. Department of old-age pensions and relief and county welfare boards.	Half by State; half by cities, towns and plantations.	Acts of 1933, ch. 297.
Maryland	do	65	do	15	13 5	do	County or city board of public welfare.	Two-thirds by State; one-third by county.	Acts of 1935, ch. 592.
Massachusetts	do	70	No limit	(3)	20	do	County boards and State welfare depart- ment.	Two-thirds by county or city; one-third by State.	Acts of 1930, ch. 402 (as amended 1933, chs. 219, 285, 328).
Michigan	do	70	\$30 a month	(1)	10	Assets, \$3,500	County commissioners under supervi- sion of State board of control.	Half by State; half by county.	Acts of 1935, no. 159.
Minnesota	do	65	do	(14)	13 5	1 Assets, \$5,000	State board of mana- gers of eleemosynary institutions and county old-age as- sistance boards.	Half by State; half by county.	Supp. 1934 to Mason's Stats. 1927, ch. 15 (as amended 1935, ch. 357).
Missouri	do	70	\$30 a month (couple, \$45 a month).	(3)	13 5	Assets, \$1,500 (couple, \$2,000.)	County old-age pen- sion commission un- der State old-age pension commission.	State	Acts of 1935, ch. —.
Montana	do	65	No limit	(3)	13 5	1	County pension boards under State old-age pension com- missioner.	County; State to re- imburse not to ex- ceed 75 percent.	Acts of 1935, ch. 170.
Nebraska	do	65	\$30 a month (couple, \$50 a month).	(4)	13 5	Assets, \$3,000. In- come, \$250 a year (couple, \$500 a year).	County commission- ers.	State	Acts of 1935, ch. —.
Nevada	Optional	65	\$1 a day	15	10	Assets, \$2,000	do	County	Acts of 1925, ch. 121.
New Hampshire	Mandatory.	70	\$7.50 a week	15	15	Assets, \$2,000	County welfare boards.	Payments by county; cities and towns to reimburse county.	Acts of 1931, ch. 165.
New Jersey	do	70	\$1 a day	(2)	15	1 Assets, \$3,000	County welfare officials, under supervision of State department of social welfare.	One-fourth by county, three-fourths by State.	Acts of 1931, ch. 219 (as amended 1932, ch. 262).
New York	do	70	No limit	(3)	10	1 Wholly unable to sup- port self.	County commissioners	Half by city or county, half by State.	Acts of 1930, ch. 387.
North Dakota	do	68	\$150 a year	(3)	20	Income, \$150 a year	County commission- ers.	State	Acts of 1933, ch. 254.
Ohio	do	65	\$25 a month	15	15	Assets, \$3,000 (\$4,000 if married); income, \$300 a year.	County boards under supervision of State division of aid for aged.	do	Adopted 1933 by refer- endum vote.

See footnotes at end of table.

Provisions of Old-Age Pension Laws in the United States—Continued

State	Type of law	Age	Maximum pension	Required period of—		Maximum property limitations	Administered by—	Funds provided by—	Citation
				Citizenship	Residence				
Oregon ¹	Mandatory	70	\$30 a month...	Years (?)	Years 13 5	Years 1	County relief committee under State relief committee.	Half by Federal Government, one-fourth by State, one-fourth by county.	Acts of 1935, ch. 407.
Pennsylvania	do	70	do	15	15	Assets, \$5,000	Local boards under State department of welfare.	do	Act no. 64 (spec. sess., 1933).
Rhode Island	do	65	do	(17)	13 5	(18)	Local directors of public aid under State department of public welfare.	do	Acts of 1935, ch. —.
Utah	do	65	\$25 a month...	15	15	5	County commissioners.	County	Acts of 1929, ch. 76.
Vermont	do	65	\$30 a month (couple, \$45 a month).	(?)	13 5	5	Old age assistance commission; local officials.	State	Acts of 1935, ch. —.
Washington	do	65	\$30 a month...	(?)	13 5	5	Department of public welfare.	do	Acts of 1935, ch. 182.
West Virginia	Optional	65	\$1 a day...	15	10	Any property or income.	County court	County	Acts of 1931, ch. 32.
Wisconsin	Mandatory	70	do	15	15	Assets, \$3,000	County judge	do	Acts of 1925, ch. 121 (as amended 1929, ch. 181; 1931, ch. 239; 1933, ch. 376).
Wyoming	do	65	\$30 a month...	(?)	13 5	5	Income, \$360 a year	County board of public welfare under department of public welfare.	Acts of 1935, ch. 101.

* With adoption of Federal act State residence 5 years within 9 immediate preceding.

¹ Males.

² Females.

³ Citizenship required but no period specified.

⁴ Until 1940; 65 thereafter.

⁵ Home up to \$2,500 excluded.

⁶ Annual State tax of \$2,100,000 imposed on the several towns of the State.

⁷ Required period of residence in United States.

⁸ Must be approved by referendum of the people.

⁹ \$60 where more than one member of family living together come under the provision of the act.

¹⁰ Counties are authorized to raise contributory funds.

¹¹ Within 15 years immediately preceding.

¹² Also domicile for 9 years immediately preceding.

¹³ Within 10 years immediately preceding.

¹⁴ Citizen of United States or resident of State for over 25 years.

¹⁵ Within 9 years immediately preceding.

¹⁶ Act becomes operative on passage of Federal legislation making funds for old-age assistance available to State; for earlier law, see *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1934, p. 1341.

¹⁷ Citizenship required, or residence in United States for 20 years.

¹⁸ Residence required but no period specified.

¹⁹ \$1,000 in value of home excluded.

California Unemployment-Reserves Law

TWO more States, California and North Carolina, recently enacted unemployment-insurance laws, making a total of seven States which on July 1, 1935, had laws on this subject.¹ The North Carolina law is in the form of an enabling act, giving the governor and council the power to designate a commission or department to administer a system of unemployment insurance in the event of the enactment of an unemployment-insurance law by the United States Congress. A brief summary of the California unemployment-reserves law is given below.

California

Coverage.—Employees of employers who employed 4 or more workers for some portion of each of 13 days during the calendar year, each day being in a different calendar week. The act excludes agricultural laborers, minors employed by their parents, persons employed by child or spouse, domestic servants, officers or crews of vessels on navigable waters of the United States, employees of a State or the United States, and employees of nonprofit organizations operated for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes.

Contributions.—Payable by every employer subject to the act, in employments subject to the act, on and after January 1, 1936. For the year 1936, 0.90 of 1 percent of wages paid during the year, for 1937, 1.80 percent of wages paid during the year, for 1938 and thereafter, 2.70 percent of wages paid during the year. The employee shall contribute, for the year 1936, one-half of 1 percent of his wages, for 1937 and thereafter, 1 percent of his wages; except that the rate of employee contributions shall never exceed 50 percent of the general rate required of employers.

Beginning in 1941 and thereafter, employers are to be classified according to contribution and benefit experience. If an employer's account shows an excess of contributions over benefits paid equal to 8 percent or more of his pay rolls for either the 3 or the 5 preceding years, whichever is higher, his rate of contribution is to be reduced to 2.5 percent; if the reserve is from 10 to 12 percent, the rate is to be reduced to 2 percent; if the reserve is from 12 to 15 percent, the rate is to be reduced 1.5 percent; and if the reserve is 15 percent or more, the rate shall be 1 percent. The contributions from employers and employees are to be used to pay benefits to any employee entitled thereto, regardless of the source of contributions. The unemployment reserve commission may exempt from the provisions of the act any employer who guarantees to his employees, in advance, for stated 1-year periods, a minimum number of weeks' employment as set forth in a given table, or any employer submitting a plan for unemployment benefits which the commission finds is as beneficial to the employees as the plan provided by this act.

Benefits.—Payable for unemployment occurring on and after January 1, 1938. For total unemployment, 50 percent of average weekly wage but not more than \$15 a week nor less than \$7 a week. For partial unemployment the difference between the eligible employee's actual wages and the benefits to which he would be entitled if totally unemployed. If an employee accepts employment not subject to the act all rights to benefits under the act are suspended during the period of such employment.

¹ For the laws of New York, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin see *Monthly Labor Review* for May 1935 (p. 1195). For the law of New Hampshire, see *Monthly Labor Review* for July 1935 (p. 38).

In case of an employee employed by more than one employer, the liability of the several accounts shall be in inverse order to the successive employments. Whenever the commission determines that, within 6 months, payment of full benefits will not be possible, it may temporarily reduce the benefits.

Duration of benefits.—Benefits shall not exceed: (1) One week of benefit for each previous 4 weeks of employment for which contributions were made; (2) 13 weeks of benefit in 12 consecutive months for 52 weeks or more, not exceeding 103 weeks of previous employment for which contributions were made; (3) 20 weeks of benefit in 12 consecutive months for more than 103 weeks of employment for which contributions were made.

Eligibility.—To be entitled to benefits an employee must be physically able to work, available for work, and have given notice of unemployment. An employee is deemed totally unemployed in any calendar week in which he performs no work for his current employer, and he is eligible for benefits for each week of total unemployment after the waiting period. He is deemed partially unemployed during any calendar week whenever his wages are less than the amount of weekly benefits to which he would be entitled if totally unemployed. He is disqualified for benefits for total unemployment (1) if unemployment is due to a trade dispute still in active progress in the establishment in which he was employed; (2) if he attended a school during the preceding session, and has been employed by his employer only during the usual vacation period; (3) if he failed to accept suitable employment offered to him; (4) if he has not been a resident of the State for 1 year immediately preceding his unemployment, or has not been gainfully employed in the State for 26 weeks within such year, unless reciprocal arrangements have been made with the authorities of other unemployment compensation systems. An employee who works less than the usual full time prevailing in his place of employment may be registered as prescribed by the commission and the time which he normally works shall be deemed his full time.

Waiting period.—Runs from the date notice of unemployment is filed. During the period between January 1, 1938, and December 31, 1939, the waiting period is to be 4 weeks, and thereafter 3 weeks. The above waiting periods are extended to 8 weeks and 6 weeks, respectively, in cases where the employee has lost his employment through misconduct, or has voluntarily left his employment without cause attributable to the employer.

Unemployment fund.—The act requires a separate account for each contributing employer. The fund is to be administered in trust and used solely to pay benefits. The State treasurer is custodian of the fund and is under the supervision of the unemployment reserve commission subject to the provision of the act. All contributions to the fund must be invested in obligations of the "unemployment trust fund" of the United States Government, and the commission is directed to requisition from this fund the necessary amounts. An unemployment administration fund is created to be used for administration of the act. This fund shall be always available to the commission and all moneys allotted by the Federal Social Security Board for the administration of the act are to be paid into this fund. A special "employment service account" is to be maintained as a part of the unemployment administration fund.

The commission may, with the approval of proper officials, withdraw from the fund a cash revolving fund not exceeding the total contributions during the preceding month and the estimated expenditures for the current month.

Administration.—The unemployment reserve commission composed of five members appointed by the Governor administers the act. The commission may appoint necessary assistants, and shall adopt necessary rules and keep records which it deems necessary or advisable. The commission may take action to prevent unemployment, encourage vocational training, retraining and guidance,

promote the establishment of reserves for public works to be prosecuted in times of business depression, promote reemployment of the unemployed, and operate a system of public employment bureaus. The State accepts the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act to establish a national employment system and designates the division of State employment agencies in the department of employment as the agency to cooperate with the Federal Government in maintaining a system of public employment offices.

Claims.—Claims for benefits must be filed with the manager of the public employment office, who notifies claimants of their approval or rejection. Claims are paid through this office. An employee may appeal to the commission from the decision of the manager. If it is the opinion of the commissioner that employee has acted in bad faith, a penalty not exceeding 10 percent may be deducted from the final award.

Effective date.—The act takes effect only if and when a Federal law establishing unemployment reserves or compensation is enacted. The State act was approved June 25, 1935.

Group Insurance Plan of United States Steel Corporation

A GROUP life-insurance policy was offered to employees of the United States Steel Corporation on April 1, 1935, on the condition that at least 75 percent of the eligible employees should have accepted the plan and applied for insurance by July 1, 1935.¹ The offer was accepted by 176,290 employees or 90.8 percent of the total number of employees. The policy totals about \$293,000,000 and the cost will be borne jointly by the employees and the corporation.

Employees eligible under the plan include (1) employees actually at work, (2) employees absent because of illness or other physical disability or because no work is available, immediately upon resuming work, and (3) new employees, immediately upon commencing work.

The insurance written under the plan will be placed with such representative insurance company or companies as may be selected by the corporation from time to time. The insurance is in the form of renewable term insurance and will continue only during the term of an employee's active service with the corporation or its subsidiaries. The insurance ceases upon termination of employment for any cause, including retirement on pension or otherwise. This provision is particularly called to the attention of employees so that they will not be misled into thinking that this limited form of insurance is an adequate substitute for regular life-insurance policies which they already have or may contemplate taking out in the future.

Employees may apply only for the exact amount of insurance determined by their normal annual earnings. The corporation will pay all premiums and expense of administration subject to the following contributions by employees. The amount of insurance and

¹ Data are from letter from the corporation dated July 11, 1935, and printed copy of the plan.

the cost to the employee per month ranges from insurance of \$1,000, costing the employee 75 cents per month on normal annual earnings of \$1,250 or less to insurance of \$5,000 for annual earnings of more than \$4,750 at a cost of \$3.75 per month.

The amount of insurance which employees are allowed to carry will not be reduced because of decrease in rates of pay after the insurance is issued, but it will be increased in case the normal annual earnings of an employee are increased to such an extent as to increase the amount of insurance for which the employee may apply under the schedule. Contributions from employees will be deducted from salary or wages beginning with the month for which insurance is issued.

Insurance will be issued without restriction as to age, occupation, sex, or physical condition, and without medical examination unless the insurance was not applied for by July 1, 1935, or, for those who become eligible later, within 31 days thereafter, in which case they will be required to pass a medical examination satisfactory to the insurance company.

In case of the enactment by the Federal, State, or other government of any law or laws providing for insurance on the lives of any employees to which insurance shall have been issued in accordance with this offer, the amount of such last-mentioned insurance will be reduced by the amount of insurance which the employee shall be entitled to receive under any such law or laws.

Cost of Social Insurance in Germany¹

THE number of persons insured in the various insurance systems of Germany, together with the receipts and expenditures of the different systems, are given in a recent report received from the American Consul General in Berlin.

Unemployment insurance.—The Federal Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Insurance has charge of the operation of the unemployment-insurance system as well as the employment exchanges and the other agencies promoting employment. The income of this bureau during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935, amounted to 1,500,000,000 marks,² of which 1,200,000,000 marks represented the contributions of employers and workers. Expenditures under the unemployment-insurance system amounted to 1,300,000,000 marks, so that the bureau ended the year with a balance of 200,000,000 marks as compared with a deficit of 50,000,000 marks in the preceding year. Of the total expenditure only 780,000,000 marks were paid out in insurance benefit, the remainder being used largely in creating jobs and in the general promotion of employment in various schemes.

¹ Data are from report by Douglas Jenkins, American Consul General, Berlin, Germany, May 14, 1935.

² Mark at par = 23.82 cents; exchange value March 1935 = 40.37 cents; average 1933 = 30.52 cents.

Sickness insurance.—On January 1, 1934, there were 16,827,000 persons enrolled in the sickness-insurance system. During the preceding year the income amounted to 1,031,000,000 marks, of which 979,000,000 marks were paid in as dues, and 52,000,000 marks represented interest on capital and income from miscellaneous sources. Sickness benefits amounted to 914,000,000 marks, administration expenses to 103,000,000 marks, and miscellaneous expenses to 11,000,000 marks. The total amount of the fund was 837,000,000 marks at the beginning of 1934.

Accident insurance.—Approximately 22,000,000 persons were insured under the accident-insurance system on January 1, 1934. During the year ending on that date 636,272 received compensation. The total income amounted to 322,000,000 marks, of which 304,000,000 marks were derived from dues, 7,000,000 marks from interest on capital, and 11,000,000 marks from miscellaneous sources. Insurance payments amounted to 260,000,000, the total expenditures from the fund, including administrative and miscellaneous expenses, amounting to 307,000,000 marks. The insurance fund at the end of the year totaled 290,000,000 marks.

Old-age and invalidity insurance.—There were 17,000,000 persons insured under the old-age and invalidity insurance system on January 1, 1934, of whom 3,374,000 were receiving pensions. The income during the year consisted of 679,000,000 marks from dues, and 66,000,000 marks from interest on capital and from miscellaneous sources. Expenditures amounted to 725,000,000 marks for benefits and 57,000,000 marks for administrative and other expenses. The total amount in the pension fund was 1,229,000,000 marks.

Other insurance systems.—An insurance system covering office and clerical workers provides for old-age pensions and benefits for certain classes of sickness. Under this system 3,600,000 persons were insured and 333,167 persons received benefits during the year ending January 1, 1934. The total amount of the contributions to the system during the year was 288,000,000 marks, while 125,000,000 marks were received from interest on capital and from other sources. Benefits amounted to 228,000,000 marks, and 12,000,000 marks was spent for administration. The total amount of the fund on January 1, 1934, was 2,249,000,000 marks.

A special system for coal miners, providing for different types of benefits, covered 450,448 miners, of whom 396,315 drew benefits during the year. Dues paid in by members totaled 75,000,000 marks, and income from interest and other sources amounted to 102,000,000 marks. Payments to insured persons totaled 149,000,000 marks, and 14,000,000 marks were expended for administration and miscellaneous purposes. The total amount in the fund at the beginning of 1934 was 117,000,000 marks.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions in the Irish Free State

WIDOWS, children, and orphans of insured workers and the orphans of insured widows become the beneficiaries of a new compulsory contributory pension system recently introduced in the Irish Free State. As reported in the June 24, 1935, issue of Industrial and Labor Information, the scheme is made part of the national health-insurance system but with a somewhat wider coverage. In addition to all manual workers and all nonmanual workers whose income does not exceed £250 a year, the pension plan will include civil servants, employees of local governments, and railway employees—classes not subject to the health-insurance act. The new plan is also linked up with the noncontributory State old-age pensions by providing that widows insured under the contributory pension scheme become eligible to the old-age pension upon reaching the age of 70 years.

Administration will be through the Ministry for Local Government and Public Health, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance. Arrangements with other countries will make it possible for workers to be paid contributory pensions while resident outside the Irish Free State.

Contributions

THE pension fund is to be created in the first instance by joint contributions of employers and insured workers, and a State subsidy. The State contribution will amount to £250,000 a year for the first 9 years, after which the plan is expected to be self-supporting. The joint contribution of employer and worker is payable weekly, and as in the health-insurance system, the employer pays both his own and the worker's rates and deducts the worker's rate from his pay. Contributions differ according to sex and are lower for agricultural laborers than for other classes of workers. This lower rate for land workers, however, is intended to be effective for 5 years only.

Weekly compulsory contributions for pension purposes are shown in table 1.

Table 1.—Rate of Compulsory Weekly Contribution to Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund in Irish Free State

Contributor	Men		Women	
	Ordinary rate	Rate for agricultural workers	Ordinary rate	Rate for agricultural workers
Total contribution.....	d. 8	d. 4	d. 4	d. 2
Employer.....	4	2	4	2
Employee.....	4	2		

Contributory Pensions

THE grant of a pension under the system to the widow and children or orphans of a deceased insured worker is conditional upon the completion of 2 years' insurance, and upon the payment of a total of 104 weekly contributions or of an average of 26 contributions a year during the 3 years preceding the death of the insured worker. Contributions paid under the national health insurance system count toward the qualifying contributions.

Beneficiaries are primarily the widows and orphans of insured workers, and the orphans of insured widows. Widows are entitled to pensions until remarriage or until they become automatically entitled to the noncontributory State old-age pension of 10s. a week at the age of 70. Supplements to the widows' pensions are allowances for each child under 14 years of age, or under 16 years of age if the child is kept in school. The same age limits apply to orphans' pensions.

As in the matter of contributions, the amount of pension payable to widows and orphans of agricultural laborers is less than that for industrial and other workers for the first 5 years of operation.

The weekly pension rates are shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Weekly Amounts Payable under the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme, Irish Free State

Beneficiary	Amount payable under—	
	Ordinary rate	Agricultural laborers' rate
Widow.....	10 0	8 0
First child.....	5 0	4 0
Each other child.....	3 0	2 6
Each orphan.....	7 6	6 0

Noncontributory Pensions

PENSIONS to dependents of persons who have not contributed to the compulsory contributory pension plan will be granted to 3 classes of widows and orphans: (1) Widows whose husbands were insured under the national health insurance system but died before the new plan became operative; (2) existing and future widows of small farmers the annual value of whose farm does not exceed £8; (3) future widows whose husbands were insured under the pension scheme but did not satisfy the contribution conditions. Childless widows under 60 years of age will not be eligible to the noncontributory pensions.

The noncontributory pension is smaller than that under the contributory plan, and varies according to place of residence and the means of the beneficiary. Means are subject to a minimum exemp-

tion, which also varies according to place of residence, and the noncontributory pension is reduced by 1s. for each shilling by which the means of the beneficiary exceed the fixed minimum.

Pensions payable under the noncontributory provisions are shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Weekly Amounts Payable to Noncontributors' Dependents under Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme, Irish Free State

Beneficiary	Residing in—		
	County boroughs	Urban areas	Rural areas
Widow	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
First child	7 6	6 0	5 0
Each other child	3 6	2 6	2 0
Each orphan	1 6	1 0	1 0
	4 0	3 6	2 6

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Works Program Under Relief Act of 1935

EXERCISING the authority conferred upon him by the Federal Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the President, on May 6, issued an Executive order setting up the machinery for carrying out the provisions of that act.

Under this order the works program is to be carried on by three new Government agencies:

(1) The Division of Applications and Information (under the general supervision of the Executive Director of the National Emergency Council), whose duty it will be to receive all applications for work projects, examine them, and transmit them to

(2) The Advisory Committee on Allotments (composed of 18 Government officials¹ and one representative each of the Business Advisory Council, organized labor, farm organizations, the American Bankers' Association, and the United States Conference of Mayors) charged with the duty of making recommendations to the President for such projects as will constitute "a coordinated and balanced program of work."

(3) The Works Progress Administration (headed by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator), responsible for the execution of the program so as to employ as many persons on relief as possible in the shortest time possible.

Under an agreement reached between the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration the latter will handle primarily projects involving costs of \$25,000 or less, while the larger projects will be carried on under the P. W. A.

The Works Progress Administrator announced that, like the former works program, the new program will be carried out through State administrators.

Labor Policies

Eligibility.—Executive orders of May 20 and June 8, 1935, laid down the following terms of eligibility for employment under the new program.

¹ Secretary of the Interior (chairman), Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Labor, Executive Director of National Emergency Council, Administrator of Works Progress Administration, Director of Procurement, Director of Bureau of the Budget, Chief of Engineers—U. S. Army, Commissioner of Reclamation, Director of Soil Erosion, Chief of the Forest Service, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, Director of the Housing Division, and vice chairman of the National Resources Board.

Preference in employment is to be given to persons receiving relief. Except with the authorization of the Works Progress Administration, at least 90 percent of all persons on any project must be taken from the relief rolls.² Only one person per family group may be so employed.

Two classes of eligibles are established: (1) Those registered for employment at offices of the United States Employment Service, and (2) those receiving public relief in May 1935. As various occupational classes in these groups become exhausted, however, other persons placed on relief after May 1935 and so certified to the Employment Service by the State relief administration may be added to the list.

It is also provided that eligibles shall not lose their eligibility through taking temporary employment in private industry or in other public service, thus eliminating the complaint that persons were restrained from taking temporary jobs through fear of loss of relief status.

Workers qualified by training or experience are not to be "discriminated against on any grounds whatsoever."

All prison labor is prohibited on works projects.

The Executive order of May 20, 1935, established standard rates of pay, hours of labor, and working conditions, as follows:

Wages.—The following schedule of wages was set and it was pointed out that they were monthly earnings "in the nature of a salary" and that no deductions were to be made for time lost due to temporary interruptions beyond the control of the workers.

Rates to be Paid on Work Projects

Regions ¹	Monthly earnings in counties in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was—									
	Over 100,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	5,000 to 25,000	Un- der 5,000	Over 100,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	5,000 to 25,000	Un- der 5,000
Unskilled work					Intermediate work					
Region I.....	\$55	\$52	\$48	\$44	\$40	\$65	\$60	\$55	\$50	\$45
Region II.....	45	42	40	35	32	58	54	50	44	38
Region III.....	35	33	29	24	21	52	48	43	36	30
Region IV.....	30	27	25	22	19	49	43	38	32	27
Skilled work					Professional and technical work					
Region I.....	85	75	70	63	55	94	83	77	69	61
Region II.....	72	66	60	52	44	79	73	66	57	48
Region III.....	68	62	56	48	38	75	68	62	52	42
Region IV.....	68	58	50	42	35	75	64	55	46	30

¹ Regions include the following States: I. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; II. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, West Virginia; III. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia; and IV. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

² By order of the Works Progress Administrator (no. 6, July 10, 1935, low-rent housing and slum-clearance projects constructed by the P. W. A. were exempted from this requirement, provided nonrelief workers were employed only when qualified relief workers were not obtainable and provided that whenever practicable unskilled work be let under separate contracts to which the exemption should not apply.

The above schedule applies to all projects financed in whole or in part from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, except (1) emergency conservation work, (2) Public Works Administration work, rates for which are to be determined in accordance with local wage conditions, (3) highway work and grade-crossing elimination under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads, (4) permanent buildings for the Federal Government or the District of Columbia, (5) projects exempted by the Works Progress Administrator, (6) supervisory and administrative employees and present uncompleted work-relief projects under State and local administrations.

Hours of work.—The following hours are to apply except (1) in case of an emergency involving the public welfare or the protection of work already done on a project, (2) in special cases where the standard hours are not feasible, and (3) for supervisory employees.

	<i>Per day</i>	<i>Per week</i>
Persons employed on a salary basis under the "wages schedule".....	8	8 40
Projects under supervision of Public Works Administrator and of Bureau of Public Roads, and exempted projects:		
Manual labor.....	8	130
Nonmanual workers.....	8	40
Projects at remote or inaccessible places.....	8	40

For persons employed on permanent buildings for the use of the Federal or District of Columbia Governments, the rates applicable under the Davis-Bacon Act are to apply, and for emergency conservation work and work relief under State and local administrations existing rules shall be continued.

Conditions of employment.—The order prohibits the employment of persons under 16 and of those whose age or physical condition make their employment dangerous or unhealthful to themselves or others. It is expressly stated that this provision shall not be construed to operate against the employment of physically handicapped persons, otherwise employable, on work which they can safely be assigned to perform.

As regards safety and accidents, it is directed that all projects shall be conducted under safe working conditions and every effort is to be made for the prevention of accidents.

No wages paid on works projects may be pledged or assigned.

¹ Reduced by Works Progress Administrator, by order of July 4, 1935, to 140 hours per month.

National Youth Administration

UNDER an Executive order of June 26, 1935, President Roosevelt established the National Youth Administration within the Works Progress Administration.¹ The functions and duties of this new agency are "to initiate and administer a program of approved projects which shall provide relief, work relief, and employment for persons between the ages of 16 and 25 years who are no longer in regular attendance at a school requiring full time, and who are not regularly engaged in remunerative employment."

In signing this order the President said that he believed that the National Youth program would "serve the most pressing and immediate needs of that portion of unemployed youth most seriously affected at the present time", and that "the yield on this investment should be high."

The National Youth Administration is to be headed by a National Advisory Committee, whose members shall include representatives of labor, business, agriculture, education, and youth.

Hon. Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was appointed by the President as chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Youth Administration, and the Administration's Executive Director is Aubrey W. Williams, Assistant Administrator of the Works Progress Administration.

A statement of June 26, 1935, from the White House includes the following information concerning the new program for unemployed youth:

State Youth Divisions

ACCORDING to the organization plans, a youth division is to be set up in each State, headed by a State advisory committee and administered by a State director whose principal duty "shall be to mobilize the industrial, commercial, agricultural, and educational forces to provide employment and other practical assistance to the unemployed youth; to develop and carry out a coordinated program of work and work opportunities, job training and retraining for unemployed youth in the State, utilizing all existing public and private agencies, industries, schools, and various training facilities which can assist in meeting various phases of the problem."

The State director is also to organize county or community youth committees, and where conditions warrant to designate local advisory committees in counties or communities.

Employment and Apprenticeship

EMPLOYERS in all types of industries are to be requested to accept young persons as apprentices under conditions to be worked out with the State committees on apprentice training. Moreover, when it is

¹ The principal agency for carrying out the new Federal Work Relief program.

possible, State, local, and county clerks, city engineers, city public-works departments, and other municipal, county, and State governments will be requested to accept such youths for apprenticeship, during which a minimum allowance should be given. Opportunity for apprenticeship in Government work "should be used to develop a new type of trained public official."

Job Training and Job Placement

THE function of the State and local committees is to develop job training and job placement for youths. Every youth division should develop provision for job training, subsequent to the working out of satisfactory arrangements with organized labor, by (a) The use of available school facilities for initial or basic training in the trades; (b) The use of available private plants or factories when they are not in regular operation; (c) The use of public libraries for training youth as librarians, thus making it possible for libraries to remain open for a greater number of hours per day.

The development of job placement for jobless youth is to be undertaken in cooperation with the reemployment offices. The program also includes the development in each youth center of a counseling, guidance, adjustment, and job-placement service.

Coordination and cooperation with college and university employment bureaus are planned for the purpose of assisting college graduates to find positions.

Work Relief

PROVISION for work relief is to be made for youths in connection with the numerous projects under the works program. Employment, however, is to be limited to jobless youths in families certified for relief, and such work is to be adjusted so as to enable these young people to earn \$15 a month. This, however, is not to interfere with the work allotted to the head of the family on relief.

According to the White House statement, special emphasis should be placed upon the building and use of recreational centers. Practically all the direct labor in the creation of such centers "shall be performed by the youths themselves, working as apprentices under the direction of skilled mechanics."

The work-relief program also provides for the taking of a national census of the status of all youths in the United States between the ages of 16 and 25, and for utilizing some of these young persons to make the survey. The undertaking, it is pointed out, should be coordinated with the census of unemployment.

Education

UNDER the Youth Administration provision will be made for attendance upon high schools, public or nonprofit making, of boys and

girls 16 years of age or over in families eligible for State and Federal relief or work relief. The average monthly allowance in such cases is to be \$6.

The college assistance which has been granted to unemployed high-school graduates unable to attend college unless they can secure remunerative part-time work will be extended. Authority will "be given to provide for the attendance at college by qualified persons on a work-relief basis at \$15 per month average. Allotment of work-relief jobs to a college is now based on 12 percent of the total enrollment of the college as of October 15, 1934."

Postgraduate work by qualified persons on a work-relief basis is also authorized for college graduates who cannot find employment and are not able to proceed with graduate work at college unless they are given part-time remunerative work.

Training for public service is also to be provided.

Estimates of Cost

It is expected that the job-training program, outlined in part above, will provide for about 150,000 youths, and the work-relief plan for about the same number. It is proposed to give high-school aid for some 100,000 and college aid for about 120,000 needy young students. The program for post graduates is intended to cover several thousand students. It is estimated that all these forms of educational assistance will cost approximately \$50,000,000 during the next year.

Establishment of Federal Resettlement Administration

BY EXECUTIVE Order No. 7027 of April 30, 1935, the President established a new agency, the Resettlement Administration. The duties of this agency were set forth by the order as follows:

- (a) To administer approved projects involving resettlement of destitute or low-income families from rural and urban areas, including the establishment, maintenance, and operation, in such connection, of communities in rural and suburban areas.
- (b) To initiate and administer a program of approved projects with respect to soil erosion, stream pollution, seacoast erosion, reforestation, and flood control.
- (c) To make loans as authorized under the said Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, to finance, in whole or in part, the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers, or farm laborers.

The Division of Subsistence Homesteads was transferred to this new agency,¹ which will also be responsible for the rural-industrial communities part of the rural-rehabilitation program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.²

¹ By Executive order (No. 7041) of May 15, 1935.

² For accounts of the subsistence homesteads activities of these 2 offices see Monthly Labor Review, December 1933 (p. 1327), February 1934 (p. 245), and January 1935 (p. 19).

Unemployment in 11 Cities of Washington State, December 1934

ONE out of every five gainful workers was unemployed, in a group of 11 cities in the State of Washington,¹ according to a house-to-house survey made in December 1934 under the direction of the Washington Emergency Relief Administration. The cities covered were Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Bellingham, Everett, Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Yakima, Vancouver, Walla Walla, Olympia, and Wenatchee. The report of this survey² includes the following data and more detailed statistics. Readers are cautioned, however, not to apply the percentages to the whole State, as there are considerable differences between urban and rural districts in the occupational distribution of wage earners.

In table 1, unemployment rates for each city at the time of the survey are given. The heaviest unemployment (23.4 percent) is reported for Everett, and the lightest for Olympia (14.6 percent).

Table 1.—Percentage of Unemployment in Washington Cities Having a Population of 11,000 or More, December 1934

City	Percent of unemployment	City	Percent of unemployment
All cities.....	20.4	Seattle.....	20.5
Everett.....	23.4	Wenatchee.....	20.0
Tacoma.....	21.7	Bellingham.....	19.5
Walla Walla.....	21.7	Vancouver.....	19.0
Yakima.....	21.5	Spokane.....	18.5
Aberdeen-Hoquiam.....	21.1	Olympia.....	14.6

Sex, Age, Race, and Nativity of Unemployed

IN THE 11 cities surveyed, only 16 percent of 65,160 unemployed persons in December 1934 were females, while the percentage of females in the 1930 wage-earning population of this group of cities was reported as 24.

More than half of the unemployed persons in December 1934 were 40 years of age or over, 20 percent were 55 years or over, and 6 percent were 65 years or over. As may be seen from table 2, nearly 49 percent of the females 15 to 29 years of age were jobless, as compared with almost 30 percent of the males in this age group.

¹ In 1930 the population of these 11 cities constituted 48.76 percent of the total State population and 86.18 percent of the urban population.

² Washington (State). Emergency Relief Administration. Occupational characteristics of unemployed persons in cities of 11,000 or more population. Olympia, 1935. (Mimeographed.)

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Wage Earners in 11 Washington Cities, December 1934, by Sex and Age Groups

Age groups	Both sexes	Males	Females	Age groups	Both sexes	Males	Females
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	40 to 44 years	10.6	10.8	9.4
15 to 19 years	4.8	3.4	12.3	45 to 49 years	10.8	11.3	8.1
20 to 24 years	14.2	12.2	25.0	50 to 54 years	10.4	11.1	7.1
25 to 29 years	10.6	10.4	11.4	55 to 59 years	7.6	8.2	4.1
30 to 34 years	9.5	9.6	8.9	60 to 64 years	6.0	6.6	2.8
35 to 39 years	9.3	9.4	9.0	65 to 69 years	3.8	4.2	1.5
				70 years and over	2.4	2.8	0.4

Approximately 98 percent of all the jobless wage earners in the 11 cities were reported as belonging to the white race, the remainder being Negroes, Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese, Mexicans, and Indians.

Of the 65,160³ unemployed, 77.77 percent were native white, 20.05 percent foreign-born white, and 0.86 percent Negroes. In the cities of 100,000 or more population the percentage of unemployment among the native white was 21.2 as compared to 18.5 among the foreign-born white and 21.7 among the Negroes.

Work Experience and Duration of Unemployment

OVER 71.4 percent of the 65,160 unemployed wage earners for whom schedules were obtained had had 5 or more years of experience in their usual occupations and 87.9 percent had had 2 or more years of experience. About 22 percent of the unemployed persons had been jobless for 1 year or more and 13.6 percent for 2 years or more. Table 3 gives a percentage distribution of these 65,160 unemployed wage earners by the time elapsing since the last employment.

Table 3.—Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons in 11 Washington Cities, December 1934, by Length of Time Since Last Employment

Time since last employment	Both sexes	Males	Females	Time since last employment	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	4 to 5.99 months	8.6	8.6	8.6
Not ascertainable	.7	.9	.0	6 to 8.99 months	4.4	4.5	3.7
Never worked	1.3	.7	4.1	9 to 11.99 months	10.8	10.7	11.1
Less than 1 week	2.0	1.9	2.6	1 to 1.49 years	2.2	2.2	2.0
1 and 2 weeks	10.9	10.6	12.5	1.5 to 1.99 years	6.1	6.0	6.9
3 and 4 weeks	10.2	10.2	10.5	2 to 2.99 years	6.6	6.8	5.8
1 to 1.99 months	13.6	13.7	12.7	3 to 3.99 years	4.3	4.5	3.2
2 to 2.99 months	10.8	11.1	9.4	4 to 4.99 years	1.7	1.7	1.4
3 to 3.99 months	4.8	5.0	3.8	5 years and over	1.0	.9	1.7

Table 4 shows that the average number of weeks since these unemployed had had any employment was higher for the foreign-born whites than for the native whites or the Negroes.

³ 65,160 schedules were obtained from 69,394 unemployed persons.

Table 4.—Average Period of Unemployment and Since Employment at Regular Occupation in 11 Washington Cities, December 1934

Race and nativity	Average number of weeks since any employment		Average number of weeks since employed at usual occupation	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
All races.....	44.5	44.4	83.0	67.3
Native white.....	40.9	43.1	79.5	66.0
Foreign-born white.....	57.8	57.1	97.3	81.7
Negro.....	48.6	52.7	79.4	74.1
Others.....	27.4	22.7	49.8	36.3

Education of Unemployed

ONE of 30 jobless persons had a college education, 1 of 4 had completed high school, and 7 of 8 had a common-school education or better.

The distribution of unemployed in the 11 Washington cities among the various occupational groups, and the percentage of these jobless wage earners with specified years of education, as reported in December 1934, are shown in table 5. Almost 65 percent of the clerks and kindred workers had 9 to 12 years of education, and over 53 percent of the professional workers had 13 or more years of education.

Table 5.—Unemployment by Occupational Groups and Educational Status in 11 Washington Cities, December 1934

Occupational group	Unemployed wage earners				
	Number	Percent with specified years of education			
		Under 4	5 to 8	9 to 12	13 and over
All groups.....	¹ 65,160	6.3	48.0	38.4	7.3
Professional persons.....	1,905	.5	8.3	37.7	53.5
Proprietors, managers, and officials.....	1,653	4.1	42.8	37.2	15.9
Clerks and kindred workers.....	10,749	.7	17.7	64.9	16.7
Skilled workers and foremen.....	14,472	3.6	55.7	35.8	4.9
Semiskilled workers.....	11,453	4.3	53.1	39.2	3.4
Unskilled workers.....	24,928	11.8	57.8	28.1	2.3

¹ 65,160 schedules were obtained from 69,394 unemployed persons.

A detailed occupational table in the report under review discloses that the 5 occupations with the largest number of unemployed in the 11 Washington cities as a whole were salesmen and saleswomen, manufacturing laborers, laborers, carpenters, and manufacturing operatives. The occupations most heavily represented among the unemployed males were manufacturing laborers, laborers, carpenters, salesmen, and farm laborers; among the females, saleswomen, servants, stenographers, waitresses, and manufacturing operatives.

Unemployment in Philadelphia, May 1935

IN MAY 1935 approximately 33 percent of the usually gainfully employed persons in Philadelphia were wholly unemployed, according to a survey made by the Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Board and the University of Pennsylvania.

As will be noted from the following table, the proportion of jobless was the same as that found for February 1934 by the State emergency relief census. This tabulation also gives the results of the five annual unemployment surveys by the University of Pennsylvania, as well as of the special United States unemployment census of 1931, and of the 1930 investigation of unemployment by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The gainful workers include proprietors, executives, professional persons, self-employed artisans, and other workers among whom ordinarily relatively little unemployment is found.

Unemployment in Philadelphia, April 1929 to May 1935

Date	Gainful workers			
	Total number ¹	Wholly unemployed		Employed part time
		Number	Percent	Number
April 1929	890,000	92,500	10.4	
April 1930	890,000	133,500	15.0	46,300
December 1930 ²	890,000	221,600	24.9	213,600
January 1931 ³	890,000	245,600	27.6	
April 1931	890,000	227,000	25.5	122,800
May 1932	890,000	354,200	39.8	188,700
April 1933	890,000	409,400	46.0	177,100
February 1934	⁴ 878,500	287,800	32.8	124,000
May 1935	878,500	287,800	32.8	124,000

¹ Estimated for all dates, except April 1930 and February 1934.

² Survey conducted by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

³ Special United States unemployment census.

⁴ Class A plus class B, United States unemployment census classification. Class A includes persons out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job; class B, persons having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle.

⁵ Includes employed, unemployed seeking work, and unemployed not seeking work because of temporary illness.

Job Assurance Plan of the Nunn-Bush Shoe Co.

THE regular employees of the Nunn-Bush Shoe Co. signed an agreement with the president of the company providing for an annual salary contract plan which became effective July 4.¹ The plan, covering about 1,000 employees of whom 700 are factory workers, provides for the leveling of production so that the hiring of additional employees for peak periods will be prevented.

The plan guarantees to each employee 52 pay checks in the year, based upon 48 weeks of 40 hours each. If the employee works more than that amount of time he will be paid for the extra hours, but if

¹ Data are from letter from the company dated July 25, 1935, and a copy of the plan.

less there will be no reduction in the regular pay check. It is provided in the contract that if times get too bad, the company may ask for reductions in salaries of employees, but in no case is anyone to be laid off. If economies are effected through labor-saving devices or other means the workers will benefit, the profits of such economies being returned to them at the end of the year as additional income. As a result, contrary to the usual practice in the shoe industry, the workers will profit by, rather than have anything to fear from, the introduction of labor-saving machinery. The company has favored a weekly wage rather than piece rates, so that putting the employees on a yearly salary basis is regarded simply as an advance over the weekly-payment plan. It will not interfere with or curtail the profit-sharing and pension programs which have been in operation for 18 years.

In commenting on the plan the president of the company stressed the fact that the great need of labor is an adequate yearly income rather than high piece or hourly rates which are subject to seasonal hazards.

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Extension of National Industrial Recovery Act

CERTAIN provisions of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act were extended until April 1, 1936, by the terms of Public Resolution No. 26, Seventy-fourth Congress (S. J. Res. 113) and all the provisions delegating to the President power to approve or prescribe codes of fair competition were repealed. This resolution, which was approved on June 14, 1935, 2 days before the National Industrial Recovery Act would otherwise have expired, reads:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 (c) of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act is amended by striking out "at the expiration of 2 years after the date of enactment of this act" and inserting in lieu thereof "on April 1, 1936."

SEC. 2. All the provisions of title I of such act delegating power to the President to approve or prescribe codes of fair competition and providing for the enforcement of such codes are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the exemption provided in section 5 of such title shall extend only to agreements and action thereunder (1) putting into effect the requirements of section 7 (a), including minimum wages, maximum hours, and prohibition of child labor; and (2) prohibiting unfair competitive practices which offend against existing law, including the antitrust laws, or which constitute unfair methods of competition under the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended.

Reorganization of National Recovery Administration

BY EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 7075 of June 15, 1935, the National Recovery Administration was reorganized and the National Industrial Recovery Board terminated. This action was in pursuance of the provisions of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195) as amended by Senate Joint Resolution 113, approved June 14, 1935.

The office of Administrator of the National Recovery Administration was created in connection with the continuance of the administration of the provisions of title I of the Recovery Act. James L. O'Neill was named as Acting Administrator and was authorized to exercise all of the powers previously conferred upon the National Industrial Recovery Board. At the same time the Division of Review was established, under the directorship of Leon C. Marshall,

to assemble, analyze, and report upon statistical information and records of experience of the various trades and industries heretofore subject to code provisions, study the effects of codes, and make available an adequate review of the effects of title I of the recovery legislation. As an aid to maintenance of standards of fair competition the Division of Business Cooperation was named, with Prentiss L. Coonley as director. This division's task is to aid voluntary trade and industrial groups in eliminating unfair competition and to maintain information and records of experience useful in the work of the Division of Review. George L. Berry was named assistant to the Administrator of the National Recovery Administration to represent labor. Finally the President established an Advisory Council as follows: Charles Edison, Howell Cheney, Philip Murray, William Green, Emily Newell Blair, and Walton H. Hamilton.

It was directed that all orders and regulations previously issued concerning the administration of the National Industrial Recovery Act should be modified to the extent necessary to make this order fully effective.

Temporary Continuation of N. R. A. Agencies and of Labor Relations Boards

ON JUNE 15, 1935, the President, by Order No. 7076, continued in effect all Executive orders issued under title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act and extended the existence of agencies created by such orders until April 1, 1936. This action was taken because it was believed necessary and desirable to maintain the continuity of the agencies so established, the requirements imposed, and the other activities previously established by such orders. In authorizing this extension the President stated that continuance was subject to any limitation, modification, or cancellation he might place in effect subsequently, and that no person or agency acting under authority conferred by him was empowered to approve or prescribe codes of fair competition or to enforce such codes.

Steel and Textile Labor Relations Board

THE President took action in June 1935 to continue the National Steel Labor Relations Board and the Textile Labor Relations Board, when he issued Executive Orders Nos. 7084, 7085, 7089, and 7091. It was provided originally that both bodies should serve until July 1, 1935, but the orders were supplemented to extend the tenure of these boards "until further order." In both industries the boards are vested with such powers and duties as are not inconsistent with existing recovery legislation. The boards are empowered to mediate dis-

putes under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, with the further provision that the Secretary of Labor shall prescribe rules and regulations for the exercise of the powers conferred by the President's orders.

National Labor Relations Board

THE President acted to continue the National Labor Relations Board on June 15, 1935, and again by Executive order of June 29. According to the terms of the first order (no. 7074), the Board was empowered to exercise the same functions as previously and to maintain the existing personnel until July 1, 1935. The subsequent order (no. 7090) prolonged the life of the organization for another month, or until August 1, 1935.

Reestablishment of National Emergency Council

BECAUSE it was believed necessary, in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, that the National Emergency Council should continue to exist, the President ordered the Council reestablished by Executive Order No. 7073 of June 13, 1935, effective 2 days later.

The duties and functions of the National Emergency Council were left unchanged, with the added provision that the President might from time to time make added assignments.

Creation of National Resources Committee

THE President took steps to introduce a planned program governing the development and use of land, water, and other national resources when he issued an Executive order (no. 7065) on June 7, 1935, creating the National Resources Committee. Members named include the Secretary of the Interior (chairman), the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, Frederic A. Delano, Charles E. Merriam, and Wesley C. Mitchell. The last-named three members were designated as an advisory committee, to which others might be added from time to time.

In the order, the duties and functions of the National Resources Committee were defined as follows:

- (a) To collect, prepare, and make available to the President, with recommendations, such plans, data and information as may be helpful to a planned development and use of land, water, and other national resources, and such related subjects as may be referred to it by the President.

(b) To consult and cooperate with agencies of the Federal Government, with the States and municipalities or agencies thereof, and with any public or private planning or research agencies or institutions, in carrying out any of its duties and functions.

(c) To receive and record all proposed Federal projects involving the acquisition of land (including transfer of land jurisdiction) and land research projects, and in an advisory capacity to provide the agencies concerned with such information or data as may be pertinent to the projects. All executive agencies shall notify the National Resources Committee of such projects as they develop, before major field activities are undertaken.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Number of Persons Employed Per Farm in the United States, January 1929 to June 1935

THE number of family members employed per 100 farms in the United States in June 1935 was 223 as compared with 265 in June 1929; the number of hired workers per 100 farms in June 1935 was 89 as against 121 in June 1929.

The following table, compiled from figures published by the United States Department of Agriculture in its periodical Crops and Markets, shows the average number of family members and hired workers employed per farm for each month for which data were available from January 1929 to June 1935:

Average Number of Persons Employed per Farm in the United States, January 1929 to June 1935

Kind of labor and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Family labor:												
1929	2.17	2.07	2.18	2.33	2.36	2.65	2.61	2.65	2.50	2.41	2.09	2.27
1930	2.22	2.21	2.23	2.38	2.34	2.55	2.64	2.48	2.49	2.42	2.36	2.19
1931	2.11	2.23	2.23	2.34	2.31	2.46	2.53	2.48	2.48	2.50	2.36	2.23
1932	2.17	2.17	2.18	2.30	2.26	2.37	2.40	2.36	2.37	2.31	2.18	2.09
1933	2.11	2.15	2.14	2.22	2.25	2.34	2.37	—	—	2.25	—	—
1934	2.09	2.16	2.17	2.23	2.16	2.27	2.37	2.26	2.24	2.17	—	—
1935	2.15	2.12	2.11	2.12	2.12	2.23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hired labor:												
1929	.92	.80	.91	1.06	1.14	1.21	1.39	1.30	1.24	1.53	1.10	1.00
1930	.95	.80	.95	.92	1.09	1.25	1.36	1.26	1.19	1.22	1.09	.93
1931	.85	.77	.96	.96	1.02	1.11	1.25	1.23	1.17	1.19	1.04	.81
1932	.74	.71	.77	.83	.93	.96	1.09	1.01	1.01	1.09	.89	.77
1933	.72	.74	.69	.79	.86	.96	1.01	—	—	1.05	—	—
1934	.64	.73	.67	.80	.80	.92	1.02	.87	.88	.94	—	—
1935	.65	.65	.68	.72	.79	.89	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family and hired labor combined:												
1929	3.08	2.87	3.09	3.39	3.50	3.86	3.99	3.95	3.74	3.94	3.19	3.27
1930	3.16	3.00	3.17	3.30	3.43	3.80	3.99	3.75	3.69	3.64	3.44	3.12
1931	2.96	3.00	3.19	3.29	3.33	3.56	3.78	3.71	3.64	3.69	3.40	3.04
1932	2.91	2.88	2.95	3.13	3.19	3.33	3.58	3.37	3.38	3.40	3.06	2.86
1933	2.83	2.89	2.83	3.01	3.11	3.30	3.38	—	—	3.30	—	—
1934	2.73	2.89	2.84	3.03	2.96	3.19	3.39	3.13	3.12	3.11	—	—
1935	2.80	2.77	2.79	2.84	2.91	3.12	—	—	—	—	—	—

Farm Population and Migration to and from Farms

FARM population on January 1, 1935, was the highest on record, being estimated at 32,779,000 persons by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The increase in total farm population in both 1933 and 1934, however, is attributed to a surplus of births over

deaths, as the movement away from farms in both years was greater than that toward the farms. It is estimated that 994,000 persons moved from farms to cities, towns, and villages in 1934 as compared with 783,000 persons moving to farms. The migration away from farms was lower than in any other year since 1920, and that toward farms, lower than since 1921. From 1920 to 1929, inclusive, there was a net movement away from farms ranging from 336,000 to a peak (in 1922) of 1,137,000. In the 3 years 1930 to 1932 the net migration farmward increased from 17,000 to 533,000.

Among the reasons mentioned by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the decrease in the movement toward farms are improvement in nonagricultural employment opportunities, more adequate unemployment relief, and the growing difficulty of finding available housing on farms.

The following table, taken from the Agricultural Situation for May 1935, published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shows the estimated movement to and from farms, 1920 to 1934, and the farm population on January 1 of each year from 1920 to January 1, 1935.

Estimated Movement to and from Farms,¹ 1920 to 1934, and Farm Population on Jan. 1, 1920 to 1935

Year	Persons leaving farms for cities	Persons arriving at farms from cities	Net movement from farms to cities	Farm population Jan. 1
1920	896,000	560,000	336,000	² 31,614,269
1921	1,323,000	759,000	564,000	31,703,000
1922	2,252,000	1,115,000	1,137,000	31,768,000
1923	2,162,000	1,355,000	807,000	31,290,000
1924	2,068,000	1,581,000	487,000	31,056,000
1925	2,038,000	1,336,000	702,000	31,064,000
1926	2,334,000	1,427,000	907,000	30,784,000
1927	2,162,000	1,705,000	457,000	30,281,000
1928	2,120,006	1,698,000	422,000	30,275,000
1929	2,081,000	1,604,000	477,000	30,257,000
1930	1,723,000	1,740,000	³ 17,000	⁴ 30,169,000
1931	1,469,000	1,683,000	³ 214,000	⁴ 30,585,000
1932	1,011,000	1,544,000	³ 533,000	⁴ 31,241,000
1933	1,178,000	951,000	227,000	⁴ 32,242,000
1934	994,000	783,000	211,000	⁴ 32,509,000
1935				⁴ 32,779,000

¹ Births and deaths not taken into account.

² Enumerated by U. S. Bureau of the Census.

³ Net movement from cities to farms, a reversal of the earlier trend.

⁴ Estimated by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR

Labor Requirements in Lead and Zinc Milling¹

THE number of men necessary per unit of output in milling lead and zinc ores varies considerably with the size of plant. In general, a plant treating 5,000 tons a day will require a much smaller number of men proportionately than a plant treating only 500 tons a day, and obviously a plant in which two or more different concentrates are produced will require a larger number of men than one of equal capacity producing only one product under like conditions.

Table 1 indicates the labor costs at seven concentrators of different capacities, in terms of man-hours per ton and of tonnage treated per 8-hour shift, in each of the various departments of the milling operations.

Table 1.—Man-Hours per Ton of Ore Treated and Tons per 8-Hour Shift at 7 Representative Lead and Zinc Concentrators in the United States

Item	Concentrator, and tonnage treated					
	Plant B: 40 tons per hour			Plant F: 208 tons per hour		
	Man-hour per ton	Tons per 8-hour shift	Percent of total	Man-hour per ton	Tons per 8-hour shift	Percent of total
Total labor	0.4114	19.45	100.0	0.1066	75	100.0
Sorting	(1)	(1)				
Crushing	.0374	214	9.1	.0235	340	22.0
Grinding	.0187	428	4.5	.0141	567	13.25
Classification, screening, and conveying	.0187	428	4.5			
Concentration:						
Gravity	2.1496	* 53.5	36.4	* .0141	* 567	13.25
Flotation	.0748	107	18.2	.0094	850	8.8
Dewatering concentrates	.0374	214	9.1	* .0047	* 1,700	4.4
Sampling				.0047	1,700	4.4
Tailings disposal	.0374	214	9.1			
Maintenance				.0283	283	26.6
Supervision				.0078	1,020	7.3
Power	.0374	214	9.1			
 Plant H: 50 tons per hour						
Total labor	0.533	15	100.0	0.6135	13	100.0
Crushing	.114	70	21.4	.1015	78.79	16.5
Grinding	* .114	* 70	21.4	.0768	104.14	12.5
Concentration: Flotation	.176	45.5	33.0	.0768	104.14	12.5
Dewatering concentrates	.030	267	5.6	.0768	104.14	12.5
Weighing and loading				.0512	156.11	8.35
Sampling				* .0256	* 312.43	4.2
Tailings disposal				.0512	156.11	8.35
Maintenance				.0512	156.21	8.35
Supervision				.0256	312.43	4.2
Assaying				.0512	156.21	8.35
Warehouse				.0256	312.43	4.2
Miscellaneous	.009	81	18.6			

¹ U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Bulletin 381: Lead and Zinc Mining and Milling in the United States, Current Practices and Costs, by C. F. Jackson, J. B. Knaebel, and C. A. Wright, Washington, 1935.

Table 1.—Man-Hours per Ton of Ore Treated and Tons per 8-Hour Shift at 7 Representative Lead and Zinc Concentrators in the United States—Con.

Item	Concentrator, and tonnage treated					
	Plant J: 13 tons per hour			Plant L: 7 tons per hour		
	Man-hour per ton	Tons per 8-hour shift	Percent of total	Man-hour per ton	Tons per 8-hour shift	Percent of total
Total labor	0.338	23.7	100.0	0.9053	8.83	100.0
Sorting	.027	296	8.0			
Crushing	.047	170	113.9	.1040	77.0	11.5
Grinding	.078	102.6	23.1	.0995	80.4	11.0
Concentration: Flotation	.097	82.5	28.7	.3125	25.6	34.5
Dewatering concentrates	.022	364	6.5	.0994	80.5	11.0
Sampling				.0957	83.6	10.6
Tailings disposal				.0762	104.9	8.4
Miscellaneous	.067	119.4	19.8	.1180	67.7	13.0
Plant P: 20 to 25 tons per hour						
Total labor	0.3045	26.3	100.0			
Crushing	.0955	83.3	31.4			
Grinding	.0579	138.2	19.0			
Classification, screening, and conveying	.0222	330	7.3			
Concentration: Flotation	.1067	75	35.0			
Tailings disposal	.0222	330	7.3			

¹ Repairs included in the different items.

² Jigs and tables.

³ Table concentration.

⁴ Includes loading.

⁵ Includes classifying.

⁶ Includes mixing reagents.

Table 2 gives the average over-all labor costs in man-hours per ton and tons per man-shift for 14 lead concentrators, 19 zinc concentrators, and 83 concentrators producing both lead and zinc concentrates.

Table 2.—Over-All Lead and Zinc Milling Costs in Man-Hours per Ton and Tons per Man-Shift

Number reporting	Total ore milled	Principal metal produced	Average ore milled per man-shift	Average man-hour per ton
14 mills	Tons 7,359,063	Lead.....	Tons 33.170	0.241
19 mills	2,630,082	Zinc.....	¹ 13.135	.600
83 mills	7,957,868	Zinc and lead.....	¹ 21.437	.373

¹ Some mills reported 10-hour mill shifts; figures from these mills have been adjusted to an 8-hour shift basis.

Labor costs per ton of ore treated are generally lower for plants treating relatively large tonnages. Wages paid to labor (mostly native Americans in the lead-zinc mining districts) range in the different districts from about \$3 per 8-hour shift for mill helpers to \$5 or \$6 for head operators and shift foremen. A bonus, based on the price of metal, is paid by some plants.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Promotion of Domestic Service in Germany

DOMESTIC service as an occupation for women is being actively promoted by the German Government as a part of its policy to remove women from industrial, commercial, and professional pursuits, and thus release a considerable number of jobs for the unemployed men.¹ In pursuance of this policy the Government has acted along two different lines—first, to influence families to employ domestic servants, and, second, to create a supply of suitable domestic servants.

To encourage families to employ domestic servants, the law of June 6, 1933, provided that in calculating income-tax reductions a female servant was to be considered as a child, and it also exempted her from the depression or unemployment tax. The income-tax law has since been revised and under regulations issued under the new law, 50 marks² monthly may be deducted from the income tax for each female domestic servant employed. Other minor tax benefits also make it easier for households to acquire domestic help.

Under the law restricting mobility of labor and subsequent regulations, all girls working in cities who had previously worked on the land, or as members of the female labor service on a farm, can be compelled to return to their previous pursuits. In many cases such previous work consisted of domestic service on a farm, and domestic service on a farm, besides housework, might include milking the cows and helping the farmer's wife in her farm duties. The law of August 10, 1934, which provides for preferential treatment in securing work for older men or women and heads of families, stipulates that male and female workers under 25 years of age are to give up their positions, and the employment of a person under that age is made dependent upon the issuance of a permit by a local employment agency. Female workers dismissed from positions or unable to get jobs on account of their youth are to be placed in the female voluntary labor service, and especially in suitable households. These two laws and the regulations issued thereunder make it possible for the Government to prevent young women from seeking commercial or industrial employment in the cities.

¹ Data are from report of Hugh Corby Fox, American vice consul at Berlin, Apr. 16, 1935.

² Exchange rate of mark in March 1935=40.4 cents.

In its effort to make available a supply of competent domestic servants, training courses for girls in domestic service are provided for, the financial means being supplied by the State bureau for employment and unemployment insurance. The cost varies, but as a usual thing the maximum allowance of the bureau is 1.40 marks per day for each girl and all expenses. No adequate statistics exist as to the number of girls who have been retrained for household work, but the estimate of an officer of the bureau places it at from 20,000 to 30,000.

The training or retraining of girls for domestic service in urban districts is carried on in so-called "boarding houses." The one now operating in the Berlin-Brandenburg district gives a course of 8 to 12 weeks; it houses 30 girls, and is attached to an existing household school for young girls. In other parts of Germany such training schools have been attached to old-age homes, to nurseries, or have been quartered in former hospitals or sanitariums. In some cases the elements of kindergarten and nursery work are included in the training.

The purpose of the courses is not just to make a first-class household worker out of a young girl coming from industry, business, or school, but principally to give the girl a completely different outlook toward household work.

The workers are also prepared for domestic service on farms and agricultural properties. In the Berlin-Brandenburg district alone there are 100 such retraining groups, each containing from 4 to 15 girls, the average group having 4 or 5 girls. These groups are quartered with some responsible farmer or estate owner, and not in "schools" or houses. The courses last from 2 to 3 months. Instruction consists in performing housework and light farm work under the supervision of the farmer or his wife. There is no standard plan of instruction. For this service the girl receives her board and lodging. This is subsidized by the State, which gives the farmer up to 1.10 marks per day per girl for board. In addition, the farmer receives 8 pfennigs per hour per girl for the instruction given, which is not to exceed 50 hours per week; 20 hours' instruction might be termed the average.

COOPERATION

Operations of Cooperative Wholesale Societies in 1934

IMPROVED economic conditions were reflected in the business operations of the nine regional cooperative wholesale societies from which the Bureau of Labor Statistics received reports for 1934. Sales were more than 50 percent larger than in the preceding year, and not one society showed a loss on the year's operations. These societies are owned and controlled by the local (retail) consumers' societies which provide the necessary capital and make their purchases of supplies through the wholesale organization.¹

Wholesale cooperation has been of slow development in the United States. After the failure of an effort to establish a national wholesale in 1920-21, a failure which destroyed a large proportion of the wholesale phase of the consumers' cooperative movement, it was decided to build up cooperative wholesaling on a regional basis before attempting it on a national scale. Four regional wholesales were able to survive the depression of 1920-21. Since that period a number of other wholesales have been formed, specializing largely in petroleum products and automobile accessories. There are now 2 regional wholesale societies on the Pacific coast, 1 in the South, 8 in the Middle West, and 1 in the East, all of which handle consumers' goods of various kinds. In addition there are a number of wholesale associations which handle only supplies used in the business (i. e., production) of the farm, and which cannot therefore be classified as consumers' societies.

Another attempt at cooperative wholesaling on a national basis was made with the establishment of National Cooperatives, Inc., in 1933. This organization has been acting as the wholesale for a group of regional wholesale societies which are pooling their orders for petroleum products, tires, batteries, etc. Other lines are expected to be added as a sufficient volume of business is developed.

The 9 regional wholesale societies for which reports have been received had in membership at the end of 1934, 1,334 local cooperative societies. There were also 349 societies which had not become members but which were making their wholesale purchases through the central organizations.

¹ Data on the 1933 operations of the local consumers' cooperative societies were given in an article in the November 1934 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 1041). Other phases of the cooperative movement in 1933 were covered in the issues of September 1934 (credit societies), February 1935 (workers' productive associations), and April 1935 (housing societies). Bulletin No. 612, to be published in the near future, will contain a full report of the study of which these articles were a part.

Paid-in share capital of \$1,368,214, reserves of \$140,695, and total assets of \$2,713,110 were reported.

The nine societies had a combined business for 1934 amounting to \$15,549,316, and a net trading gain of \$311,293. They returned to their member societies \$24,967 in interest on share capital and \$120,884 in patronage rebates.

During the 5-year period 1930-34 these organizations had an aggregate business amounting to \$55,853,202, realizing thereon a net gain of \$841,805. During the same period they returned to their member societies, in interest and patronage dividends, the sum of \$903,947.

The lines of commodities handled by each of the wholesale societies, the manufacturing activities carried on, and other services offered to members, are shown in table 1.

Table 1.—Lines of Goods Handled by Cooperative Wholesale Societies, and Other Services Rendered

State and city	Name of wholesale	Goods handled	Goods manufactured	Other services
<i>National wholesale</i>				
Indiana: Indianapolis.	National Cooperatives, Inc.	Petroleum products, automobile tires, tubes, and batteries.	-----	
<i>Regional wholesales</i>				
Minnesota: Minneapolis....	Midland Cooperative Wholesale, Inc. ¹	Petroleum products, automobile tires, batteries, paint, and bulk-station equipment.	Lubricating oil.	
St. Paul.....	Farmers' Union Central Exchange.	Petroleum products, automobile tires, tubes, flour, and feed.	-----do-----	
Missouri: Kansas City....	Farmers' Union Jobbing Association.	General merchandise, mill feeds, salt, and twine.	-----	Educational department; auditing. ²
North Kansas City.	Consumers' Co-operative Association.	Petroleum products, automobile tires, tubes, and batteries, paint and varnish.	Lubricating oil.	Do. ³
Nebraska: Omaha.	Farmers' Union State Exchange.	General merchandise, farm supplies, petroleum products, and car-lot orders of produce, coal, and salt.	-----	Do. ⁴
Ohio: Columbus....	Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperative Association.	Petroleum products, coal, and farm supplies.	Feed.....	Do. ⁵
Texas: Amarillo....	Consumers' Cooperatives Associated.	Petroleum products, tires, tubes, and accessories.	-----	
Washington: Seattle.	Grange Cooperative Wholesale.	Groceries, petroleum products, automobile tires and batteries, and feed.	-----	Auditing. ⁶
Wisconsin: Superior.	Central Cooperative Wholesale. ⁷	Groceries, clothing, bakery products, light hardware, automobile tires, and building materials.	Bakery goods.	Educational department; auditing. ⁸

¹ Name originally Minnesota Cooperative Oil Co., changed first to Midland Cooperative Oil Association and then to Midland Cooperative Wholesale.

² Used by 150 societies.

³ Used by about 250 societies.

⁴ Used by about 60 societies.

⁵ Used by 88 county branches.

⁶ Used by 80 societies.

⁷ Name formerly Cooperative Central Exchange.

⁸ Used by 84 societies.

Membership and Resources

THE year of organization of the individual societies, the number of members and purchasers, and the resources, are shown in table 2.

The two Farmers' Union wholesales are the oldest of those reporting, each having been in operation for 20 years. The youngest organization shown is the new national wholesale, formed in 1933.

Most of the cooperative wholesale societies admit to membership only cooperative societies. The Nebraska wholesale, the Farmers' Union State Exchange, however, accepts only societies and persons affiliated with the Nebraska Farmers' Union, and the Grange Cooperative Wholesale admits only Grange organizations.

At the end of 1934 the nine district wholesales reporting were serving 1,334 member cooperative societies and 349 other societies which were not affiliated. Operation of retail branches has, until recent years, been rather infrequently practiced in the United States, but six of the wholesales had 87 such branches at the end of 1934.

More than 1½ million dollars in share capital, and nearly 2½ million dollars in assets were possessed by these wholesales in 1934. Reserves of about \$140,000 had been accumulated.

The national wholesale is owned by seven regional wholesale societies.²

Table 2.—Membership and Resources of Cooperative Wholesale Societies at End of 1934

Society	Year of organization	Number of affiliated societies	Retail branches of wholesale	Unaffiliated customer organizations	Paid-in share capital	Reserve fund	Total assets
<i>District wholesales</i>							
Central Cooperative Wholesale.....	1917	97	-----	27	\$155,072	\$22,154	\$314,568
Consumers' Cooperative Association.....	1929	259	13	20	81,521	3,593	258,560
Consumers' Cooperatives Associated.....	1930	34	-----	30	13,650	3,379	42,172
Farm Bureau Cooperative Association.....	1933	61	29	27	506,388	-----	607,906
Farmers' Union Central Exchange.....	1927	211	25	(1)	136,860	27,202	335,523
Farmers' Union Jobbing Association.....	1914	280	2	208	61,490	7,125	265,158
Farmers' Union State Exchange.....	1914	260	17	-----	340,793	24,447	618,412
Grange Cooperative Wholesale.....	1919	7	1	37	13,540	5,543	31,726
Midland Cooperative Wholesale.....	1926	125	-----	-----	58,900	47,252	239,085
Total.....	-----	1,334	87	349	1,368,214	140,695	2,713,110
<i>National wholesale</i>							
National Cooperatives.....	1933	7	-----	-----	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ No data.

² End of 1933.

³ Regional wholesale societies.

² Central Cooperative Wholesale, Superior, Wis.; Consumers' Cooperative Association, Kansas City Mo.; Consumers' Cooperatives Associated, Amarillo, Tex.; Farm Bureau Oil Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Farmers' Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, Minn.; Midland Cooperative Wholesale, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Pacific Supply Cooperative, Walla Walla, Wash.

Business Operations in 1933 and 1934

SALES of more than 15½ million dollars and a net trading gain of more than a quarter of a million dollars were reported by the nine regional wholesales. More than \$145,000 was returned to member societies in interest and patronage dividends.

All but one of the societies reported increased sales in 1934 as compared with 1933. For the group as a whole the business done in 1934 was more than 50 percent in excess of that done the preceding year.

Details for the individual societies are given in table 3.

Table 3.—Operations of Cooperative Wholesale Societies in 1933 and 1934

Society	Amount of business		Net gain		Interest on share capital		Patronage refunds	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Central Cooperative Wholesale	\$1,383,290	\$1,787,556	\$13,133	\$31,696	—	(1)	\$13,133	(1)
Consumers' Cooperative Association	1,493,843	2,018,711	36,978	50,679	\$4,265	(2)	18,266	\$23,566
Consumers' Cooperatives Associated	128,384	126,993	3,592	2,599	(3)	(4)	6,790	7,765
Farm Bureau Cooperative Association ¹	3,265,702	4,644,712	61,747	44,104	—	\$2,305	—	15,742
Farmers' Union Central Exchange	1,549,223	2,615,519	22,066	55,468	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Farmers' Union Jobbing Association	56,569	270,897	26,260	17,549	(7)	3,689	16,000	13,859
Farmers' Union State Exchange	1,244,993	1,356,796	61,945	62,545	18,487	18,146	35,963	37,891
Grange Cooperative Wholesale	102,378	977,125	2,091	1,854	(1)	—	(1)	3,561
Midland Cooperative Wholesale	1,073,567	1,751,007	25,466	44,799	(1)	827	18,000	18,500
Total	10,297,949	15,549,316	193,278	311,293	22,752	24,967	108,152	120,884

¹ No data.

² Interest at rate of 6 percent on common and 8 percent on preferred stock; amount not reported.

³ Interest at rate of 8 percent; amount not reported.

⁴ Interest at rate of 5 percent; amount not reported.

⁵ 1933 figures relate to operations of Ohio Farm Bureau Service Co., the wholesale department of which was purchased by the Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Sept. 1, 1934.

⁶ Loss.

⁷ Interest at rate of 6 percent; amount not reported.

⁸ Includes direct-invoice oil sales amounting to \$809,954.

As noted in table 2, several of the wholesale societies operate retail branches. The 1934 business of the 2 retail branches run by the Farmers' Union Central Exchange amounted to \$521,697, and that done by the 17 branches of the Farmers' Union State Exchange to \$779,926.³

⁴ For the first 6 months of 1935, the Central Cooperative Wholesale reported sales of \$1,069,238, as compared with \$844,003 in the same period of 1934; and the Farmers' Union State Exchange reported sales of \$823,761 and a net saving of \$28,433.

Operating Expenses

THE operating expenses of five societies which furnished detailed reports formed 9.45 percent of their sales in 1934. The percent of expenditure for each item is shown below:

	<i>Percent of sales</i>
Sales expense:	
Wages-----	5.13
Other-----	.35
Total-----	5.48
Miscellaneous delivery expense (except wages)-----	.33
Rent-----	.34
Light, heat, power, and water-----	.02
Insurance and taxes-----	.31
Interest on borrowed money-----	.04
Office supplies and postage-----	.91
Telephone and telegraph-----	.12
Depreciation-----	.31
Bad debts-----	.27
Auditing-----	.05
Legal service-----	.06
Miscellaneous-----	1.20
Grand total-----	9.45

A sixth society which did not submit a detailed statement of expenses reported that its operating expenses formed 6 percent of the sales.

Employment and Wages

THE regional wholesales had a pay roll of nearly \$600,000 in 1934, disbursed to 375 workers. Hours averaged 41.2 per week.

Table 4.—Employment, Pay Roll, and Weekly Working Hours in Cooperative Wholesale Societies, 1934

Society	Number of em- ployees	Amount paid in wages, 1934		Working hours per week
		Total	Average per em- ployee	
Consumers' Cooperative Association-----	96	\$102,701	\$1,070	44.0
Consumers' Cooperatives Associated-----	7	13,388	1,913	(1)
Farm Bureau Cooperative Association-----	220	352,140	1,601	40.0
Farmers' Union Central Exchange-----	(1)	58,737	(2)	(3)
Farmers' Union Jobbing Association-----	7	11,412	1,630	40.0
Grange Cooperative Wholesale-----	10	7,100	710	44.0
Midland Cooperative Wholesale-----	35	34,968	999	40.0
Total-----	375	580,446	1,391	41.2

¹ Code hours.

² No data.

LABOR LAWS

National Labor Relations Act

PRESIDENT Roosevelt on July 5, 1935, signed an act designed to "diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce." By virtue of this act the National Labor Relations Board was recreated. By an Executive order¹ of June 29, 1934, the President established the original National Labor Relations Board pursuant to a public resolution (no. 44) approved June 19, 1934, to effectuate the policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Executive order of June 15, 1935, reestablished and continued the Board in accordance with the Senate joint resolution (no. 113) of June 14, 1935.² A quasi-judicial board of three members was created for the express purpose of settling labor disputes and guaranteeing the right of collective bargaining. In accomplishing the latter object the law declares certain activities of employers "unfair labor practices." Briefly these practices are (1) to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in organization or collective bargaining; (2) to dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization; (3) to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization by discrimination in the matter of hiring, or period, term, or condition of employment; (4) to discharge or discriminate against an employee because of the filing of charges against an employer; and (5) to refuse to bargain collectively with representatives of the employees.

In preventing any person from engaging in an unfair labor practice, the Board has exclusive power under the act to issue a complaint upon such person with the charges and a notice of hearing before the Board. The Board is granted the right to invoke the aid of the courts to compel compliance with its orders and may petition any circuit court of appeals of the United States for assistance in effecting its orders. On the other hand, any person aggrieved by a final order of the Board may obtain a review of such order in any circuit court of appeals. The Board is clothed also with investigatory powers and any of its members has the power to issue subpoenas and require the attendance of witnesses. Violations of the authority of the Board are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. The right to strike is preserved.

¹ No. 6763.

² See p. 356.

Like section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933, the new National Labor Relations Act declares a similar purpose and object, in enacting the law, that "employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively, through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

Denial by employers of the right of collective bargaining by the employees, the legislative intent of the act declares, "leads to strikes and other forms of industrial strife or unrest." These in their nature have the "effect of burdening or obstructing" interstate and foreign commerce. By the enactment of such a law it has been the declared policy of the Government to eliminate the causes obstructing interstate commerce, "by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining."

At the time President Roosevelt signed the law he issued a statement relative to the purposes of the law, noting particularly that the National Labor Relations Board would be an independent quasi-judicial body. The President also stressed the fact that the Board "will not act as mediator or conciliator in labor disputes." "The function of mediation," he said, "remains under the act, the duty of the Secretary of Labor, and of the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor."

The President also pointed out that the judicial function and the mediation function "should not be confused," and that "compromise, the essence of mediation has no place in the interpretation and enforcement of the law." The purpose of the act, the President said, should not be misinterpreted. While it may eventually eliminate one major cause of labor disputes, "it will not stop all labor disputes", the President said, and "it does not cover all industry and labor, but is applicable only when violation of the legal right of independent self-organization would burden or obstruct interstate commerce." Accepted by labor, capital and the public in a cooperative spirit and "with a sense of sober responsibility", the new law, the President concluded, "should serve as an important step toward the achievement of just and peaceful labor relations in industry."

The full text of the law follows:

SECTION 1. *Findings and policy.*—The denial by employers of the right of employees to organize and the refusal by employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining lead to strikes and other forms of industrial strife or unrest, which have the intent or the necessary effect of burdening or obstructing commerce by (a) impairing the efficiency, safety, or operation of the instrumentalities of commerce; (b) occurring in the current of commerce; (c) materially affecting, restraining, or controlling the flow of raw materials or manufactured or processed goods from or into the channels of commerce, or the prices of such materials or

goods in commerce; or (d) causing diminution of employment and wages in such volume as substantially to impair or disrupt the market for goods flowing from or into the channels of commerce.

The inequality of bargaining power between employees who do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract, and employers who are organized in the corporate or other forms of ownership association substantially burdens and affects the flow of commerce, and tends to aggravate recurrent business depressions, by depressing wage rates and the purchasing power of wage earners in industry and by preventing the stabilization of competitive wage rates and working conditions within and between industries.

Experience has proved that protection by law of the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively safeguards commerce from injury, impairment, or interruption, and promotes the flow of commerce by removing certain recognized sources of industrial strife and unrest, by encouraging practices fundamental to the friendly adjustment of industrial disputes arising out of differences as to wages, hours, or other working conditions, and by restoring equality of bargaining power between employers and employees.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to eliminate the causes of certain substantial obstructions to the free flow of commerce and to mitigate and eliminate these obstructions when they have occurred by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and by protecting the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid of protection.

SEC. 2. Definitions.—When used in this act—

(1) The term "person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers.

(2) The term "employer" includes any person acting in the interest of an employer, directly or indirectly, but shall not include the United States, or any State or political subdivision thereof, or any person subject to the Railway Labor Act, as amended from time to time, or any labor organization (other than when acting as an employer), or anyone acting in the capacity of officer or agent of such labor organization.

(3) The term "employee" shall include any employee, and shall not be limited to the employees of a particular employer, unless the act explicitly states otherwise, and shall include any individual whose work has ceased as a consequence of, or in connection with, any current labor dispute or because of any unfair labor practice, and who has not obtained any other regular and substantially equivalent employment, but shall not include any individual employed as an agricultural laborer, or in the domestic service of any family or person at his home, or any individual employed by his parent or spouse.

(4) The term "representatives" includes any individual or labor organization.

(5) The term "labor organization" means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work.

(6) The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State or other Territory, or between any foreign country and any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory, or between points in the same

State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign country.

(7) The term "affecting commerce" means in commerce, or burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce, or having led or tending to lead to a labor dispute burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce.

(8) The term "unfair labor practice" means any unfair labor practice listed in section 8.

(9) The term "labor dispute" includes any controversy concerning terms, tenure, or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee.

(10) The term "National Labor Relations Board" means the National Labor Relations Board created by section 3 of this act.

(11) The term "old Board" means the National Labor Relations Board established by Executive Order No. 6763 of the President on June 29, 1934, pursuant to Public Resolution No. 44, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1183), and re-established and continued by Executive Order No. 7074 of the President of June 15, 1935, pursuant to title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195) as amended and continued by Senate Joint Resolution 113 approved June 14, 1935.

SEC. 3. Creation of National Labor Relations Board.—(a) There is hereby created a board, to be known as the "National Labor Relations Board" (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"), which shall be composed of three members, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the original members shall be appointed for a term of 1 year, one for a term of 3 years, and one for a term of 5 years, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of 5 years each, except that any individual chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed. The President shall designate one member to serve as chairman of the Board. Any member of the Board may be removed by the President, upon notice and hearing, for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause.

(b) A vacancy in the Board shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the Board, and two members of the Board shall, at all times, constitute a quorum. The board shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(c) The Board shall at the close of each fiscal year make a report in writing to Congress and to the President stating in detail the cases it has heard, the decisions it has rendered, the names, salaries, and duties of all employees and officers in the employ or under the supervision of the Board, and an account of all moneys it has disbursed.

SEC. 4. Personnel of Board.—(a) Each member of the Board shall receive a salary of \$10,000 a year, shall be eligible for reappointment, and shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. The Board shall appoint, without regard for the provisions of the civil-service laws but subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, an executive secretary, and such attorneys, examiners, and regional directors, and shall appoint such other employees with regard to existing laws applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States, as it may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties and as may be from time to time appropriated for by Congress. The Board may establish or utilize such regional, local, or other agencies, and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, as

may from time to time be needed. Attorneys appointed under this section may, at the direction of the Board, appear for and represent the Board in any case in court. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the Board to appoint individuals for the purpose of conciliation or mediation (or for statistical work), where such service may be obtained from the Department of Labor.

(b) Upon the appointment of the three original members of the Board and the designation of its chairman, the old Board shall cease to exist. All employees of the old Board shall be transferred to and become employees of the Board with salaries under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, without acquiring by such transfer a permanent or civil-service status. All records, papers, and property of the old Board shall become records, papers, and property of the Board, and all unexpended funds and appropriations for the use and maintenance of the old Board shall become funds and appropriations available to be expended by the Board in the exercise of the powers, authority, and duties conferred on it by this act.

(c) All of the expenses of the Board, including all necessary traveling and subsistence expenses outside the District of Columbia incurred by the members or employees of the Board under its orders, shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the Board or by any individual it designates for that purpose.

SEC. 5. *Location of Board.*—The principal office of the Board shall be in the District of Columbia, but it may meet and exercise any or all of its powers at any other place. The Board may, by one or more of its members or by such agents or agencies as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its functions in any part of the United States. A member who participates in such an inquiry shall not be disqualified from subsequently participating in a decision of the Board in the same case.

SEC. 6. *Powers of Board.*—(a) The Board shall have authority from time to time to make, amend, and rescind such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. Such rules and regulations shall be effective upon publication in the manner which the Board shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Rights of employees.*—Employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

SEC. 8. *Unfair labor practices.*—It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer—

(1) To interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 7.

(2) To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it: *Provided*, That subject to rules and regulations made and published by the Board pursuant to section 6 (a), an employer shall not be prohibited from permitting employees to confer with him during working hours without loss of time or pay.

(3) By discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization: *Provided*, That nothing in this act, or in the National Industrial Recovery Act (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 15, secs. 701-712), as amended from time to time, or in any code or agreement approved, or prescribed thereunder, or in any other statute of the United States, shall preclude an employer from making an agreement with a labor organization (not established, maintained, or assisted by any action defined in this act as an unfair labor practice) to require as a condition of employment membership therein, if such labor organization is the

representative of the employees as provided in section 9 (a), in the appropriate collective-bargaining unit covered by such agreement when made.

(4) To discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he has filed charges or given testimony under this act.

(5) To refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees, subject to the provisions of section 9 (a).

SEC. 9. *Representatives and elections.*—(a) Representatives designated or selected for the purposes of collective bargaining by the majority of the employees in a unit appropriate for such purposes, shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employees in such unit for the purposes of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment: *Provided*, That any individual employee or a group of employees shall have the right at any time to present grievances to their employer.

(b) The Board shall decide in each case whether, in order to insure to employees the full benefit of their right to self-organization and to collective bargaining, and otherwise to effectuate the policies of this act, the unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining shall be the employer unit, craft unit, plant unit, or subdivision thereof.

(c) Whenever a question affecting commerce arises concerning the representation of employees, the Board may investigate such controversy and certify to the parties, in writing, the name or names of the representatives that have been designated or selected. In any such investigation, the Board shall provide for an appropriate hearing upon due notice, either in conjunction with a proceeding under section 10 or otherwise, and may take a secret ballot of employees, or utilize any other suitable method to ascertain such representatives.

(d) Whenever an order of the Board made pursuant to section 10 (c) is based in whole or in part upon facts certified following an investigation pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, and there is a petition for the enforcement or review of such order, such certification and the record of such investigation shall be included in the transcript of the entire record required to be filed under subsections 10 (e) or 10 (f), and thereupon the decree of the court enforcing, modifying, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Board shall be made and entered upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript.

SEC. 10. *Prevention of unfair labor practices.*—(a) The Board is empowered, as hereinafter provided, to prevent any person from engaging in any unfair labor practice (listed in section 8) affecting commerce. This power shall be exclusive, and shall not be affected by any other means of adjustment or prevention that has been or may be established by agreement, code, law, or otherwise.

(b) Whenever it is charged that any person has engaged in or is engaging in any such unfair labor practice, the Board, or any agent or agency designated by the Board for such purposes, shall have power to issue and cause to be served upon such person a complaint stating the charges in that respect, and containing a notice of hearing before the Board or member thereof, or before a designated agent or agency, at a place therein fixed, not less than 5 days after the serving of said complaint. Any such complaint may be amended by the member, agent or agency conducting the hearing, or the Board in its discretion at any time prior to the issuance of an order based thereon. The person so complained of shall have the right to file an answer to the original or amended complaint and to appear in person or otherwise and give testimony at the place and time fixed in the complaint. In the discretion of the member, agent or agency conducting the hearing, or the Board, any other person may be allowed to intervene in the said proceeding and to present testimony. In any such proceeding the rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity shall not be controlling.

(c) The testimony taken by such member, agent or agency, or the Board shall be reduced to writing and filed with the Board. Thereafter, in its discretion, the Board upon notice may take further testimony or hear argument. If upon all the testimony taken the Board shall be of the opinion that any person named in the complaint has engaged in or is engaging in any such unfair labor practice, then the Board shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and cause to be served on such person an order requiring such person to cease and desist from such unfair labor practice, and to take such affirmative action, including reinstatement of employees with or without back pay, as will effectuate the policies of this act. Such order may further require such person to make reports from time to time showing the extent to which it has complied with the order. If upon all the testimony taken, the Board shall be of the opinion that no person named in the complaint has engaged in or is engaging in any such unfair labor practice, then the Board shall state its findings of fact and shall issue an order dismissing the said complaint.

(d) Until a transcript of the record in a case shall have been filed in a court, as hereinafter provided, the Board may at any time, upon reasonable notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any finding or order made or issued by it.

(e) The Board shall have power to petition any circuit court of appeals of the United States (including the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia), or if all the circuit courts of appeals to which application may be made are in vacation, any district court of the United States (including the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia), within any circuit or district, respectively, wherein the unfair labor practice in question occurred or wherein such person resides or transacts business, for the enforcement of such order and for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order, and shall certify and file in the court a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, including the pleadings and testimony upon which such order was entered and the findings and order of the Board. Upon such filing, the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon such person, and thereupon shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and of the question determined therein, and shall have power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Board. No objection that has not been urged before the Board, its member, agent, or agency, shall be considered by the court, unless the failure or neglect to urge such objection shall be excused because of extraordinary circumstances. The findings of the Board as to the facts, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive. If either party shall apply to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the hearing before the Board, its member, agent, or agency, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the Board, its member, agent, or agency, and to be made a part of the transcript. The Board may modify its findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of additional evidence so taken and filed, and it shall file such modified or new findings, which, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive, and shall file its recommendations, if any, for the modification or setting aside of its original order. The jurisdiction of the court shall be exclusive and its judgment and decree shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the appropriate circuit court of appeals if application was made to the district court as hereinabove provided, and by the Supreme Court of the United States upon writ

of certiorari or certification as provided in sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 28, secs. 346 and 347).

(f) Any person aggrieved by a final order of the Board granting or denying in whole or in part the relief sought may obtain a review of such order in any circuit court of appeals of the United States in the circuit wherein the unfair labor practice in question was alleged to have been engaged in or wherein such person resides or transacts business, or in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, by filing in such court a written petition praying that the order of the Board be modified or set aside. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served upon the Board, and thereupon the aggrieved party shall file in the court a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, certified by the Board, including the pleading and testimony upon which the order complained of was entered and the findings and order of the Board. Upon such filing, the court shall proceed in the same manner as in the case of an application by the Board under subsection (e), and shall have the same exclusive jurisdiction to grant to the Board such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and in like manner to make and enter a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Board; and the findings of the Board as to the facts, if supported by evidence, shall in like manner be conclusive.

(g) The commencement of proceedings under subsection (e) or (f) of this section shall not, unless specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the Board's order.

(h) When granting appropriate temporary relief or a restraining order, or making and entering a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part an order of the Board, as provided in this section, the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity shall not be limited by the act entitled "An act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes", approved March 23, 1932 (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 29, secs. 101-115).

(i) Petitions filed under this act shall be heard expeditiously and, if possible, within 10 days after they have been docketed.

SEC. 11. *Investigatory powers.*—For the purpose of all hearings and investigations, which, in the opinion of the Board, are necessary and proper for the exercise of the powers vested in it by section 9 and section 10—

(1) The Board, or its duly authorized agents or agencies, shall at all reasonable times have access to, for the purpose of examination, and the right to copy any evidence of any person being investigated or proceeded against that relates to any matter under investigation or in question. Any member of the Board shall have power to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence that relates to any matter under investigation or in question, before the Board, its member, agent, or agency conducting the hearing or investigation. Any member of the Board, or any agent or agency designated by the Board for such purposes, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required from any place in the United States or any Territory or possession thereof, at any designated place of hearing.

(2) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, any District Court of the United States or the United States courts of any Territory or possession, or the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on or within the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the Board shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear before the Board, its member,

agent, or agency, there to produce evidence if so ordered, or there to give testimony touching the matter under investigation or in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof.

(3) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, records, correspondence, documents, or other evidence in obedience to the subpoena of the Board, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

(4) Complaints, orders, and other process and papers of the Board, its member, agent, or agency, may be served either personally or by registered mail or by telegraph or by leaving a copy thereof at the principal office or place of business of the person required to be served. The verified return by the individual so serving the same setting forth the manner of such service shall be proof of the same, and the return post-office receipt or telegraph receipt therefor when registered and mailed or telegraphed as aforesaid shall be proof of service of the same. Witnesses summoned before the Board, its member, agent, or agency, shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States.

(5) All process of any court to which application may be made under this act may be served in the judicial district wherein the defendant or other person required to be served resides or may be found.

(6) The several departments and agencies of the Government, when directed by the President, shall furnish the Board, upon its request, all records, papers, and information in their possession relating to any matter before the Board.

SEC. 12. Violations.—Any person who shall willfully resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with any member of the Board or any of its agents or agencies in the performance of duties pursuant to this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

SEC. 13. Right to strike preserved.—Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike.

SEC. 14. Conflicting laws.—Wherever the application of the provisions of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 15, sec. 707 (a)), as amended from time to time, or of section 77 B, paragraphs (l) and (m) of the act approved June 7, 1934, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States' approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto" (48 Stat. 922, pars. (l) and (m)), as amended from time to time, or of Public Resolution No. 44, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1183), conflicts with the application of the provisions of this act, this act shall prevail: *Provided*, That in any situation where the provisions of this act cannot be validly enforced, the provisions of such other acts shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 15. Constitutionality.—If any provision of this act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, shall be held invalid, the remainder of this act, or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 16. Title of act.—This act may be cited as the "National Labor Relations Act."

Legislation Regulating Hours and Working Conditions in Colombia¹

CONTRACTS providing for paid vacations, sick and dismissal benefits, and certain other advantages for private employees other than laborers and those in official service in Colombia are regulated by Law No. 10, which became effective November 20, 1934.²

For purposes of this law an employee is an individual other than a laborer who works for any other individual or entity, except the Government, for remuneration of any kind. If the person for whom he works is an intermediary for the owner, the intermediary and owner are jointly responsible for the fulfillment of the employment contract.

The act requires that every contract for private employment shall contain a definite statement of the work the employee obligates himself to do, the amount, form, and time of remuneration, duration of the contract, causes which would cancel it during its effective period, and a health certificate issued by a graduate physician chosen and paid by the employer. Contracts in force when the law goes into effect must be put into writing and made to conform to the present law within 60 days after the law becomes effective. Persons failing to comply are held to the terms of a model contract prepared by the General Labor Office and which may be revised as often as experience shows that changes are advisable.

Advantages for employees secured by this law and the regulatory decree include 15 days' vacation each year at full pay, but neither retroactive nor cumulative for more than one time and only then when technical or confidential services are involved; benefits up to 120 days for sickness or accidents not due to the fault of the employee, at the rate of two-thirds of regular pay for the first 60 days, one-half for the next 30 days, and one-third for the remaining time; and dismissal compensation in case of discharge for cause other than bad conduct or failure to carry out the terms of contract, at the rate of 1 month's pay for each year of service and proportional pay for fractions of years. The decree specifies the causes for which the contract can be terminated with and without advance notice. For purpose of computation of benefits the average pay for the last 3 years of service is to be taken, or if the individual has worked less than 3 years in his present employment, the average for the time worked. Dismissal compensation is payable even at the termination of the contract unless the employee rejects the offer of further employment on terms equal to those formerly in force. Employment contracts not canceled in specified written form within 8 days after the expiration of their term shall be under-

¹ Data are from report by S. Walter Washington, American chargé d'affaires ad interim, at Bogota., Apr. 9, 1935.

² Colombia. Diario Oficial (Bogota), No. 22746, Nov. 27, 1934, arts. 12-20.

stood to be continued on the same terms and for the same period as before.

No employee shall be obliged to work more than 8 hours per day. Absence for military service shall not be considered an interruption of contract, and at the termination of such service the employee shall be entitled to resume work. Native enterprises and foreign employers operating in Colombia are prohibited from giving foreigners in their employ guarantees or advantages superior to those they grant to native Colombians under similar circumstances; infractions are punishable by fine of from 200 to 1,000 pesos,³ to be paid by the employer into the National Treasury.

In case of controversy arising under the present law the contract shall be considered full proof of respective obligations.

The rights guaranteed to employees by the present law cannot be renounced in any way.

The law also exempts pharmacies and barber shops from the regulation concerning Sunday rest and grants permission for them to be open voluntarily until 1 p. m. on holidays.

New Minimum-Wage Legislation in Cuba⁴

MINIMUM daily wages of \$1 in cities and in the sugar industry and 80 cents in rural districts (with certain exceptions allowed by law), which were temporarily fixed by Decree-Law No. 727 of November 30, 1934,⁵ were extended to "commercial establishments of whatever kind" by Law No. 22 of March 19, 1935.⁶ The provisional exemption of contract labor and piecework was abrogated, these being brought within the purview of the minimum wage scale, if the work performed occupies at least 8 hours per day. The payment of minimum wages to laborers whose services are engaged by contract, or who are employed on a piecework basis, is made necessary by the recent large increase in the number of workers employed under these conditions, the Government explains, in order to escape the effect of Decree-Law No. 727.

³ Peso at par=97.3 cents; average exchange rate in 1934 was 61.8 cents.

⁴ From report by W. N. Walmsley, Jr., American vice consul at Habana, Mar. 29, 1935.

⁵ Gaceta Oficial (Habana), Dec. 3, 1934.

⁶ Gaceta Oficial, Mar. 20, 1935.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in June 1935

THIS year, for the first time in 20 years, there was an increase in the number of strikes and lockouts beginning in June compared to the number beginning in May. Preliminary reports indicate 158 strikes and lockouts beginning in June 1935 and 149 in May. Last year 30 percent fewer strikes began in June than in May.

There were 159 strikes and lockouts which started previous to but were not settled by June 1. This brought the number in progress during June to a total of 317, the highest June figure since 1920.

One-third of the strikes called in June were in protest against decreases in wages, increases in hours, or cancellation of other provisions in the codes. Most of these strikes occurred in the textile and clothing industries and, with a few exceptions, in relatively small firms. A more detailed analysis will appear in the October Monthly Labor Review, by which time more accurate and definite information will be available.

The largest labor dispute in progress during June was the strike of 25,000 lumbermen and loggers in the States of Washington and Oregon. This strike was called on May 6, and was still unsettled at the close of June.

Among the important disputes terminated in June were the oil tankers' strike on the Pacific Coast, the strike at the Glen Alden Coal Co. in Pennsylvania, the strike at the J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis., the truck drivers' strike in Pittsburgh, and the strike of brick and clay workers in northeastern Ohio and northwestern Pennsylvania.

Pacific coast tankers' strike.—The ending of the bitter 3 months' strike of Pacific coast longshoremen and seamen on July 30, 1934, did not bring about the hoped-for peace in the shipping industry. There were scores of sporadic stoppages of work, so-called "quickie strikes", by groups of longshoremen or seamen in protest against suspected discrimination or noncompliance by employers with decisions of the National Longshoremen's Board. The Board, appointed by President Roosevelt during the general strike, conducted elections during the fall and winter to determine which organizations should represent the workers in collective bargaining, and held hearings on specific grievances and demands of unions.

As a result of an election held in January 1935 the National Longshoremen's Board declared the International Seamen's Union the bargaining agency for seamen employed on oil tankers. The union and tanker owners thereupon started to negotiate on wages, hours, and working conditions but were unable to reach an agreement. The seamen suspected the tanker owners of undermining their union because of the number of nonunion men being employed. The union demanded that the owners give union men preference in employment as a condition prerequisite to arbitration of other matters. The owners refused to agree to union preference in employment. Thereupon the International Seamen's Union called a strike on March 9. A few days later the Radio Telegraphists' Association and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association declared strikes on oil tankers in sympathy. The strike was declared against six companies: Associated Oil Co., General Petroleum Corporation of California, Richfield Oil Co. of California, Hillcone Steamship Co., the Union Oil Co. of California, and Standard Oil Co. of California.

At the beginning, shipment of oil was severely restricted. Within a few weeks the companies hired enough men to operate at least one-third of the tankers. On April 8 the Pacific coast tanker operators issued a statement, addressed to the special mediation board which had been appointed by the Secretary of Labor, specifying wage rates, hours, and working conditions as well as the terms on which the strikers would be reemployed. A wage increase was offered, but it was not retroactive to the settlement of the general strike (July 31, 1934), although some other Pacific coast ship operators had accepted such a provision. The operators promised that there would be no discrimination because of union membership and that no new men would be employed until all former employes had been given the opportunity of reemployment. The tanker operators would not, however, agree to discharge seamen employed during the strike in order to make room for strikers.

Some of the unions seemed to be willing to accept these terms. A few days later representatives from all the sea-going and longshoremen unions on the Pacific coast met in Seattle for the purpose of unifying their forces. This meeting resulted in the organization of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, which includes the International Seamen's Union, the International Longshoremen's Association, the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, the Masters, Mates, and Pilots, and the American Radio Telegraphists' Association, representing in all about 35,000 maritime workers. The new Maritime Federation voted sympathy with the tankers' strike and threatened a general strike vote. While they gave up the original demand for the preferential union shop, the Maritime Federation demanded the discharge of all strike breakers before they would discuss any other terms. On April

25 the mediation board publicly announced a break-down in their efforts toward peaceful settlement. Although the Maritime Federation announced threats of a general strike among all water-front workers, individual unions voted against a general walk-out. The district convention of the longshoremen, meeting the first week in May, agreed to handle oil cargoes. The Masters, Mates, and Pilots' Union, which, on April 10, had been able to get signed agreements covering over 6,000 of its members, was opposed to a general walk-out.

The Maritime Federation thereupon telegraphed to Washington, asking for an arbitration board and expressed willingness "to arbitrate everything." The Secretary of Labor appointed an arbitration board on May 16. Meanwhile, however, so many of the striking tanker seamen had been returning individually to their old jobs that the oil companies were unwilling to appear before the arbitration board, saying that they had "nothing to arbitrate."

On June 17, the secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific stated that the 4-months' oil tankers' strike was ended. The collapse of this strike left the oil tankers on the Pacific coast the only large group of workers in the seagoing merchant service unprotected by union agreements or arbitration awards.

Glen Alden Coal Co.—For 35 years the United Mine Workers of America have had collective agreements with the various anthracite companies, among them the Glen Alden Coal Co., most of whose collieries are located in Luzerne County, Pa. Two years ago a group of miners, dissatisfied with the policies pursued by the United Mine Workers, withdrew and organized the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania. Last December the United Anthracite Miners called a strike against the Glen Alden Coal Co. which was serious enough to force the company to arrange a truce with them.

The United Mine Workers charged that the company thus violated the terms of its agreement with the United Miners by negotiating with another group. Rivalry between the two organizations, which grew more intense, led to another strike called on February 4. The United Anthracite Miners demanded recognition of their union and opposed the forced payment of union dues to the United Mine Workers through the check-off. About 7,000 members of the United Anthracite Miners engaged in the strike which affected 12 collieries.

On February 7, upon the petition of the company, the county judge declared the strike an unlawful act and granted sweeping injunctions which restrained the new union from inducing miners to leave their work, from congregating or loitering on highways, or meeting in assembly to discuss means of carrying on the strike. A week later the judge ordered the United Anthracite Miners to call off the strike as being illegal. When the officers refused to call off the strike, the company filed contempt proceedings, whereupon

the district president of the United Anthracite Miners and 50 other leaders were put in jail. In the meantime there had been continual outbreaks of violence along the picket lines. Several persons were shot, a number of homes dynamited, and scores of pickets arrested.

By the first of April the situation had become so serious that the Governor of Pennsylvania ordered an investigation by the attorney general. The United Mine Workers objected to the Governor's proposal that a referendum be held, saying that they would hold the Glen Alden Coal Co. to its contract, which does not expire until March 31, 1936.

The United Anthracite Mine officials who had been arrested on contempt of court appealed to the State supreme court. This court overruled the county court, describing the mandatory order to terminate the strike as "unusual, extraordinary, and unprecedented." The officers convicted for contempt of court for not calling off the strike were thereupon released from jail by the county judge, but not those convicted on charges of violence.

On June 6, the United Anthracite Miners voted to discontinue their 18-week-old strike when the company promised to fill 1,500 vacancies from their ranks and to employ more of them as vacancies occurred.

J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.—During the summer of 1933, unemployed and partially-employed workers of Racine County, Wis., organized a Racine Workers' Council, the immediate purpose of which was "to get more and better relief." When the industrial situation improved and many of the unemployed were able to find jobs, the council was reorganized into the Wisconsin Industrial Union. Workers of the J. I. Case Co., manufacturers of agricultural machinery and the largest concern in the city, became Case Branch, Local No. 1. This organization obtained a large majority of the total votes cast at an election held by the Regional Labor Relations Board in March 1934.

On March 13, 1935, this newly organized union called a strike against the Case Co., a concern which had prided itself on continuous operation for several generations with no serious labor troubles. The immediate cause of the strike was a demand for recognition of the union, wage increases of 40 percent for common labor and 25 percent for skilled labor, and seniority rights. The latter became a major issue because of its intimate connection with union membership and strength. Between the 1934 election and the beginning of strike agitation, business had improved and the company's pay-roll had increased from about 1,200 to 2,150 employees. The union claimed that in building up its force the company had taken on new nonunion men instead of reemploying old workers.

Neither side was willing to make any concessions. For a time the picketing was so effective that not even salesmen or owners were permitted to enter their offices. Early in the strike a group of citizens stormed the City Hall, accusing the mayor of being in sympathy with the strike and threatening the formation of a vigilante. United States Department of Labor conciliators, as well as the governor's representatives, tried to bring about a settlement but were unable even to get the two sides together. On May 14, after much hesitation and patient effort on the part of the judge to bring about peace, the court granted an injunction limiting picketing to 100 pickets at any time.

Several weeks later, through the efforts of the Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, the company announced a statement of policy regarding wages and employment conditions. Although the officers of the union frankly expressed dissatisfaction with the terms offered, the strikers were induced to take a secret ballot. As a result of the secret ballot, the strike was terminated on June 1, and all the strikers were immediately taken back.

The statement of policy, addressed by the company to the bargaining committee of the Wisconsin Industrial Union, provided for some slight increases in wages (1 cent to 4 cents an hour in the lower brackets), equalization of pay rates on similar work, reemployment of all workers without discrimination, and seniority rights. With regard to union recognition the company promised to "deal with and treat impartially the duly authorized representatives of Case employees who are members of Case branch of the Wisconsin Industrial Union, or the duly authorized representatives of any other group of Case employees, or individual Case employees not so represented."

Truck drivers' strike, Pittsburgh.—A 6-months strike of 275 truck drivers employed by 3 companies in Pittsburgh terminated on June 21 with a compromise settlement. The contract which the union, Local No. 249, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had with the companies expired on December 8, 1934. The union claimed that the employers proposed a cut in wages when offering to renew the agreement, whereupon the union demanded an increase in wages. The companies say the union demanded wage increases when renewal of contract was first brought up.

Because the companies were the contract haulers for the Atlantic and Pacific stores, organized labor in Pittsburgh assumed that the A. & P. stores were backing the trucking firms in their refusal to renew their contracts. The Central Labor Union put the A. & P. stores on their "We Do Not Patronize" list, and all the stores were picketed.

With the help of a Department of Labor conciliator, two of the trucking companies and the union signed a contract on June 21, providing for 2½ cents an hour increase in pay and the reemployment of

all strikers as resumption of business made this possible. During the strike the A. & P. management had employed independent truckers to do some of their hauling and had transferred some of the business to the railroads, but the store management promised to return as much business as possible to the two trucking firms. The third firm went out of business during the strike.

Brick and clay workers' strike in Ohio and Pennsylvania.—In 1929 there were 11 locals of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America in northeastern Ohio and northwestern Pennsylvania. During the depression these became little more than paper organizations. As a result of vigorous organization drives during 1933 and two partially successful general strikes called in May and June 1934, the number of local unions scattered throughout the vitrified clay products areas of Ohio and Pennsylvania increased to 40. With several companies the unions had been able to get signed agreements providing closed shop, check-off, and a minimum wage of 43 cents an hour. With other plants, unwilling to sign closed-shop agreements, a minimum wage of 45 cents was established.

These agreements expired March 31. The union demanded that closed shop and check-off, with a minimum wage of 50 cents in all plants, be provided in the new agreements. When the employers refused, the union called the third general strike within a year. This strike involved 17 brick and clay companies, the largest of which was the Robinson Clay Products Co., employing 775 workers in 6 plants in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Most of the companies were forced to close down completely. On April 18, one company at Toronto, Ohio, tried to open with strike breakers. Pickets from neighboring plants rushed to the scene and in the turmoil 1 striker was killed and 4 injured. There was no further violence, although peaceful picketing continued throughout the area.

On June 9 the strike was settled when 12 companies, including the larger ones, signed an agreement recognizing the union and granting a 47-cent minimum hour wage and a 40-hour week, but not granting the check-off.

Strikes and Lockouts, January 1934 to June 1935

Month	Number of strikes and lockouts—					Workers involved in strikes and lockouts—		Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning—		In progress during month	Ended in month	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month	In progress during month		
	Prior to month	In month							
1934									
January	30	91	121	78	43	41,628	80,380	668,301	
February	43	92	135	83	52	85,727	110,910	939,580	
March	52	164	216	146	70	94,117	127,742	1,424,833	
April	70	211	281	179	102	158,887	199,580	2,517,749	
May	102	224	326	217	109	165,815	249,693	2,226,069	
June	109	156	265	135	130	41,263	106,852	1,676,265	
July	130	128	258	160	98	151,432	219,037	2,020,172	
August	98	157	255	149	106	63,447	122,144	1,735,672	
September	106	127	233	148	85	413,383	486,798	4,029,155	
October	85	175	260	171	89	75,688	102,971	852,787	
November	89	114	203	106	97	36,102	98,201	841,570	
December	97	101	198	120	78	26,119	73,481	376,297	
1935									
January	78	136	214	133	81	84,450	94,417	776,711	
February	81	142	223	122	101	61,319	96,855	846,833	
March	101	152	253	138	115	51,475	94,808	956,939	
April	115	157	272	128	144	64,872	119,781	1,215,486	
May ¹	144	149	293	134	159	95,000	147,000	1,743,000	
June ¹	159	158	317	184	133	37,000	119,000	1,575,000	

¹ Preliminary.

Analysis of Strikes and Lockouts in April 1935

DURING April there were 157 new strikes and lockouts, each of which involved six or more persons and lasted 1 day or longer. In addition to these, 15 strikes involving fewer than 6 workers and 12 strikes lasting less than 1 day came to the attention of the Bureau. Since no details of strikes and lockouts involving fewer than 6 persons and lasting less than 1 day are collected by the Bureau, these are not included in the analysis.

The textile industries experienced a greater number of strikes and lockouts than any other industrial group—23 of the 157 being in these industries. There were 16 strikes and lockouts in the industries manufacturing lumber and allied products, 16 in building and construction, 13 in iron and steel, 12 in wholesale and retail trade, 12 on relief projects, and 10 in the industries manufacturing food and kindred products. None of the other industrial groups experienced as many as 10 new strikes and lockouts during the month of April.

Further information can be found in table 1, which shows the number of strikes and lockouts beginning in April, and the number of workers involved in such disputes by industry. It also gives figures by industry on the total number of strikes and lockouts in progress during the month, which includes those which began prior to but continued into April, and the number of man-days of idleness in each industry because of strikes and lockouts.

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in April 1935, by Industry

Industry	Beginning in April		In progress during April		Man-days idle during April	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved		
All industries	157	64,872	272	119,781	1,215,486	
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery						
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	13	3,955	18	6,132	70,114	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	3	3,200	3	3,200	19,500	
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools			2	1,192	25,082	
Hardware	1	53	1	53	212	
Stoves	1	46	1	46	920	
Other	3	310	3	310	1,080	
	5	346	8	1,331	23,320	
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	2	945	5	6,013	70,851	
Agricultural implements	1	141	2	2,291	47,723	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	1	804	1	804	6,432	
Radio and phonographs			2	2,918	16,666	
Transportation equipment	7	5,799	7	5,799	19,795	
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	6	5,649	6	5,649	18,295	
Shipbuilding	1	150	1	150	1,500	
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	321	2	865	16,141	
Stamped and enameled ware	1	321	2	865	16,141	
Lumber and allied products	16	4,063	22	4,597	35,058	
Furniture	7	650	11	903	7,695	
Millwork and planing	1	14	2	120	2,458	
Sawmills	7	3,344	8	3,519	24,630	
Other	1	55	1	55	275	
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	3,168	10	3,658	69,296	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	3	2,685	5	2,895	62,395	
Glass	1	300	1	300	3,600	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products			1	80	1,760	
Pottery			1	200	400	
Other	2	183	2	183	1,141	
Textiles and their products	23	23,777	53	41,692	377,160	
Fabrics:						
Cotton goods	1	500	6	3,766	50,582	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2	256	2	256	659	
Knit goods	2	112	5	376	6,045	
Silk and rayon goods	6	1,118	12	1,797	19,770	
Woolen and worsted goods	1	78	2	1,528	6,112	
Other	2	3,435	2	3,435	74,730	
Wearing apparel:						
Clothing, men's	5	571	7	1,156	9,105	
Clothing, women's	1	17,200	9	28,059	201,957	
Millinery	1	120	4	707	4,064	
Shirts and collars	1	37	1	37	111	
Other	1	350	3	575	4,025	
Leather and its manufactures	1	431	6	1,164	22,379	
Boots and shoes			3	230	5,060	
Leather	1	431	1	431	6,465	
Other leather goods			2	503	10,854	
Food and kindred products	10	1,747	19	7,146	124,517	
Baking	1	300	2	5,300	100,300	
Beverages	2	425	6	605	9,610	
Canning and preserving	1	209	3	358	3,772	
Confectionery	2	238	2	238	732	
Flour and grain mills	1	114	1	114	1,140	
Ice cream	1	180	1	180	2,700	
Slaughtering and meat packing	2	281	4	351	6,263	
Tobacco manufactures			2	355	7,690	
Cigars			2	355	7,690	
Paper and printing	5	316	7	335	3,869	
Printing and publishing:						
Book and job	2	273	3	280	3,358	
Newspapers and periodicals	3	43	4	55	511	
Rubber products	2	248	2	248	496	
Rubber tires and inner tubes	1	190	1	190	380	
Other rubber goods	1	58	1	58	116	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9	1,252	20	3,506	42,403	
Electric light, power, and manufactured gas	1	250	2	820	17,540	
Furriers and fur factories			4	133	2,756	
Other	8	1,002	14	2,553	22,107	
Extraction of minerals	6	2,414	12	15,043	114,932	
Coal mining	5	1,849	8	14,229	106,557	
Quarrying and non-metallic mining	1	565	3	805	8,105	
Crude petroleum producing			1	9	270	

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in April 1935, by Industry—Continued

Industry	Beginning in April		In progress during April		Man-days idle during April
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
Transportation and communication	7	2,192	16	4,612	80,254
Water transportation	4	417	9	2,158	51,246
Motor transportation	2	1,507	6	2,186	26,864
Electric railroad	1	268	1	268	2,144
Trade	12	1,408	18	2,167	26,876
Wholesale	2	340	3	378	7,528
Retail	10	1,068	15	1,789	19,348
Domestic and personal service	6	8,603	11	8,847	80,052
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses	1	40	4	129	2,734
Personal service, barbers, beauty parlors	1	200	1	200	1,600
Laundries	2	613	3	752	17,052
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing	2	7,750	3	7,766	58,666
Building and construction	16	786	21	1,842	23,064
Buildings, exclusive of P. W. A.	11	550	13	635	4,769
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. buildings)	5	236	8	1,207	18,295
Agriculture, etc.	1	2,000	2	2,010	8,070
Agriculture	1	2,000	1	2,000	8,000
Fishing			1	10	70
Relief work	12	1,358	17	3,661	21,691
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	89	2	89	778

More than 40 percent of the country's strikes and lockouts in April took place within the three States of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Of the 157 strikes and lockouts beginning in April, there were 24 in Pennsylvania, 23 in New York, and the same number in Ohio. Of the 272 strikes and lockouts in progress during the month, 39, involving more than 19,000 workers, were in Pennsylvania; 46, involving over 13,000 workers, were in New York; and 30, involving over 12,000 workers, were in Ohio.

Twelve disputes in progress during the month extended across State lines. The largest of these were the National Biscuit Co. strike which had been in progress since January, with striking employees in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Georgia; the strike of oil tanker seamen on the Pacific coast which began in March; the strike of dressmakers involving workers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut; and the strike of clay workers in Ohio, and western Pennsylvania.

Table 2 gives information, by States, on the number of strikes and lockouts, number of workers involved, and man-days of idleness in April 1935.

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in April 1935, by States

State	Beginning in April		In progress during April		Man-days idle during April
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All States.....	157	64,872	272	119,781	1,215,486
Alabama.....	12	1,768	15	2,110	28,071
California.....	4	977	9	1,569	10,876
Connecticut.....	3	587	4	1,416	21,128
Florida.....			2	150	3,030
Georgia.....	1	120	2	1,830	20,610
Idaho.....	1	60	1	60	240
Illinois.....	9	701	14	11,059	95,322
Indiana.....	2	208	5	1,432	20,602
Kentucky.....			1	870	870
Louisiana.....	1	150	1	150	300
Maine.....			1	175	3,850
Maryland.....			1	150	1,500
Massachusetts.....	5	3,844	8	5,835	88,449
Michigan.....	7	2,390	9	2,483	17,846
Minnesota.....	2	31	3	91	678
Missouri.....	2	85	8	1,210	25,037
Montana.....	2	180	3	541	4,973
New Hampshire.....			1	80	1,760
New Jersey.....	9	1,420	13	1,661	13,481
New York.....	23	9,662	46	13,537	126,069
North Carolina.....			1	112	560
North Dakota.....			1	35	910
Ohio.....	23	7,592	30	12,603	94,472
Oklahoma.....	1	500	1	500	8,500
Oregon.....	1	430	4	510	5,264
Pennsylvania.....	24	5,514	39	19,315	160,392
Rhode Island.....	1	31	2	93	1,581
South Carolina.....			1	840	18,480
Tennessee.....	1	55	2	230	4,125
Texas.....	2	2,042	5	2,672	22,010
Vermont.....	1	78	1	78	312
Virginia.....	1	150	2	185	2,165
Washington.....	2	790	9	1,244	12,217
West Virginia.....	2	502	4	604	5,456
Wisconsin.....	8	1,724	11	4,019	55,528
Interstate.....	7	23,182	12	30,242	338,822

Almost half of the total number of strikes and lockouts, as shown in table 3, involved fewer than 100 workers each; only 10 involved 1,000 or more workers.

The two largest disputes were the general strike of 13,000 dressmakers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, and the strike of 6,000 cleaners and dyers in New York City.

The number of workers involved in each strike includes the number of active strikers as well as other employees in the same establishments who are thrown out of work as a result of the strike.

Table 3.—Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in April 1935, Classified by Number of Workers Involved

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts in which the number of workers involved was—						
		6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over
All industries.....	157	20	60	52	15	8	1	1
<i>Manufacturing</i>								
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	13		8	2	2	1		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	2			1	1			
Transportation equipment.....	7			4	1	2		
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1			1				
Lumber and allied products.....	16	3	5	5	2	1		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	6		2	3		1		
Textiles and their products.....	23		10	9	2	1		1
Leather and its manufactures.....	1			1				
Food and kindred products.....	10	2	1	7				
Paper and printing.....	5	2	2	1				
Rubber products.....	2		1	1				
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	9	3	3	2	1			
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>								
Extraction of minerals.....	6		2	1	3			
Transportation and communication.....	7	1	3	2		1		
Trade.....	12	2	6	3	1			
Domestic and personal service.....	6	1	1	1	2			1
Building and construction.....	16	4	9	3				
Agriculture, etc.....	1					1		
Relief work.....	12	1	6	5				
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	1	1					

Wages and hours were the major issues in more than 40 percent of the strikes and lockouts which began in April. These included nearly 60 percent of the total number of workers engaged in strikes and lockouts beginning during the month. Matters related to labor organization were the major issues in 44 percent of the strikes and lockouts which involved 35 percent of the total number of workers.

The 19 strikes and lockouts shown in table 4 under "Other" involved such issues as increased work loads, relief workers demanding that certain persons be placed on relief rolls, collection of back pay, and objections to working under certain foremen.

Table 4.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in April 1935

Major issue	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	157	100.0	64,872	100.0
Wages and hours	64	40.8	37,445	57.7
Wage increase	21	13.4	3,001	4.6
Wage decrease	11	7.0	5,465	8.4
Wage increase, hour decrease	7	4.5	3,328	5.1
Wage decrease, hour increase	1	.6	1,384	2.1
Wages and other causes	22	14.1	23,848	36.9
Hour increase	1	.6	210	.3
Hour decrease	1	.6	209	.3
Organization	69	43.9	22,452	34.6
Recognition	9	5.7	1,269	2.0
Recognition and wages	14	8.9	1,793	2.8
Recognition and hours	1	.6	114	.2
Recognition, wages and hours	14	8.9	12,614	19.3
Recognition and other causes	2	1.3	63	.1
Closed shop	12	7.7	1,745	2.7
Violation of agreement	6	3.8	722	1.1
Discrimination	11	7.0	4,132	6.4
Miscellaneous	24	15.3	4,975	7.7
Sympathy	1	.6	50	.1
Jurisdiction	2	1.3	440	.7
Other	19	12.1	4,105	6.3
Not reported	2	1.3	380	.6

The duration of the 128 strikes and lockouts which ended in April is shown in table 5. The average duration was about 10½ calendar days. Fifty of the 128 strikes and lockouts lasted less than 1 week, 25 lasted more than 1 month.

The 3 cases which continued for more than 3 months were: (1) A strike of 100 silk workers in Reynoldsville, Pa., called in January because back wages were not paid in accordance with an agreement signed the previous month. The mill was closed on April 26, the workers not yet having received their back wages. (2) A strike of 8 furniture workers in Brooklyn, N. Y., called on January 23 because of wage cuts. The furniture workers returned on April 30, with no change in wage rates. (3) The National Biscuit Co. strike of 6,000 workers called in January and settled the last of April with the return of all strikers without discrimination and some changes in working conditions. (A brief description of this strike appeared in the June Monthly Labor Review.)

Table 5.—Duration of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in April 1935

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts with duration of—					
		Less than 1 week	1 week and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ month	$\frac{1}{2}$ and less than 1 month	1 and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 months or more
All industries.....	128	50	27	26	16	6	3
<i>Manufacturing</i>							
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	11	8	—	1	1	1	—
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Transportation equipment.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lumber and allied products.....	10	4	2	3	—	—	1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	1	1	—	—	1	—
Textiles and their products.....	29	5	14	3	6	—	1
Leather and its manufactures.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Food and kindred products.....	6	4	—	—	1	—	1
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	6	2	—	1	2	1	—
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>							
Extraction of minerals.....	7	2	1	2	1	1	—
Transportation and communication.....	7	2	1	2	2	—	—
Trade.....	11	6	2	2	1	—	—
Building and construction.....	12	3	4	4	1	—	—
Agriculture.....	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Relief work.....	14	7	—	5	—	—	2
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—

Of the 128 strikes and lockouts which terminated in April, 110 were terminated by some kind of formal settlement as indicated in table 6. Nearly 7 percent of the workers obtained settlements through direct negotiations with their employers, 42.5 percent of the workers obtained settlements through the negotiations of their union representatives, 24 percent were assisted by Government conciliators or labor boards, and 4 percent were assisted by private conciliators or arbitrators.

Eighteen of the strikes terminated with no formal settlement. In most of these cases, the workers simply drifted back to work with no change in their working status. In some cases, the strikers lost their jobs when the employers hired new workers to take their places or discontinued operations in the particular locality—either going out of business or moving to a new location.

Table 6.—Methods of Negotiating Toward Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in April 1935

Negotiations toward settlements carried on by—	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods.....	128	100.0	68,193	100.0
Employer and workers directly.....	17	13.3	4,503	6.6
Employer and representative of organized workers directly.....	45	35.2	29,038	42.5
Government conciliators and labor boards.....	46	35.8	16,340	24.0
Private conciliators or arbitrators.....	2	1.6	2,700	4.0
Terminated without formal settlement.....	18	14.1	15,612	22.9

Table 7 classifies the 128 strikes and lockouts which ended in April according to the degree of success or failure in obtaining original demands.

In 59 cases averaging 204 workers, settlements favorable to the workers were obtained; 38 cases averaging 663 workers, were settled unfavorably to the workers; in 27 cases averaging 1,143 workers, compromise settlements were reached.

Table 7.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in April 1935

Result	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All settlements.....	128	100.0	68,193	100.0
Favorable to workers.....	59	46.1	12,045	17.7
Unfavorable to workers.....	38	29.7	25,204	37.0
Compromise.....	27	21.1	30,853	45.2
Not reported.....	4	3.1	91	.1

The results of the 128 strikes and lockouts which ended in April in relation to the major issues involved are indicated in table 8. The workers obtained favorable settlements in 41 percent of the disputes in which wages and hours were the major issues, and in 51 percent of the cases wherein organization matters were the major issues. The workers lost 23.5 percent of the wage and hour disputes and 29 percent of the organization disputes. Compromise settlements were reached in 29 percent of the wage and hour disputes and in 18 percent of the disputes pertaining to labor organization matters.

Table 8.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in April 1935 in Relation to Major Issues Involved

Major issue	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts, the results of which were—			
		Favorable to workers	Unfavorable to workers	Compromises	Not reported
All issues.....	128	59	38	27	4
Wages and hours.....	51	21	12	15	3
Wage increase.....	18	9	3	6	
Wage decrease.....	12	4	4	3	1
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	4	3		1	
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	2		2		
Wages and other causes.....	14	5	3	4	2
Hour decrease.....	1			1	
Organization.....	55	28	16	10	1
Recognition.....	6	4		1	1
Recognition and wages.....	13	8	4	4	
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	8	3	1	4	
Recognition and other causes.....	3	1	1	1	
Closed shop.....	9	4	3	2	
Violation of agreement.....	7	5	2		
Discrimination.....	9	8	5	1	
Miscellaneous.....	22	10	10	2	
Sympathy.....	3		2	1	
Other.....	19	10	8	1	

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in June 1935

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 150 labor disputes during June 1935. These disputes affected a known total of 44,351 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout, or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

The commissioners of conciliation were also engaged in handling disputes reported to the Textile Labor Relations Board, Steel Labor Relations Board, and the National Board of Mediation.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of June 1935

Company or industry, and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved
					Beginning	Ending	
Wilson Rubber Co., Canton, Ohio.	Threatened strike. do	Rubber workers.....	Discharges; seniority rights.....	Unable to adjust. Refused to reinstate those discharged. Adjusted. Increase allowed, beginning July 1.	June 1	1935	90
Union Metal Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio.	Metal workers.....	Metal workers.....	Asked 10 percent increase, retroactive to May 1.	do	June 11	60	120
American Asphalt Co., East St. Louis, Ill.	Roofers' products makers.	Roofers' products makers.	Wages and conditions.....	do	July 5	88	15
Tuberculosis Hospital, Wheeling, W. Va.	Building trades.....	Classification of skilled labor.....	Pending.....	May 26	(1)	-----	-----
Belcher Lumber Co., Bessemer, Ala.	Strike.....	Lumber workers.....	Violation of agreement.....	Adjusted. Signed agreement; seniority rights, arbitration, 8-hour day, and check-off allowed.	June 3	June 25	67
Monarch Shoe Co., Worcester, Mass.	do	Shoe workers.....	Adjusted. All reinstated.	do	June 24	120	-----
Morell Packing Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Threatened strike.	Meat packers.....	Adjusted. Agreed to arbitrate differences.	do	June 20	1,354	80
Boiler workers, Chicago, Ill.	Controversy.	Boiler workers.....	Union dispute with contractors.....	Adjusted. Men paid who were discharged but not rehired.	June 8	7	-----
Iowa Dairy Co., Dubuque, Iowa.	Strike.....	Teamsters.....	Making of agreement.....	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	June 4	June 7	12
Hubinger Co., Keokuk, Iowa.	Corn products refinery workers.	Corn products refinery workers.	Discharges for union affiliation.....	June 3	June 11	384	40
Solid Steel Scissors Co., Fort Smith, Ark.	Scissors makers.....	Scissors makers.....	Abrigation of working agreement.	Unable to adjust. Company refused settlement.	June 5	July 2	103
Tomlinson Chair Co., High Point, N. C.	Controversy.	Furniture workers.....	Discharge for union activity.....	Unclassified. Company president to make final decision.	May 21	June 28	1
Witherspoon Simpson Co., Fort Smith, Ark.	Strike.....	Glass workers.....	Working conditions.....	Unclassified. Plant closed.	June 1	June 11	56
Field laborers and fruit pickers, San Diego, Calif.	Strike.....	Fruit and vegetable workers.	Wage increase.....	Adjusted. Agreed to arbitrate differences.	May 22	May 24	450
Shell Oil Corporation, East Chicago, Ind.	Controversy.	Oil workers.....	Asked review of complaints by Department of Labor representative.	Pending.....	June 4	(1)	-----
Jersey City Stock Yard Co., Jersey City, N. J.	Threatened strike.	Stockyard workers.....	Adjusted. Returned without change nor discrimination.	May 5	June 21	42	27
Public Works bridge project, Chicago, Ill.	Strike.....	Bridge builders.....	Adjusted. Returned to work.	June 6	June 7	50	-----
Lay Packing Co., Knoxville, Tenn.	Threatened strike.	Packing-house workers.....	Jurisdiction to be settled later.	June 1	--do--	95	11

¹ Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of June 1935—Continued

Company or industry, and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved
					Beginning	Ending	
Deering Printing Co., Louisville, Ky.	Threatened strike.	Photo-engravers	Discharges; working conditions.	Unable to adjust. Company refused to reinstate.	1935 May 31	1935 June 11	22 225
Pell Cooperage Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	Strike	Coopers	Wage cut 18 percent.	Adjusted. Recognition, increases for whisky barrels and beer kegs.	June 6	June 13	100 25
Davis Laundry & Cleaning Co., Cleveland, Ohio	do	Laundry workers	Wage increase, closed shop, and renewal of agreement.	Pending	May 27	-----	202 30
Mann Edge Co., Altoona, Pa.	do	Toolmakers	Making of agreement.	Adjusted. Allowed 5 percent bonus; satisfactory.	June 2	June 6	50 30
Zinc and lead miners, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma.	do	Miners	Wages and working conditions.	Pending	May 23	-----	4,000 -----
Mrs. Schlorer's, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Food handlers	Wage cuts and longer hours.	Adjusted. Wages and hours restored as before cut.	May 31	June 6	111 -----
Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co., Everett, Wash.	do	Sawmill workers	Asked wage increase, 6-hour day, and union recognition.	Adjusted. Allowed 50 cents per hour, 40-hour week, and recognition with collective bargaining.	May 6	-----	1,000 -----
Western Cooperage Co., Tacoma, Wash.	do	Coopers	Increase and union recognition.	do	June 1	530	-----
Coca Cola Bottling Works, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Threatened strike.	Bottling workers and teamsters.	Discharge of foreman and working conditions.	Adjusted. Foreman reinstated; unable to adjust.	June 1	June 8	10 2
Columbus Packing Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Strike	Packing employees	Wages, working conditions, and closed shop.	Proposed settlement rejected.	Apr. 1	June 15	500 -----
Harbison Refactories, Bessemer, Ala.	do	Bricklayers	Recognition refused.	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration of all differences.	June 1	June 14	60 5
Ship workers, American Hawaiian Line.	do	Deck crew, mess gang, and black gang.	Refused to take ship to port without changes in personnel.	Adjusted. Settled temporarily; crew agreed to take ship to San Francisco; terms to be discussed there.	May 24	June 4	25 -----
Toledo Edison Co., Toledo, Ohio.	Office workers	Office workers	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Returned to work pending further negotiations.	May 28	June 6	200 -----
Joseph Bros., Inc., Vineland, N. J.	do	Clothing workers	Asked recognition, 10 percent increase, and 36-hour week.	Unable to adjust	May 20	June 5	30 -----
Public Works project, Seattle, Wash.	do	Trunk-sewer workers	Wage scale below that of union scale.	Pending	May 24	-----	125 -----
Standard Baking Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Bakers	Asked agreement.	Unable to adjust. Injunction suit pending in court.	June 8	June 21	7 -----
Public Works project, Liberty, Mo.	do	Building	Wage scale for the locality.	Adjusted. Signed union agreement providing union wage.	June 11	June 24	89 -----

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Benson Lumber Co., San Diego, Calif.	Controversy.	Planing-mill workers.	Increased hours without increase in pay.	Adjusted. Complaint withdrawn.	June 7	June 21
Warner Brothers, New York City.	Building-service workers.	Building-service workers.	Working conditions.	Pending.	June 8	(1)
Bluebird Baking Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Strike.	Bakers.	Wage cut and longer hours.	Adjusted. Wage increase, 40-hour week and union conditions.	June 11	June 19
Blue Bird Pie Co., Dayton, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	do.	do.	do.	do.	16
Muskogee Iron Works, Muskogee, Okla.	Strike.	Iron workers.	Discharges, recognition, and seniority rights.	Adjusted. Increase 5 percent; all returned to work.	June 15	126
Woodmanse Manufacturing Co., Freeport, Ill.	do.	Molders.	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Increase 5 percent; all returned to work.	June 18	65
Slover Manufacturing & Engine Co., Freeport, Ill.	do.	Machinists.	do.	Adjusted. Increase 5 percent; 40 cents hourly base rate provided in signed agreement.	June 17	700
Truck drivers, Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	Truck drivers.	do.	Pending.	June 13	(1)
New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kans.	Controversy.	Mill workers.	Discharges in violation of agreement.	Unable to adjust.	June 11	June 17
McClaren Rubber Co., Charlotte, N. C.	Threatened strike.	Rubber workers.	Wages cut and hours lengthened.	Adjusted. Company agreed to restore wages and hours.	June 10	June 18
Armstrong Linoleum Co., Lancaster, Pa.	do.	Linoleum workers.	Discharge of president of union.	Pending.	June 12	(1)
All Steel Equipment Co., Aurora, Ill.	Controversy.	Steel equipment workers.	Discharge of union committee.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	do.	do.
Advance Stove Co., Evansville, Ind.	do.	Foundry workers.	Discharges.	Unclassified. Settled by parties to controversy.	June 21	10
New Jersey Button Works, Bloomfield, N. J.	Strike.	Pearl-button workers.	Wage cut 20 percent and 9-hour day.	Pending.	do.	do.
New Jersey Button Works, Cliffside, N. J.	do.	do.	do.	do.	June 11	June 15
Criterion Advertising Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do.	Bill posters.	Asked \$1.05 per hour instead of piecework system.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	June 7	June 18
Robertson Steel & Iron Co., Springfield, Ohio.	Controversy.	Steel and iron workers.	Discharges for union affiliation.	Pending.	June 11	(1)
Aena Rubber Co., Ashtabula, Ohio.	Strike.	Rubber workers.	Failure to renew agreement expiring May 1.	Unable to adjust.	June 12	June 27
Industrial Hosiery Corporation, Reading, Pa.	do.	Hosiery workers.	Working conditions.	Pending.	June 1	120
Chrysler Automobile Co. and Briggs Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.	do.	Dingmen.	Discrimination alleged.	Adjusted. Returned without discrimination.	Apr. 30	June 21
Nurie Glass Co., Bloomington, Ind.	Controversy.	Glass workers.	Wages and working conditions.	Unclassified. Settled before arrival of commissioner.	June 13	June 17
Garage workers, Missoula, Mont.	Strike.	Machinists.	do.	Adjusted. Allowed 8-hour day, wage increase, and collective bargaining.	do.	do.
Hospital building, Matapan, Mass.	Threatened strike.	Boilermakers.	Nonunion workers employed.	Adjusted. Union boilermakers and iron workers employed.	June 12	June 28
Lee Clay Products Co., Clearfield, Ky.	Strike.	Brick and clay workers.	Company alleged unable to meet competition.	Unable to adjust.	June 8	150

¹ Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of June 1935—Continued

Company or industry, and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement		Duration	Workers involved
				Beginning	Ending		
Federal building project, St. Louis, Mo.	Controversy.	Stonemasons and tuck pointers.	Jurisdiction-----	Adjusted. Work awarded to stonemasons.	1935 May 23	1935 June 20	5 -----
Green's Cafeteria, Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike-----	Cafeteria workers-----	Renewal of agreement-----	Pending-----	June 10	-----	(1) -----
Max Ballis & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.	do-----	Scrap metal yard workers.	Wage cut and longer hours.	do-----	do-----	-----	(1) -----
American Stores Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do-----	Warehouse workers-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	-----	(1) -----
Carpenters and iron workers, Michigan City, Ind.	Controversy.	Carpenters and Iron workers.	do-----	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	June 14	June 21	6 56
Berger Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio.	Strike-----	Iron and steel workers.	Working conditions and organization.	Unable to adjust-----	June 1	June 12	3,200 -----
Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Drivers-----	Wages and conditions with signed agreement.	Pending-----	do-----	-----	(1) -----
Oliver Equipment Co., South Bend, Ind.	Controversy.	Farm-implement makers.	Wages and working conditions-----	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	June 13	June 19	1,200 100
South Bend Malleable Steel Range Co., South Bend, Ind.	do-----	Stove and range workers.	do-----	do-----	do-----	-----	(1) -----
State Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Nurses-----	Asked to form union-----	do-----	Adjusted. Allowed join any union desired.	June 1	June 8	25 580
Dressmakers-----	do-----	Wages and working conditions-----	do-----	Pending-----	Mar. 15	-----	(1) -----
Rubber workers-----	do-----	Renewal of agreement providing seniority rights.	do-----	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement as to seniority rights.	June 3	June 27	1,400 -----
Fish handlers-----	do-----	Wages, closed shop, and contractual relations.	do-----	Adjusted. Increase 10 cents per hour, being 60 to 70 cents, and closed shop.	June 18	June 24	60 80
Chemical workers-----	do-----	Wage dispute and discharge of president of union.	do-----	Adjusted. Wages continued as before controversy. Discharged man not reinstated.	Apr. 15	June 17	152 8
Stampers and enamelers.	do-----	Asked to have plant reopened and workers rehired.	do-----	Unadjusted. Company refused to reopen plant.	June 11	July 6	510 200
Welders and iron workers.	do-----	Wages and working conditions-----	do-----	Unclassified. Adjusted before arrival of commissioner.	June 17	June 19	(1) -----
Agricultural workers-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	Adjusted. Allowed union conditions; wages satisfactory.	June 15	June 26	400 150
Building workers-----	do-----	Nonunion boilermakers employed on Matapan job.	do-----	Adjusted. Strike averted when Matapan project dispute was adjusted.	June 11	do-----	75 75 -----

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Two building projects, Wal-	do	June 28	140
Two post-office jobs, Philadelphia, Pa.	Plumbers.....	do	do
Hamilton Wade Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.	Shoe workers.....	Recognition and employment of union men. Firm threatened to move plant.	Satisfactory agreement; union men employed.
W. A. Sabin's Co., Taunton, Mass.	Truck drivers.....	Hours and union recognition	Adjusted. Accepted reduction to retain employment.
Bow & Socket Co., Ashland, Ohio.	Machinists.....	Working conditions.....	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.
Public Works project, South Tacoma, Wash.	Building.....	Abrigation of contract.....	Pending. Many returned; plant in full operation.
Wilderness Lumber Co., Nal-	Lumber manufacturing and shipping.	Wages, working conditions, and discharges.....	Pending. Two reinstated; others later. No change in wages or hours.
lon, W. Va.	Sawmill and timber workers.	Discharges.....	do
Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co., Richwood, W. Va.	Lumber and mill workers.	Wage cut 3½ cents per hour; hours advanced to 48 per week in violation of agreement.	Adjusted. Will abide by agreement.
Babcock Coal & Coke Co., Hamlet, W. Va.	Lockout.....	Discharges for union activity.....	Adjusted. Part reinstated; wages and hours maintained as before dispute.
Birch Valley Lumber Co., Tioga, W. Va.	Controversy.	Carpenters.....	Pending
Wm. Ritter Lumber Co., Ma-	Threatened strike.	Alleged violation of agreement.	Adjusted. Part reinstated.
ben, W. Va.	Strike.....	Discharges for union activity.....	Unable to adjust. Plant closed.
Carwood Manufacturing Co., Winder, Ga.	Controversy.	do	do
Henson Manufacturing Co., Gainsville, Ga.	do	do	do
Northern Illinois Coal Co., Wilmington, Ill.	Miners.....	Refusal to pay prevailing wage.	Unclassified. Settled by parties to controversy.
Atlas Paper Mill Building Con-	Building.....	do	Pending
struction, Coal City, Ill.	Strikes.....	Scrap-material handlers.	do
Scrap material, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Fiber-box workers.....	Asked minimum of 50 cents per hour and 40-hour week.	June 20
Wabash Fibre Box Co., Terre Haute, Ind.	Radio workers.....	Asked union recognition and closed shop.	June 18
Steamship Manhattan, New York Harbor.	do	Wages and working conditions.	Pending
Hulman & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.	Wholesale-grocery workers.	Closed shop, seniority rights, and conditions.	do
A. S. Kreider Shoe Co., Lebanon, Pa.	Shoe workers.....	Wage cut 33 percent; hours lengthened to 50 per week.	June 19
Shoe workers, near Lebanon, Pa.	do	do	do
Garage owners, Akron, Ohio	Threatened strike.	do	do
Wabash Bridge, St. Charles, Mo.	do	do	do
	Controversy.	Wages, working conditions, and renewal of agreements.	June 21
		Wage rates and method of em-	June 22
		ployment.	(1)

¹ Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of June 1935—Continued

Company or industry, and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved
					Beginning	Ending	
Laundry workers, Birmingham, Ala.	Controversy-Strike	Laundry workers	Violation of agreement.	Pending.	1935 June 24	1935 (1)	
Bakery-wagon drivers, Cleveland, Ohio.	Drivers		Wages, hours, and vacation time.	do	June 22	1,800	
Bridge project, Maryville, Ill.	Controversy	Bridge workers	Union recognition. Asked a share in bridge work.	Adjusted. Secured better understanding and picketing dropped. Work proceeding without interruption.	do	June 28	110
American Oak Leather Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Threatened strike. Controversy	Leather workers	Violation of agreement.	Adjusted. Reinstated to former positions. Pending.	June 20	do	400
Metal & Thermit Corporation, East Chicago, Ind.	Metal workers		Discharges for union activity.	Pending.	June 19	6	
Miners, Juneau, Alaska	do	Miners	Working conditions.	do	June 12	(1)	
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., Bessemer, Ala.	Threatened strike. Strike	Coal miners	Renewal of agreements.	do	June 21	2,400	
Philipps Dodge Mining Corporation, Bisbee, Ariz.	Copper miners		Asked wage increase, union recognition, and reinstatement of discharged miners.	do	June 25	900	2,000
Burton Leather Co., Jasper, Ala.	Threatened strike.	Leather workers	Wages, working conditions, and discharges.	Adjusted. Signed agreement; collective bargaining, seniority rights, and arbitration for future dispute.	June 28	June 30	50
Atlas Plywood Corporation, Goldsboro, N. C.	do	Veneer and sawmill workers.	Alleged discharges for union activity.	Adjusted. Reinstated all laid off as business permits. Increase to be made later.	June 1	June 25	650
W. W. P. Fuller and other companies, Portland, Oreg.	Controversy-Strike	Glaziers	Asked 97½ cents per hour and 6-hour day.	Adjusted. Agreed on \$1 per hour for 8-hour day. Unable to adjust.	Apr. 1	June 15	30
Wabash Manufacturing Co., Peoria, Ill.	do	Lumberyard men and carpenters.	Dispute relative prevailing wage.	do	June 14	July 3	60
Bridge project, Edwardsville, Ill.	do	Bridge workers	Union dispute.	do	June 24	July 1	55
School teachers, Asheville, N. C.	Controversy	Teachers	Alleged discrimination.	do	June 15	June 26	49
Woman's Auxiliary of Philharmonic Orchestra, New York City.	do	Musicians	Wage increase.	Pending	June 26	do	110
Inca Manufacturing Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.	Employees		Wages and working conditions.	do	June 27	(1)	

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Wovenright Knitting Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike.	do	June 24	do
Cleveland Wire & Spring Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Employees.	do	June 27	(1)
Great Lakes Steel Corporation, Ecorse, Mich.	Building workers.	do	June 24	(1)
Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Co., East St. Louis, Ill.	Rubber-reclaiming workers.	do	Adjusted. Seniority rights adjusted in signed agreement.	June 19 July 1 150 9
Tom Reed Mining Co., Oatman, Ariz.	Gold miners.	do	Pending	June 25 100 250
Cities Service Oil Co., New York and Atlantic Coast and Gulf Division.	Seamen.	do	do	June 28 (1)
Standard Oil Refinery, Sugar Creek, Mo.	Mason laborers.	do	Adjusted. Agreed hourly rate for masons and helpers will be 63 cents per hour.	June 3 July 10 (1)
Cleveland Lumber Co., Jasper, Ala.	Lumber workers.	do	Pending	June 28 (1)
Carr Lumber Co., Jasper, Ala.	do	do	Overtime pay, seniority rights, and 8-hour day.	June 25 July 2 60 20
Hugh Curry Packing Plant, Anderson, Ind.	Meat packers.	do	Wages and working conditions; discharges.	June 27 (1)
Saylor's Bakery, Inc., Tamaqua, Pa.	Bakery workers.	do	Wages and working conditions.	June 28 (1)
Leichtman Ice Cream Co., Hazelton, Pa.	Bakery and ice-cream workers.	do	Asked 6-day week, increase, and closed shop.	June 29 July 3 30 17
Berstein & Cohen, Kankakee, Ill.	Overall makers.	do	Wage cuts and increased hours.	June 28 (1)
Canton Malleable Iron Co., Canton, Ohio.	Molders.	do	Union dispute relative to dues.	June 29 (1)
Weatherproof Garment Co., Brockton, Mass.	Weatherproof-garment makers.	do	Proposed wage cut and longer hours.	June 27 July 5 95 (1)
Whitman-Jenkins Taxicab Corporation, Birmingham, Ala.	Drivers.	do	Wages and working conditions.	do
Hermes Motor Corporation, Canyon, Ohio.	Mechanics.	do	Discharges for un-ion activity.	do
Brewers, Sandusky, Ohio.	Brewers.	do	Jurisdiction involved.	June 28 65 65
Toledo Edison Co., Toledo, Ohio.	Operating employees and office workers.	do	Asked wage increase.	1,000
Royerford Needle Works, Royerford, Pa.	Needle makers.	do	Wages and conditions.	Apr. 22 July 8 60
Lykens Valley Garment Co., Lykens, Pa.	Clothing workers.	do	Wages.	June 13 June 17 700
Kalamazoo Stationery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.	Stationery workers.	Controversy.	Wages and collective bargaining; union recognition.	June 5 June 12 300
Florida Fish Producers' Association, State of Florida.	Fish handlers and distributors.	do	General conditions in fishing industry.	do (1)
Corn Products Refineries, Keokuk, Iowa.	Corn-products workers.	do	Working conditions.	July 2 1,000
			Unclassified. Settled before arrival of commissioner.	June 30 July 3 (1)

Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of June 1935—Continued

Company or industry, and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved
					Beginning	Ending	
Belmont Stamping & Enameling Co., New Philadelphia, Pa.	Controversy.	Stampers and enamelers.	Abrogation of agreement.	Adjusted. Complaint withdrawn.	1935	June 15	1935
Youngstown Municipal Street Railway, Youngstown, Pa.	Railway workers.	Wage increase and agreement.	Pending.	May 27	July 2	280	305
Farley & Loetasher Co., Dubuque, Iowa.	Employees.	Hours increased to 10 per day.	do.	June 24	do	60	260
Carr, Ryder & Adams Co., Dubuque, Iowa.	do.	9-hour day and 5-day week notice posted by company.	do.	do	do	(1)	---
Inmann-Poulson Lumber Co., Portland, Oreg.	Strike.	Asked 30-hour week, 75 cents per hour and union recognition.	Adjusted. Allowed 50 cents base rate, 40-hour week and recognition.	June 6	July 1	325	---
Allen Lumber Co., Peoria, Ill.	Carpenters.	Asked union recognition; wage cuts.	Unable to adjust.	June 14	July 6	30	---
Carr & Johnson Co., Peoria, Ill.	do.	do.	do.	do	do	60	---
Peoria Lumber Co., Peoria, Ill.	do.	Dairy and ice-cream workers.	Adjusted. Three-year agreement. Wages to be increased each year to 1931 basis.	do	do	40	---
Ice cream and dairy industry, St. Louis, Mo.	Threatened strike.	do.	Adjusted. Allowed 44-hour week and time and one-quarter for overtime.	May 15	June 22	1,150	150
Hill & Tibbits, Inc., Washington, D. C.	Controversy.	Auto mechanics.	Asked agreement covering wages, hours, and working conditions.	June 1	July 10	75	25
Total						36,400	7,951

¹ Not yet reported.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Decisions of National Labor Relations Board

SEVEN of 18 cases brought before the National Labor Relations Board during the month of May involved charges of discrimination or discharge on account of union affiliation or activity. In 5 of the decisions the Board ruled that the companies had violated section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act and ordered that the discharged employees should be reinstated in their former positions. In four of these cases it was also ruled that the employees should be reimbursed for wages lost by discharge. Two cases involving discharge due to union activity were dismissed, evidence not being sufficient to sustain the charges.

In two decisions the Board found that the companies had violated section 7 (a) by refusing to bargain collectively with their employees. The companies were ordered to proceed immediately, on request of the employees, to bargain collectively with the chosen representatives of the employees. In one case the Board ruled that the charge of failure to bargain collectively was not supported.

Three decisions upheld the union's request for recognition as the exclusive bargaining agency for the purpose of collective bargaining and the companies were ordered to recognize and bargain with such agencies as representatives of the employees. In one case the Board did not find sufficient evidence to justify the charge that the company had refused to recognize the union and bargain collectively, but did hold that there had been interference with the workers' rights.

Three elections were ordered to determine the person or organization desired by the employees to represent them for the purpose of collective bargaining. One petition for election was denied.

Collective Agreements in the Oil Industry

COLLECTIVE agreements covering employee members of various craft unions have been negotiated with the Shell Petroleum Corporation and the Shell Oil Co. of California.

Shell Petroleum Corporation and employees of Illinois plant.—An agreement has been concluded covering the members of 14 trade

unions employed at the Wood River, Ill., plant of the Shell Petroleum Corporation. The crafts covered are asbestos workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, bricklayers, building and common laborers, carpenters, electrical workers, machinists, operating engineers, painters, plumbers and steamfitters, railway carmen, sheet-metal workers, teamsters and chauffeurs.

The agreement is effective to May 1, 1936, and contains a continuing clause that automatically renews the pact for each succeeding year unless formal notice is served for change. Craft autonomy is provided. Transactions with the management may be carried on by either craft or federated committees.

It is understood that the same kind of agreements are to be negotiated in any plant of the Shell Petroleum Corporation where the membership can show a majority of 51 percent.

Shell Oil Co. of California and oil field, gas well, and refinery workers, etc.—Employees of the Shell Oil Co. of California are now working under a union agreement as a result of negotiations between the company and the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well, and Refinery Workers of America, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

Among the terms agreed to are: Establishment of a normal 36-hour week or not more than 72 hours in any 2 weeks; not more than 8 hours' work in any 1 day; present wage schedules; double time for most of the day workers on 7 recognized holidays; time and one-half for overtime work; maintenance of full crews on units actually operating; periods of rotation for all men working shifts; recognition of long and faithful service in promotion, demotion, and replacing of men on account of accident and sickness; vacation of 1 week after 1 year's service, and of 2 weeks after 5 years' service, with full pay; leaves of absence for employees on the business of organizations; and election of workmen's committees, the organizations to be allowed to check the ballots. Provision is made for handling of grievances. Matters not satisfactorily adjusted with the local management are to be turned over to the representatives of the unions to determine the method of handling and of arbitration. The president of the American Federation of Labor and the chief executive of the company are to have the right to determine the final method of disposing of the complaint.

Wage Agreement in the Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper Industry

A NEW wage and working agreement was drawn up following a recent conference at Portland, Oreg., between the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers and the Pacific Northwest Pulp and Paper Mill Employees Association. Nearly 12,000 employees will be affected by the wage increases, which raise the scale for this region to a point 18 percent above the average for the country.

A general increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour for all grades of common skilled and semiskilled labor, and of 1 cent per hour for female labor, was granted by employers. All Bedeaux or stretch-out systems were eliminated. Time and one-half for overtime was secured instead of time and one-third.

Employers voluntarily agreed to continue the limitations of hours set up by the general code of the pulp and paper industry.

The agreement contained a commitment against strikes and lock-outs, and recognized the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, and the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, as exclusive collective-bargaining agencies for their members.¹

A joint board consisting of 4 members representing the manufacturers and 4 representing the unions will decide all disputes.

Legalization of Collective Agreements in Ontario and Alberta

THREE Canadian Provinces now have statutes legalizing collective agreements. An article on the Quebec act on this subject (ch. 56, 24 Geo. V, 1934) was published in the September 1934 Monthly Labor Review. The Industrial Standards Acts of Ontario and Alberta, analyzed in the Canadian Labor Gazette of June 1935, are designed not only to promote the setting up of standards of wages and working hours in all industries except mining and agriculture, but to enable the Lieutenant Governors in Council of these respective Provinces to declare any written agreement as to wages and hours binding for not more than a year.

The Ontario statute requires that wages found to be due and unpaid be paid to the minimum wage board on behalf of the treasurer of the Province or of the employee at the magistrate's discretion, whereas the Alberta act provides that the wages shall be paid to the employee.

¹ Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Journal, June 1935; and The Amalgamated Journal, June 20, 1935.

The Alberta act contains an additional section, authorizing the Lieutenant Governor in Council "to make regulations presenting standard specifications as to commodities for industrial use or sale in the Province."

In all other important points the Ontario and Alberta acts are identical.

Principal Provisions of Ontario Act

SOME of the provisions of the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, of Ontario, are here given.

Administrative officers.—The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint one or more persons as industrial-standards officers to aid in carrying out the provisions of the statute and of the regulations and schedules. These officers are authorized to conduct inquiries and investigations concerning matters coming within the scope of the act and the regulations, and in the performance of such duties "shall have all the powers, rights, and privileges as a commissioner appointed under the Public Inquiries Act." For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Industrial Standards Act, the Minister of Labor, or any member of the executive council charged for the time being with administering the act, may define and redefine zones in the different industries.

Conferences.—The Minister of Labor, or a designated member of the executive council, may, upon the petition of representatives of employers or employees in any industry, except the mining and agricultural industries, call a conference or series of conferences of the employers and employees in such industry in one or more zones, for the investigation or consideration of the labor conditions and practices prevailing in such industry and to negotiate uniform or standard wage rates and hours and days of labor "in each industry in said zone or zones."

The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and of hours of labor for all or any class of employees in such industry within such zone or zones, and the parties to every agreement entered into under the authority of this act shall assist in maintaining the standard of wages and hours and days of labor provided for by any schedule affecting such parties.

If, in the opinion of the minister, a schedule of wages and of hours of labor for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve thereof, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding 12 months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which such schedule applies.

No such schedule shall become effective until 10 days after publication of the order in council in the Ontario Gazette.

Regulations.—The Lieutenant Governor in Council may formulate such regulations not inconsistent with the act as he may consider

necessary for carrying out and efficiently administering its provisions. These regulations shall be published in the Ontario Gazette and when so published "shall have the same force and effect as if enacted in this act."

Industrial boards.—In each zone or group of zones to which any schedule applies, the employers and employees engaged in the industry to which such schedule is applicable may establish a board of not more than five members to hear complaints of employers and employees to whom the schedule is applicable and to aid generally in enforcing the schedule.

Prohibitions and penalties.—No employer shall pay or cause to be paid to any employee wages or remuneration below that provided by any schedule, nor shall the employer require or allow any employee to work in excess of the time set in any schedule which applies to the industry in which the employer or employee is engaged and to the zone in which the business of the employer is located or in which the work is done.

Any employer who violates any of the above provisions "shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 and not exceeding \$100, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not to exceed 3 months." Furthermore, employers shall pay to the minimum wage board, on behalf of the Provincial treasurer, or of the employee, at the magistrate's discretion, the full amount of the wages found to be unpaid under the schedule. If they fail to do so, the amount may be recoverable at the instance of the minimum wage board which is empowered to enforce the provisions of the act and of the regulations and schedules.

Any employee is liable to a fine of not less than \$1 nor exceeding \$10, should he agree or consent to be employed for lower wages or remuneration or longer hours than those prescribed. In default of payment of this fine such employee is liable to imprisonment for not more than 10 days.

Anyone who violates any provision of this act or the regulations shall upon conviction, where no specific penalty has been prescribed, "be liable to a fine of not less than \$1 and not exceeding \$100 and in default of payment, to imprisonment for not more than 30 days."

Penalties imposed for offenses under this act shall be recoverable under the Summary Convictions Act.

First Labor Agreement Under Ontario Act¹

THE FIRST collective agreement enforceable under the Ontario Industrial Standards Act was signed May 17, 1935. It applies to local contracting and repair work in the plumbing trade in Toronto

¹ Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Canadian Congress Journal, Ottawa, June 1935, p. 17; report from Damon C. Woods, American Consul at Toronto, May 22, 1935.

and the territory within a radius of 10 miles. Provision is made for a 5-day, 40-hour maximum week, and a minimum wage rate of 90 cents per hour from July 1, 1935, except in cases of work contracted for or accepted before that date. Among other provisions are those concerning overtime, Sunday and holiday work, junior mechanics, and apprentices.

Many other industries in the Province have made application to come under the act, the Toronto local of the Jewelry Workers' International Union being among the applicants.

Regulation of Beauty Shops Under Quebec Labor Laws

WORKING hours of both men and women employed in beauty shops in Montreal have been limited to 55 per week by an order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council acting under authority of the Act Respecting the Limiting of Working Hours (23 Geo. V, Ch. 40). The order, which became effective on February 16, 1935, immediately upon publication in the Quebec Official Gazette, decrees that hours of labor on the first 5 days of the week shall be distributed between 9 a. m. and 7 p. m., and on Saturday between 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. One hour must be allowed for lunch each day and an additional hour for dinner on Saturday, making 5 days of 9 hours and 1 day of 10 hours.

Under the provincial law providing for the legalization of collective agreements, juridical authority has been granted to the agreements between the master barbers and hairdressers and their organized employees in the cities of Joliette and Hull.

The Joliette agreement is more comprehensive than that of Hull, as it covers both male and female operators in beauty shops as well as barbers. The following minimum wage scale is fixed in the Joliette agreement:

For barbers and men's and ladies' hairdressers: \$12 per week, plus 50 percent of all receipts in excess of \$20 made by the employee in the course of the week.

For female ladies' hairdressers: \$10 per week.

For extra employees: \$0.40 per hour. * * *

All overtime shall be paid at the regular rate, plus 40 cents per hour.

A price list for workers paid by the job applies to employers as well as journeymen. Minimum wages to be paid on the piece-price basis include \$3 for hair dyeing, \$2.50 for a permanent wave; 50 cents for a water wave or a manicure, and 35 cents for a marcel or a shampoo.

Apprenticeship requirements are definitely fixed in the agreement for barbers and male and female hairdressers. No shop may have more than one apprentice. An apprentice must be at least 16 years of age and have completed at least the fifth grade of grammar school. The apprenticeship requirements are: (1) 6 months in a school di-

rected by a professor with a diploma from the university and approved by the joint committee negotiating the agreement, and (2) one and one-half years as an apprentice-operator in a beauty parlor, during which time the employer "must gradually instruct his apprentice in the various operations of the trade to finally produce a competent worker." During the 2-year training period the apprentice must attend the courses in hygiene and related work at the university and obtain a certificate. The apprentice wage scale for a week's work is:

After 6 months at the school.....	\$7. 50
After 12 months.....	10. 00
After 18 months.....	12. 00

Under the extension of collective agreements law of Quebec this agreement, after its publication in the Quebec Official Gazette, becomes law and applies to all persons employed in the occupation in the town of Joliette and within a radius of 10 miles of its limits, whether or not such persons were party to the agreement. The agreement is for a 3-year period and if not renewed will remain in force until a new agreement is adopted.

Somewhat later the master hairdressers and the organized journeymen of the city of Quebec applied for legalization of their agreement. This calls for a 58-hour week, distributed between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. the first 5 days of the week, and between 8 a. m. and 11 p. m. on Saturdays or the evening before holidays. One hour is allowed for lunch and for dinner, and each worker is to have one free afternoon of 5 hours each week. Sunday work is prohibited, even in hotels. Overtime is to be paid for at the rate of regular time plus 25 cents an hour.

The minimum rate for journeymen is \$15 a week and 50 percent commission on gross receipts in excess of \$25 per week for each journeyman. The apprentice scale is \$3 a week for the first year, \$5 for the second, and \$7 for the third. The minimum scale for woman hairdressers shall be that fixed by the Women's Minimum Wage Board of the Province, except for work by the piece or the hour, for which the agreement fixes a rate of \$1 an hour and a price list applying to women as well as to men.

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, May 1935

HIGHER quit and lay-off rates and a lower accession rate in May 1935 than in the preceding month occurred in the manufacturing establishments reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These 5,000 reporting establishments, in 144 manufacturing industries, employed approximately 1,800,000 workers in May.

The turn-over rates shown in this article represent the number of changes per 100 employees on the pay rolls.

In addition to information for manufacturing as a whole, rates are given for 12 separate manufacturing industries. Reports were received from representative plants in these 12 industries employing at least 25 percent of the workers in each industry, according to the 1933 Census of Manufactures.

Trend by Months

THE quit rate for all manufacturing was higher during May than for any month since September 1934. In contrast, the lay-off rate was lower than for the corresponding month of the previous year. There were increases in the lay-off and total separation rates comparing data for the current month with data for the past month. The accession rate, on the other hand, was lower than during either the previous month or during May 1934.

The monthly trend of labor turn-over for manufacturing as a whole is shown in table 1 for 1934 and the first 5 months of 1935.

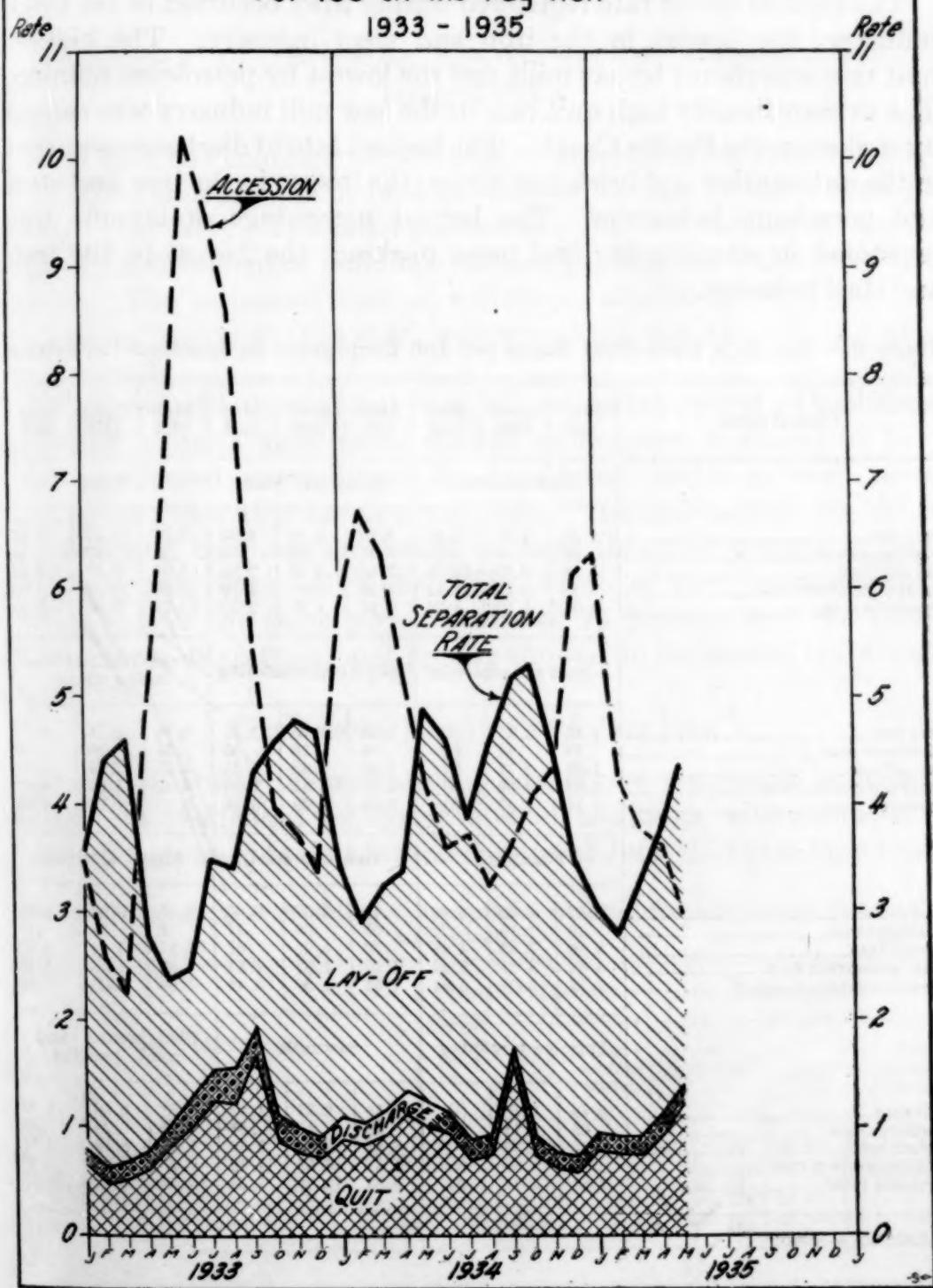
Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Representative Factories in 144 Industries

Class of rates and year	Jan- uary	Feb- ruary	March	April	May	June	July	Aug- ust	Sep- tem- ber	Oct- ober	Nov- em- ber	De- cem- ber
Quit rate:												
1935.....	0.76	0.73	0.75	0.93	1.21							
1934.....	.90	.85	.93	1.11	1.01	0.94	0.70	0.75	1.55	0.73	0.62	0.58
Discharge rate:												
1935.....	.18	.18	.17	.20	.17							
1934.....	.18	.19	.21	.23	.22	.18	.19	.19	.16	.19	.15	.15
Lay-off rate:												
1935.....	2.10	1.88	2.32	2.60	3.00							
1934.....	2.35	1.85	2.08	2.04	3.65	3.48	2.96	3.56	3.41	4.38	3.78	2.72
Total separation rate:												
1935.....	3.04	2.70	3.24	3.73	4.38							
1934.....	3.43	2.89	3.22	3.38	4.88	4.60	3.85	4.50	5.12	5.30	4.55	3.45
Accession rate:												
1935.....	6.33	4.23	3.79	3.63	3.01							
1934.....	5.81	6.71	6.33	5.18	4.19	3.58	3.71	3.24	3.61	4.00	4.32	6.14

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING

Per 100 on the Pay Roll

1933 - 1935



Analysis by Industries

IN TABLE 2 are given the quit, discharge, lay-off, and accession rates for the 12 industries for which the Bureau's sample covers a sufficiently large number of firms to justify the publishing of separate industry figures.

The highest hiring rate registered during May occurred in the brick industry; the lowest in the iron and steel industry. The highest quit rate was shown by sawmills and the lowest by petroleum refining. The extraordinarily high quit rate in the saw mill industry was caused by strikes on the Pacific Coast. The highest rate of discharge occurred in the automotive and brick industries; the lowest in the iron and steel and petroleum industries. The largest percentage of lay-offs was registered in slaughtering and meat packing; the lowest in the iron and steel industry.

Table 2.—Monthly Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Specified Industries

Class of rates	May 1935	April 1935	May 1934	May 1935	April 1935	May 1934	May 1935	April 1935	May 1934
	Automobiles			Boots and shoes			Brick		
Quit rate.....	1.36	1.61	2.45	0.68	0.59	0.92	2.37	11.42	0.55
Discharge rate.....	.29	.37	.52	.17	.16	.19	.29	.05	.21
Lay-off rate.....	5.53	2.28	12.85	3.93	2.15	2.08	5.92	5.87	6.22
Total separation rate.....	7.18	4.26	15.82	4.78	2.90	3.19	8.58	17.34	6.98
Accession rate.....	1.95	5.32	4.24	1.65	1.21	2.22	15.77	9.92	9.50
	Cigars and cigarettes			Cotton manufacturing			Foundries and machine shops		
Quit rate.....	1.15	1.17	(1)	0.98	1.26	1.31	0.74	0.78	0.79
Discharge rate.....	.23	.14	(1)	.26	.26	.30	.25	.30	.29
Lay-off rate.....	1.25	2.71	(1)	4.03	3.93	5.63	3.23	2.74	3.61
Total separation rate.....	2.63	4.02	(1)	5.27	5.45	7.24	4.22	3.82	4.69
Accession rate.....	3.74	2.57	(1)	2.65	2.99	3.18	3.72	4.70	4.95
	Furniture			Iron and steel			Men's clothing		
Quit rate.....	0.62	0.60	0.60	.77	0.62	0.86	0.67	0.90	0.92
Discharge rate.....	.18	.19	.21	.05	.06	.11	.18	.18	.17
Lay-off rate.....	2.66	3.82	4.48	.70	1.27	.67	4.97	3.44	4.09
Total separation rate.....	3.46	4.61	5.29	1.52	1.95	1.64	5.82	4.52	5.18
Accession rate.....	3.75	3.08	5.54	1.55	1.26	5.44	2.83	3.26	1.86
	Petroleum refining			Sawmills			Slaughtering and meat packing		
Quit rate.....	0.48	0.38	(1)	17.18	2.33	1.49	0.75	0.58	1.06
Discharge rate.....	.05	.11	(1)	.25	.35	.51	.22	.28	.37
Lay-off rate.....	2.43	1.20	(1)	3.88	3.89	9.39	7.00	8.19	4.37
Total separation rate.....	2.96	1.78	(1)	21.31	6.57	11.39	7.97	9.05	5.80
Accession rate.....	3.63	2.14	(1)	8.84	10.05	7.55	8.61	8.71	10.97

¹ Rate not available.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Summary of Building Construction Reports for June 1935

IN MARKED contrast with the usual seasonal trend, the value of building construction in June showed an increase of more than 10 percent over May. Indicated expenditures for new residential buildings and nonresidential buildings showed pronounced gains over the period. The estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs, to existing buildings, however, was somewhat less than in the previous month.

Compared with June of last year, the estimated cost of all buildings for which permits were issued showed an increase of almost 90 percent. Indicated expenditures for residential buildings were more than three times as great as a year ago. The increases in the value of residential buildings amounted to more than 100 percent in each of the 9 geographic divisions. The value of new nonresidential buildings over the same period increased 75 percent, and the value of additions, alterations, and repairs showed an increase of more than 21 percent.

Comparisons, June 1935 with June 1934

DATA concerning the number and cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of additions, alterations, and repairs are given in table 1 for the months of June 1934 and June 1935.

Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 776 Identical Cities, June 1934 and June 1935

Class of construction	Number of permits			Estimated cost		
	June 1935	June 1934	Per-cent-age change	June 1935	June 1934	Per-cent-age change
All construction.....	40,158	31,734	+26.5	\$76,777,862	\$40,967,569	+87.4
New residential buildings.....	4,853	1,886	+157.3	28,871,315	8,778,910	+228.9
New nonresidential buildings.....	6,606	5,567	+18.7	28,963,214	16,569,459	+74.8
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	28,699	24,281	+18.2	18,943,333	15,619,200	+21.3

Permits were issued for 3,000 more new residential buildings in June 1935 than in the corresponding month of 1934. At the same time an increase of more than 1,000 is shown in the number of new nonresi-

dential buildings. Indicated expenditures for residential buildings during June 1935 amounted to nearly \$29,000,000 compared with less than \$9,000,000 in June 1934. Indicated expenditures for new non-residential buildings were \$12,000,000 greater during June 1935 than during the corresponding month of the preceding year.

Table 2 gives, in summary form, the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in such dwellings, for the months of June 1934 and June 1935.

Table 2.—Summary of Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and of Families Provided for in 776 Identical Cities, June 1934 and June 1935

Kind of dwelling	Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings			Families provided for in new dwellings		
	June 1935	June 1934	Per-cent-age change	June 1935	June 1934	Per-cent-age change
All types.....	\$28,126,315	\$8,753,049	+221.1	7,231	2,373	+204.7
1-family.....	19,272,730	6,983,606	+176.0	4,472	1,778	+151.5
2-family ¹	1,238,545	484,443	+155.7	434	156	+178.2
Multifamily ²	7,615,040	1,285,000	+492.6	2,325	439	+429.6

¹ Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.

² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

More than three times as many family-dwelling units were provided in new buildings in June 1935 than in the corresponding month of the previous year. There were pronounced increases in all types of family-dwelling units over this period. The increase was especially pronounced in the number of dwelling units provided in apartment houses.

Comparisons, June 1935 with May 1935

A SUMMARY of building construction in 784 identical cities is given in table 3 for May and June 1935.

Table 3.—Summary of Building Construction in 784 Identical Cities, May and June 1935

Class of construction	Number of permits			Estimated cost		
	June 1935	May 1935	Per-cent-age change	June 1935	May 1935	Per-cent-age change
All construction.....	40,279	45,211	-10.9	\$76,956,835	\$60,735,483	+10.4
New residential buildings.....	4,883	4,991	-2.2	28,949,365	25,455,973	+13.3
New nonresidential buildings.....	6,636	7,970	-16.7	29,022,199	23,624,690	+22.8
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	28,760	32,250	-10.8	18,985,271	20,564,820	-7.7

Although there was a decrease of almost 11 percent in the number of buildings for which permits were issued during June as compared with May, the estimated cost of such buildings increased more than 10 percent. There were decreases in the number of both types of new buildings and of additions, alterations, and repairs. However, there were increases in indicated expenditures for both types of new buildings. A decrease was shown in indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings.

The estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and of families provided therein during May and June 1935 is shown in table 4.

Table 4.—Summary of Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and of Families Provided for in 784 Identical Cities, May and June 1935

Kind of dwelling	Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings			Number of families provided for in new dwellings		
	June 1935	May 1935	Percentage change	June 1935	May 1935	Percentage change
All types.....	\$28,204,365	\$25,336,709	+11.3	7,260	6,971	+4.1
1-family.....	19,354,780	19,048,158	+1.6	4,503	4,635	-2.8
2-family ¹	1,234,545	1,165,169	+6.0	432	430	+0.5
Multifamily ²	7,615,040	5,123,382	+48.6	2,325	1,906	+22.0

¹ Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.

² Includes multifamily dwellings, with stores.

Gains were shown in both the estimated cost and the number of families provided for in 2-family dwellings and multifamily dwellings. In the case of 1-family dwellings, however, there was an increase in the estimated cost but a decrease in the number of family-dwelling units provided.

Important Building Projects

PERMITS were issued during June for the following important building projects: For a college dormitory in Northampton, Mass., to cost \$330,000; for public buildings in Oakland, Calif., to cost over \$2,300,000; for a hospital in New Orleans, La., to cost \$1,500,000; for apartment houses in Brooklyn to cost over \$1,200,000; for apartment houses in the Borough of Manhattan to cost more than \$1,100,000; and for a school building in Olean, N. Y., to cost \$750,000. A contract was awarded by the Procurement Division of the U. S. Treasury Department for an annex to the Congressional Library to cost over \$6,000,000.

The Public Works Administration awarded a contract for a low-cost housing project in Cleveland, Ohio, to cost over \$2,400,000.

Building Construction in Principal Cities, May 1935

BUILDING construction in May, for the fifth consecutive month, increased both in comparison with the previous month and with the corresponding month of last year. Reports from the principal cities in the country show that the estimated cost of the buildings for which permits were issued during the month was 1.9 percent higher than in the month preceding and 25 percent above the level of the corresponding month of last year.

The greatest improvement occurred in residential building. The value of residential buildings for which permits were issued during the month shows a gain of more than 112 percent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year and an increase of 10 percent over the previous month of the current year. Compared with a year ago, all nine geographic divisions show increases in the value of residential buildings. The gains amounted to over 200 percent in the South Atlantic, the Mountain, and the Pacific regions. In comparison with the previous month 7 of the 9 geographic divisions registered gains in the value of new residential buildings.

A small increase over April was reported in the number and value of additions, alterations, and repairs. New nonresidential building, although showing an increase in the number of permits issued, decreased in estimated cost comparing May with April. (See table 1.)

In contrast with the upward course of private construction, public building operations fell off sharply during the month. During May the value of public buildings for which contracts were awarded in the cities covered was \$4,287,935. This is a decrease of \$2,051,629, or approximately 33 percent when compared with April.

Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 773 Identical Cities, April and May 1935

Class of construction	Number of permits issued			Estimated cost		
	May 1935	April 1935	Percentage change	May 1935	April 1935	Percentage change
All construction.....	44,860	43,545	+3.0	\$69,798,988	\$68,466,384	+1.9
New residential buildings.....	4,931	4,204	+17.3	25,418,766	23,246,061	+9.3
New nonresidential buildings.....	7,855	7,648	+2.7	23,988,799	25,565,848	-6.2
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	32,074	31,693	+1.2	20,391,423	19,654,475	+3.7

The foregoing figures are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 773 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over. The information is collected from local building officials on forms mailed by the Bureau,

except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where the State departments of labor collect and forward the information to the Federal Bureau. The cost figures are estimates made by the prospective builders on applying for their permits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the 773 cities covered are included.

Comparisons with Previous Month, by Geographic Divisions

THE estimated cost of new residential buildings; of new nonresidential buildings; of additions, alterations, and repairs; and of total building construction in the 773 identical cities during April and May 1935 is shown in table 2 by geographic divisions.

Table 2.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 773 Identical Cities, April and May 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)			
	May 1935	April 1935	Percent-	May 1935	April 1935	Percent-	
			age change			age change	
All divisions.....	\$25,418,766	\$23,246,061	+9.3	\$23,988,799	\$25,565,848	-6.2	
New England.....	1,908,465	1,550,510	+23.1	1,805,572	3,552,960	-49.2	
Middle Atlantic.....	8,547,061	7,891,466	+8.3	6,288,545	6,465,998	-2.7	
East North Central.....	3,918,938	2,836,171	+38.2	4,239,600	5,470,965	-22.5	
West North Central.....	1,797,870	1,561,396	+15.1	1,427,669	701,133	+103.6	
South Atlantic.....	3,540,218	4,457,559	-20.6	2,916,325	1,694,949	+72.1	
East South Central.....	311,768	331,482	-5.9	696,859	662,884	+5.1	
West South Central.....	1,398,766	1,145,175	+22.1	2,833,270	1,058,883	+167.6	
Mountain.....	485,065	460,884	+5.2	821,670	374,598	+119.3	
Pacific.....	3,510,615	3,011,418	+16.6	2,959,289	5,583,478	-47.0	
Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and re-pairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	May 1935	April 1935	Percent-	May 1935	April 1935	Percent-	
			age change			age change	
All divisions.....	\$20,391,423	\$19,654,475	+3.7	\$69,798,988	\$68,466,384	+1.9	773
New England.....	1,817,444	1,850,697	-1.8	5,531,481	6,954,167	-20.5	108
Middle Atlantic.....	6,639,958	5,544,666	+19.8	21,475,564	19,902,130	+7.9	173
East North Central.....	3,603,451	3,198,086	+15.5	11,851,989	11,505,222	+3.0	189
West North Central.....	1,266,040	1,286,749	-1.6	4,491,579	3,549,278	+26.5	68
South Atlantic.....	2,741,221	3,654,756	-25.0	9,197,800	9,807,264	-6.2	77
East South Central.....	587,336	524,303	+12.0	1,595,963	1,518,669	+5.1	30
West South Central.....	768,770	1,136,283	-32.3	5,000,806	3,340,341	+49.7	47
Mountain.....	389,255	492,477	+79.0	1,695,990	1,327,959	+27.7	23
Pacific.....	2,487,912	1,966,458	+26.5	8,957,816	10,561,354	-15.2	58

In residential building, increases over April occurred in 7 of the 9 geographic divisions. The South Atlantic and the East South Central were the only divisions showing decreases. The greatest increase occurred in the East North Central States. The total

increase in valuation, comparing May with April, amounted to over \$2,000,000.

New nonresidential buildings decreased 6.2 percent, comparing May with April. Five of the nine geographic divisions, however, showed increases. Large decreases were reported in the New England and the Pacific States.

There were gains in the value of additions, alterations, and repairs in five of the geographic divisions.

The number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction in 773 identical cities during April and May 1935 is given by geographic divisions in table 3.

Table 3.—Number of Buildings, Alterations and Repairs, and Total Building Construction in 773 Identical Cities, April and May 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings			New nonresidential buildings			Additions, alterations, and repairs			Total construction		
	May 1935	April 1935	Per-cent-age change	May 1935	April 1935	Per-cent-age change	May 1935	April 1935	Per-cent-age change	May 1935	April 1935	Per-cent-age change
All divisions.....	4,931	4,204	+17.3	7,855	7,648	+2.7	32,074	31,693	+1.2	44,860	43,545	+3.0
New England.....	375	314	+19.4	872	758	+15.0	3,403	3,163	+7.6	4,650	4,235	+9.8
Middle Atlantic.....	965	751	+28.5	1,612	1,413	+14.1	7,271	6,705	+8.4	9,848	8,869	+11.0
East North Central.....	750	548	+36.9	2,061	2,039	+1.1	6,189	5,863	+5.6	9,000	8,450	+6.5
West North Central.....	490	461	+6.3	796	772	+3.1	2,509	2,532	-.9	3,795	3,765	+.8
South Atlantic.....	798	669	+19.3	666	623	+6.9	4,121	3,656	+12.7	5,585	4,948	+12.9
East South Central.....	124	111	+11.7	164	240	-31.7	1,397	1,505	-7.2	1,685	1,856	-9.2
West South Central.....	466	443	+5.2	352	413	-14.8	2,034	3,239	-37.2	2,852	4,095	-30.4
Mountain.....	143	107	+33.6	210	217	-3.2	982	880	+11.6	1,335	1,204	+10.9
Pacific.....	820	800	+2.5	1,122	1,173	-4.3	4,168	4,150	+.4	6,110	6,123	-.2

Gains in the number of new residential buildings were shown in each of the nine geographic divisions, comparing May with April 1935. The percentage increase ranged from 2.5 percent in the Pacific States to 36.9 percent in the East North Central States. Five geographic divisions registered increases in new nonresidential buildings and six divisions in additions, alterations, and repairs.

The estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for by the residential dwellings for which permits were issued in 773 identical cities for April and May 1935, by geographic divisions, are shown in table 4.

Table 4.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 773 Identical Cities, April and May 1935

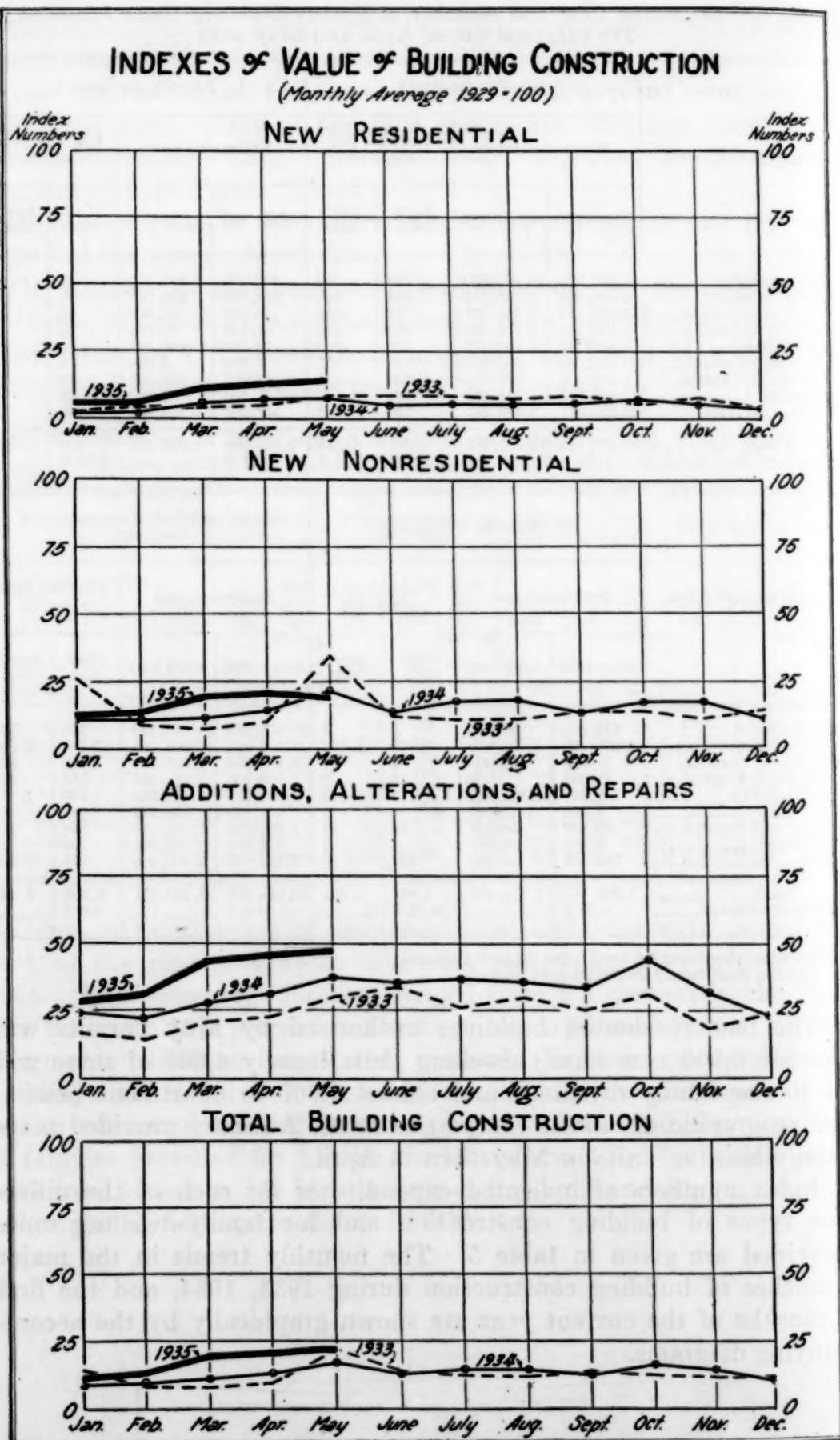
Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings ¹			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935
New England.....	\$1,801,965	\$1,461,810	355	300	\$95,500	\$81,200	32	22
Middle Atlantic.....	4,040,465	2,720,366	894	661	266,296	339,600	77	101
East North Central.....	3,722,188	2,757,171	729	536	96,350	54,000	29	18
West North Central.....	1,557,281	1,476,596	468	446	86,925	84,800	31	27
South Atlantic.....	3,082,283	2,039,217	721	566	73,085	100,300	64	53
East South Central.....	295,368	312,332	121	107	7,900	5,500	4	4
West South Central.....	1,178,259	984,730	420	404	157,957	105,845	76	54
Mountain.....	448,265	398,384	137	103	21,300	7,500	8	4
Pacific.....	2,825,077	2,598,081	736	746	357,256	209,437	106	85
Total.....	18,951,151	14,757,687	4,581	3,869	1,162,569	1,078,182	427	368
Percentage change.....	+28.4	-----	+18.4	-----	+7.8	-----	+16.0	-----
Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings ²				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935
New England.....	\$11,000	\$7,500	6	3	\$1,908,465	\$1,550,510	393	325
Middle Atlantic.....	4,222,300	4,801,000	1,494	1,297	8,529,061	7,869,966	2,465	2,059
East North Central.....	15,800	25,000	8	7	3,834,338	2,836,171	766	561
West North Central.....	61,000	0	16	0	1,705,206	1,561,396	515	473
South Atlantic.....	381,850	2,314,042	175	853	3,537,218	4,453,559	960	1,472
East South Central.....	8,500	11,400	4	4	311,768	329,232	129	115
West South Central.....	62,550	54,600	48	34	1,398,766	1,145,175	544	492
Mountain.....	4,500	55,000	4	27	474,065	460,884	149	134
Pacific.....	328,282	105,900	137	46	3,510,615	3,003,418	979	877
Total.....	5,095,782	7,374,442	1,892	2,271	25,209,502	23,210,311	6,900	6,508
Percentage change.....	-30.9	-----	-16.7	-----	+8.6	-----	+6.0	-----

¹ Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.

² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

The new residential buildings authorized by May permits will provide 6,900 new family-dwelling units; nearly 4,600 of these will be in one-family dwellings and almost 1,900 in apartment houses. All geographic divisions, except the South Atlantic, provided more family-housing units in May than in April.

Index numbers of indicated expenditures for each of the different types of building construction and for family-dwelling units provided are given in table 5. The monthly trends in the major branches of building construction during 1933, 1934, and the first 5 months of the current year are shown graphically by the accompanying diagrams.



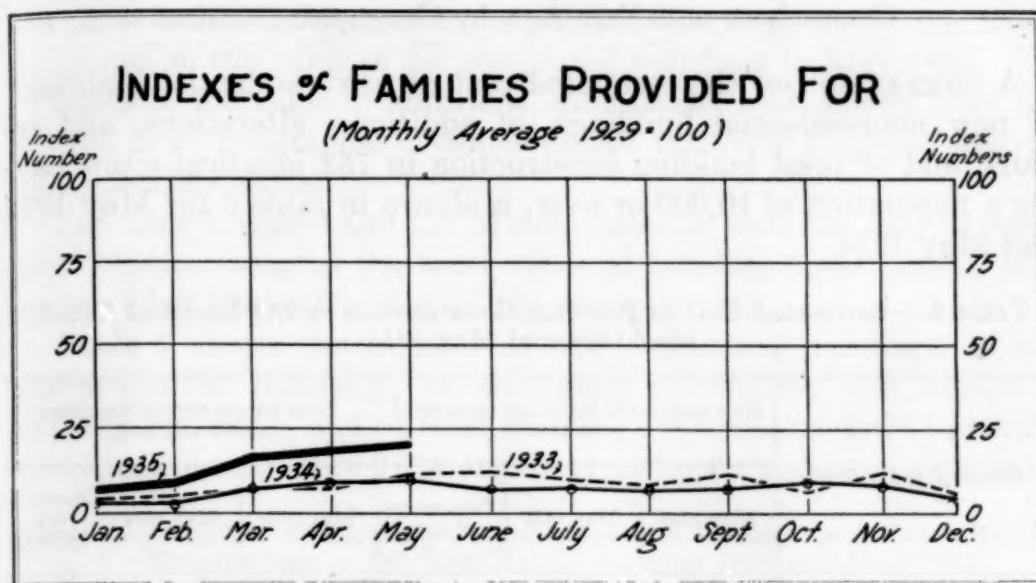


Table 5.—Index Numbers of Families Provided for and of Indicated Expenditures for Building Operations

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Fami- lies pro- vided for	Indicated expenditures for—				Month	Fami- lies pro- vided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New resi- den- tial build- ings	New non- resi- den- tial build- ings	Addi- tions, altera- tions, and re- pairs	Total con- struc- tion			New resi- den- tial build- ings	New non- resi- den- tial build- ings	Addi- tions, altera- tions, and re- pairs	Total con- struc- tion
1930						1934					
April.....	62.0	51.0	100.1	81.8	73.8	April.....	9.0	6.7	13.6	30.1	12.8
May.....	59.6	48.5	90.7	84.5	69.3	May.....	10.2	7.3	20.4	36.4	16.7
1931						1935					
April.....	64.6	48.6	73.9	65.2	60.6	January.....	7.3	5.1	11.1	27.9	10.9
May.....	51.7	39.8	58.5	53.0	48.8	February.....	8.5	5.6	13.9	29.7	12.5
1932						March.....	16.6	11.4	18.6	41.6	19.2
April.....	13.4	9.7	25.0	32.0	18.8	April.....	18.9	13.0	21.2	45.5	21.6
May.....	11.3	7.9	30.3	27.3	23.3	May.....	20.0	14.2	19.9	47.2	22.0
1933											
April.....	7.4	4.6	9.9	22.6	9.5						
May.....	11.9	8.1	33.8	29.8	21.7						

The index numbers of families provided for and of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building construction in May were higher than for any month of the past 2 years. The index number for new nonresidential buildings was slightly lower than in April 1935 and May 1934.

Comparisons with Year Ago, by Geographic Divisions

A COMPARISON of the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction in 763 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, is shown in table 6 for May 1935 and May 1934.

Table 6.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 763 Identical Cities, May 1934 and May 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)			Percent- age change
	May 1935	May 1934	Percentage change	May 1935	May 1934		
All divisions.....	\$25,369,266	\$11,958,053	+112.2	\$23,948,513	\$26,929,020	-11.1	
New England.....	1,899,215	1,436,588	+32.2	1,798,997	3,427,978	-47.5	
Middle Atlantic.....	8,561,361	5,048,086	+69.6	6,260,895	13,105,963	-52.2	
East North Central.....	3,873,388	1,321,583	+193.1	4,216,073	2,860,148	+47.4	
West North Central.....	1,780,370	722,610	+146.4	1,443,935	1,246,460	+15.8	
South Atlantic.....	3,548,718	1,065,009	+233.2	2,916,325	2,111,765	+38.1	
East South Central.....	311,768	116,010	+168.7	698,059	863,632	-19.2	
West South Central.....	1,398,766	1,044,398	+33.9	2,833,270	1,655,431	+71.1	
Mountain.....	485,065	141,425	+243.0	821,670	189,046	+334.6	
Pacific.....	3,510,615	1,062,344	+230.5	2,959,289	1,468,597	+101.5	
Geographic division							
Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)							
Geographic division	May 1935	May 1934	Percent- age change	May 1935	May 1934	Percent- age change	Number of cities
All divisions.....	\$20,583,723	\$16,322,153	+26.1	\$69,901,502	\$55,209,226	+26.6	763
New England.....	1,804,004	1,953,006	-7.6	5,502,216	6,817,572	-19.3	106
Middle Atlantic.....	6,649,743	5,379,924	+23.6	21,471,999	23,533,973	-8.8	172
East North Central.....	3,675,307	2,372,497	+54.9	11,764,768	6,554,228	+79.5	181
West North Central.....	1,281,665	1,803,875	-20.1	4,505,970	3,572,945	+26.1	67
South Atlantic.....	2,801,719	1,600,249	+75.1	9,266,762	4,777,023	+94.0	78
East South Central.....	725,348	562,930	+28.9	1,735,175	1,542,572	+12.5	31
West South Central.....	768,770	522,797	+47.0	5,000,806	3,222,626	+55.2	47
Mountain.....	389,255	257,467	+51.2	1,685,900	587,938	+188.5	23
Pacific.....	2,487,912	2,069,408	+20.2	8,957,816	4,600,349	+94.7	58

Each of the first five months of 1935 has shown an increase of 100 percent or more over the corresponding month of the preceding year in the valuation of new residential buildings. The increase in May amounted to over 112 percent, with three geographic divisions showing three times as much activity in residential construction as during May of the preceding year.

The value of new nonresidential buildings in May 1935, on the other hand, shows a decrease of 11 percent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. This decrease was caused by a falling off in the Middle Atlantic States. In May 1934 permits were issued for several large office buildings in New York City. If data

for these buildings were excluded, an increase over a year ago would be shown in the value of nonresidential buildings in May 1935.

Gains in the value of additions, alterations, and repairs were registered in all geographic divisions except the New England and the West North Central.

The New England and the Middle Atlantic were the only divisions showing decreases in the total value of building construction, comparing May 1935 with May of the previous year.

Table 7 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings, and of total building construction in 763 identical cities, comparing May 1934 and May 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 7.—Number of Buildings, Alterations and Repairs, and Total Building Construction in 763 Identical Cities, May 1934 and May 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings			New nonresidential buildings			Additions, altera-			Total construction		
	May 1935	May 1934	Per- cent- age change	May 1935	May 1934	Per- cent- age change	May 1935	May 1934	Per- cent- age change	May 1935	May 1934	Per- cent- age change
All divisions.....	4,908	2,127	+130.7	7,821	6,310	+23.9	32,044	27,291	+17.4	44,773	35,728	+25.3
New England.....	373	307	+21.5	869	833	+4.3	3,385	3,239	+4.5	4,627	4,379	+5.7
Middle Atlantic.....	966	471	+105.1	1,611	1,380	+16.7	7,267	7,476	-2.8	9,844	9,327	+5.5
East North Central.....	732	288	+154.2	2,029	1,543	+31.5	6,145	4,752	+29.3	8,906	6,583	+35.3
West North Central.....	484	228	+112.3	796	724	+9.9	2,529	2,027	+24.8	3,809	2,979	+27.9
South Atlantic.....	800	292	+174.0	666	494	+34.8	4,132	3,499	+18.1	5,598	4,285	+30.6
East South Central.....	124	40	+210.0	166	161	+3.1	1,402	1,302	+7.7	1,692	1,503	+12.6
West South Central.....	466	161	+189.4	352	306	+15.0	2,034	1,322	+53.9	2,852	1,789	+59.4
Mountain.....	143	51	+180.4	210	161	+30.4	982	658	+49.2	1,335	870	+53.4
Pacific.....	820	289	+183.7	1,122	708	+58.5	4,168	3,016	+38.2	6,110	4,013	+52.3

Increases in the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of total building construction are shown in each of the nine geographic divisions, comparing May 1935 with the corresponding month of the preceding year. The middle Atlantic States showed a slight decrease in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs. Each of the other divisions showed increases in this type of structure. Seven geographic divisions showed increases ranging between 100 and 200 percent in new residential buildings. One geographic division, the East South Central, showed an increase of over 200 percent.

Table 8 shows the number of new family-dwelling units provided and the estimated cost of the housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in 763 identical cities in May 1935 and May 1934.

Table 8.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 763 Identical Cities, May 1934 and May 1935

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings ¹			
	Estimated cost		Families pro- vided for		Estimated cost		Families pro- vided for	
	May 1935	May 1934	May 1935	May 1934	May 1935	May 1934	May 1935	May 1934
New England.....	\$1,792,715	\$1,371,088	353	297	\$95,500	\$57,500	32	17
Middle Atlantic.....	4,054,765	1,920,736	895	430	266,296	188,650	77	50
East North Central.....	3,676,638	1,233,983	711	281	96,350	35,600	29	8
West North Central.....	1,551,881	608,010	464	223	74,825	8,600	27	6
South Atlantic.....	3,090,783	944,359	723	270	73,085	68,200	64	29
East South Central.....	295,368	103,510	121	39	7,900	12,500	4	2
West South Central.....	1,178,259	358,478	420	138	157,957	109,010	76	40
Mountain.....	448,265	130,925	137	48	21,300	10,500	8	6
Pacific.....	2,825,077	890,444	736	263	357,256	128,100	106	43
Total.....	18,913,751	7,651,533	4,560	1,989	1,150,469	618,660	423	201
Percentage change.....	+147.2	-----	+129.3	-----	+86.0	-----	+110.4	-----
Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings ²				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families pro- vided for		Estimated cost		Families pro- vided for	
	May 1935	May 1934	May 1935	May 1934	May 1935	May 1934	May 1935	May 1934
New England.....	\$11,000	0	6	0	\$1,899,215	\$1,428,585	391	314
Middle Atlantic.....	4,222,300	\$2,903,700	1,494	1,113	8,543,361	5,013,086	2,466	1,593
East North Central.....	15,800	12,000	8	4	3,788,788	1,281,583	748	293
West North Central.....	61,000	10,000	16	5	1,687,706	716,610	507	234
South Atlantic.....	381,850	47,450	175	24	3,545,718	1,080,009	962	323
East South Central.....	8,500	0	4	0	311,768	116,010	129	41
West South Central.....	62,550	0	48	0	1,398,766	467,488	544	178
Mountain.....	4,500	0	4	0	474,065	141,425	149	54
Pacific.....	328,282	43,000	137	20	3,510,615	1,061,544	979	326
Total.....	5,095,782	3,016,150	1,892	1,166	25,160,002	11,286,343	6,875	3,356
Percentage change.....	+68.9	-----	+62.3	-----	+122.9	-----	+104.9	-----

¹ Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Dwelling units in new buildings provided for more than twice as many families during May of the current year than in the corresponding month of last year. The gain was spread over the entire country, the largest actual increase being in the Middle Atlantic States and the largest percentage increase in the South Atlantic States. A greater increase was shown by one-family dwellings than by either of the other types of dwellings.

Construction From Public Funds, May 1935

AWARDS for P. W. A. construction projects during May totaled nearly \$50,000,000, a decrease of \$17,000,000 compared with the previous month. Although there was a decrease in the value of all types of public construction projects combined, comparing May with April, substantial increases were reported in the value of awards for road building and railroad construction.

Data concerning the value of contracts awarded and force-account work started, during the months of April and May 1935, for Federal construction projects to be financed from Public Works Administration funds are shown in table 9, by geographic divisions.

Table 9.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935
All divisions.....	\$3,240,923	\$5,549,182	\$15,916,831	\$12,688,190	\$2,875,586	\$5,351,109
New England.....	51,472	955,695	370,916	86,878	76,858	3,340
Middle Atlantic.....	248,628	394,988	960,637	674,704	198,315	17,245
East North Central.....	203,312	270,862	2,671,151	2,781,447	2,388,479	896,544
West North Central.....	5,194	176,382	2,094,982	1,693,925	0	70,483
South Atlantic.....	128,172	3,235,753	1,287,804	1,788,468	36,886	361,951
East South Central.....	8,062	1,350	2,015,796	773,941	0	0
West South Central.....	2,306,628	208,806	3,470,293	1,818,702	6,215	0
Mountain.....	61,330	108,893	803,948	1,779,792	60,555	3,985,424
Pacific.....	228,125	194,835	2,232,304	1,290,333	108,278	16,122
Outside continental United States.....	0	1,618	0	0	0	0
Geographic division	Streets and roads ¹		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects	
	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935
All divisions.....	\$122,940	\$317,931	\$248,474	\$12,368	\$662,239	\$1,879,935
New England.....	0	0	18,045	10,000	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	13,862	0	83,107	1,588	0	0
East North Central.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
West North Central.....	2,927	0	0	0	0	0
South Atlantic.....	7,690	37,114	132,048	780	0	52,265
East South Central.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central.....	2,927	184,292	0	0	9,760	0
Mountain.....	62,276	96,525	0	0	513,457	1,690,721
Pacific.....	33,258	0	5,700	0	139,022	189,214
Outside continental United States.....	0	0	0	0	0	6,768
Geographic division	Water and sewerage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935
All divisions.....	\$28,579	\$13,711	\$727,266	\$609,553	\$23,915,862	\$26,426,451
New England.....	0	0	4,514	12,163	521,805	1,068,076
Middle Atlantic.....	0	0	61,432	113,313	1,574,981	1,201,838
East North Central.....	0	5,581	166,479	10,623	5,429,421	3,966,057
West North Central.....	0	0	12,803	27,539	2,115,906	1,968,329
South Atlantic.....	22,149	500	438,068	296,207	2,105,082	5,725,245
East South Central.....	0	0	326	21,738	2,024,184	797,029
West South Central.....	0	0	6,965	46,150	5,802,788	2,257,950
Mountain.....	4,000	6,630	32,353	43,510	1,571,910	7,711,496
Pacific.....	0	0	4,326	37,935	2,757,781	1,728,439
Outside continental United States.....	2,430	0	0	375	2,430	1,993

¹ Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

² Includes \$9,574 not allocated by geographic division.

The value of awards for construction projects financed from the Federal P. W. A. funds during May amounted to nearly \$24,000,000. Compared with April valuations this represents a slight decrease.

Important awards financed from Federal funds during April included the construction of Dover Dam, near Dover, Ohio, to cost nearly \$1,000,000; the construction of a post office and Federal courthouse in San Antonio, to cost over \$1,800,000.

The value of contracts awarded and force-account work started, during April and May 1935, is shown in table 10 for non-Federal construction projects to be financed from P. W. A. funds, by geographic divisions.

Table 10.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Non-Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds

Geographic division	Building construction		Streets and roads ¹		Water and sewerage systems	
	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935
All divisions	\$9,595,744	\$21,473,272	\$4,982,342	\$4,258,711	\$7,576,305	\$11,328,075
New England	225,594	941,734	1,173,124	130,585	118,187	354,181
Middle Atlantic	5,034,532	12,732,630	1,076,275	373,266	360,008	581,208
East North Central	955,125	1,062,132	554,748	176,142	2,143,084	7,277,323
West North Central	596,189	1,893,546	1,624,504	252,808	344,450	441,131
South Atlantic	811,992	603,893	0	120,283	109,159	1,253,453
East South Central	85,118	115,009	0	169,017	124,055	427,180
West South Central	693,210	1,326,424	413,989	364,638	348,151	243,937
Mountain	378,933	338,381	10,329	0	174,805	484,841
Pacific	779,963	2,459,523	129,373	2,634,833	3,792,005	226,582
Outside continental United States	35,088	0	0	37,139	62,401	38,239

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repair		Miscellaneous		Total	
	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935
All divisions	\$1,948,562	\$324,804	\$1,103,809	\$2,360,320	\$25,206,762	\$39,745,182
New England	2,093	0	0	33,877	1,518,998	1,460,377
Middle Atlantic	1,239,508	0	242,422	95,595	7,952,745	13,782,699
East North Central	370,616	0	76,644	354,379	4,100,217	8,869,976
West North Central	150,681	324,804	73,661	1,346,178	2,789,485	4,258,467
South Atlantic	14,559	0	22,146	3,466	957,856	1,981,095
East South Central	161,824	0	214,761	14,500	585,758	725,706
West South Central	9,281	0	6,862	390,442	1,471,493	2,325,441
Mountain	0	0	461,427	38,794	1,025,494	862,016
Pacific	0	0	5,886	83,089	4,707,227	5,404,027
Outside continental United States	0	0	0	0	97,489	75,378

¹ Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Gains were registered in the value of awards for street and road work and for railroad construction and repair, comparing May with April. Large decreases, however, were shown in building construction and water and sewerage construction.

Non-Federal public works construction projects are financed by loans and grants made by the Public Works Administration. For the most part these allotments are made to State governments or political subdivisions thereof. Occasionally, however, loans are made to private firms. By far the largest number of private loans have

been made to railroad companies. In the case of allotments to States, cities, and counties, the Federal Government grants outright not more than 30 percent of the cost of construction, the other 70 percent being financed by the local agency. Loans made to private firms must be paid in full within the time specified in the loan contract. Interest is charged for all loans.

Contracts were awarded during May for the following important non-Federal P. W. A. construction projects: For grade-crossing elimination at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., to cost nearly \$1,000,000; Allegheny County Home at Woodville, Pa., to cost over \$2,200,000; Lake County sewage-treatment works, North Shore sanitary district in Illinois, to cost nearly \$800,000; and enlargement of the O'Shaughnessy Dam for the city and county of San Francisco, to cost \$3,200,000.

Table 11 gives the value of contracts awarded and force-account work started, during April and May 1935, on construction projects to be financed from appropriations made by the Congress direct to the Federal departments.

Table 11.—Value of Contracts for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935
All divisions.....	\$2,389,526	\$3,388,406	\$890,846	\$783,389	\$2,819,357	\$1,135,377
New England.....	31,086	95,848	0	0	70,147	208,115
Middle Atlantic.....	283,267	439,580	0	0	107,435	38,448
East North Central.....	1,038,368	238,751	27,926	0	50,208	57,286
West North Central.....	8,275	116,643	51,890	157,255	226,165	190,928
South Atlantic.....	467,740	1,992,811	0	0	129,111	357,376
East South Central.....	250,620	34,063	0	72,770	55,000	80,931
West South Central.....	50,771	183,568	0	0	2,107,834	172,647
Mountain.....	104,994	51,346	330,830	493,640	0	0
Pacific.....	148,130	151,256	471,200	59,724	73,457	27,646
Outside continental United States.....	6,275	84,540	0	0	0	2,000

Geographic division	Streets and roads ¹		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects	
	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935
All divisions.....	\$158,834	\$9,500	0	\$1,104,800	² \$137,100	² \$136,400
New England.....	1,400	1,500	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	139,740	0	0	1,650	0	0
East North Central.....	6,254	0	0	0	0	0
West North Central.....	0	0	0	0	11,100	10,000
South Atlantic.....	3,775	6,000	0	316,850	7,700	7,700
East South Central.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central.....	1,890	0	0	0	6,000	9,000
Mountain.....	3,775	0	0	0	69,100	68,500
Pacific.....	0	2,000	0	721,400	38,000	36,000
Outside continental United States.....	2,000	0	0	64,900	0	0

¹ Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

² Includes \$5,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Table 11.—Value of Contracts for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations—Continued

Geographic division	Water and sewerage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935
	\$2,985	\$9,000	\$690,969	\$388,469	\$7,089,617	\$6,955,341
All divisions.....						
New England.....	0	2,000	1,000	14,238	103,633	321,702
Middle Atlantic.....	2,985	2,000	169,083	35,028	702,510	516,706
East North Central.....	0	0	45,445	3,608	1,168,201	299,645
West North Central.....	0	5,000	9,302	131,623	306,732	611,449
South Atlantic.....	0	0	409,793	111,435	1,018,119	2,792,172
East South Central.....	0	0	0	10,360	305,620	198,124
West South Central.....	0	0	0	674	2,166,495	365,889
Mountain.....	0	0	0	8,518	517,609	622,004
Pacific.....	0	0	37,289	44,554	768,076	1,042,580
Outside continental United States.....	0	0	15,441	28,431	23,716	179,871

¹ Includes \$5,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.² Includes \$3,616 not allocated by geographic divisions.³ Includes \$8,816 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Construction projects financed from regular appropriations showed a slight increase, comparing May with April. The increases occurred in river, harbor, and flood-control projects, in the construction of streets and roads, and in miscellaneous construction.

Data given in miscellaneous table 12 are in addition to construction projects financed from P. W. A. funds. (See tables 10 and 11.)

The value of public-building and highway-construction awards, as reported by the various State governments for May 1934 and for April and May 1935, is given in table 12, by geographic divisions.

Table 12.—Value of Public-Building and Highway-Construction Awards as Reported by the State Governments, by Geographic Divisions

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction		
	May 1935	April 1935	May 1934	May 1935	April 1935	May 1934
	\$1,849,067	\$1,463,225	\$4,046,043	\$3,898,042	\$2,751,774	\$5,972,370
New England.....	53,606	14,133	221,797	8,993	0	98,431
Middle Atlantic.....	856,173	500,954	367,208	167,172	114,893	752,448
East North Central.....	425,613	312,774	875,148	423,682	298,491	1,318,942
West North Central.....	20,152	138,910	67,118	375,381	213,601	223,789
South Atlantic.....	64,611	61,375	145,426	141,537	209,967	446,530
East South Central.....	6,444	0	450,000	245,831	114,456	283,150
West South Central.....	279,939	432,575	549,837	2,056,060	1,212,797	1,280,980
Mountain.....	10,854	0	1,903	75,297	15,280	0
Pacific.....	131,675	2,504	1,367,606	404,089	572,289	1,568,100

The value of contracts awarded for State buildings and for State highway construction was considerably higher in May than in April 1935, but lower than in May of the previous year.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Index Numbers of Average Earnings per Hour, 1840 to 1934

The level of average earnings per hour in 1934 was 12 percent above that of 1933. Though still below the 1929 figure, the 1934 average was higher than at any time since 1931.

The general trend of average earnings per hour to 1929 was upward. During the 80 years from 1840 to 1920 the increase was sevenfold, the index rising from 33 to 234. Unusual increases were made during the two great wars in which this country has been involved. Thus, during the Civil War period, 1861 to 1865, the increase was 45 percent as compared with only 21 percent between 1840 and 1861. During the World War earnings per hour rose from an index of 102 to 162, or 59 percent. In 1920, the year of peak earnings during the entire period from 1840 to 1934, the index of 234 was 129 percent higher than in 1914 and 134 percent more than in 1913, the base year.

In 1921, a year of depression and considerable unemployment and decreases in wage rates and earnings, the level of earnings per hour was 6.8 percent less than in 1920. Beginning with 1923, however, the hourly earnings increased each year until 1929, the year of the beginning of the most appalling and destructive depression that has ever occurred in this country. The 1929 index was 233, or a fraction of 1 percent less than for the peak year, 1920. Each year since 1929 the index of hourly earnings has been below the 1929 figure, in varying degree, as follows: 1930, 1.7 percent; 1931, 6.9 percent; 1932, 20.2 percent; 1933, 23.6 percent; and 1934, 14.2 percent.

The trend of average hourly earnings is indicated in the table below, giving a general index of such earnings from 1840 to 1934, for wage earners of the United States, exclusive of those employed in agriculture. In this table the 1913 average has been used as the base or 100. Agricultural wage earners were excluded because their work is much more seasonal than that of any other group of employees and also because of the various and wide differences of the perquisites so often forming a considerable part of their actual compensation.

A general index of average earnings per hour was first published by the Bureau for the years from 1840 to 1920 and was later extended in the Monthly Labor Review successively to 1926, to 1929, and to 1932. The data are now brought down to and including 1934. The figures relate only to earnings per hour and cannot be taken as reflecting average earnings per day, per week, or per year.

The index for each year is a composite of the average earnings per hour of the wage earners in the United States who were actually employed in the year in the industries and trades for which satisfactory data are available. The coverage in number of wage earners has increased from year to year with the increase in the volume of such satisfactory data; approximately 14 million workers were included in the figures for 1932, 1933, and 1934. This coverage includes wage earners in all manufacturing, anthracite and bituminous-coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying, crude petroleum, public utilities (telegraph and telephone, electric light and power, electric and motor bus transportation), Class I steam railroads, wholesale and retail trade, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, hotels and those employed at union wage rates in the building and printing trades, and as chauffeurs and teamsters and longshoremen.

Index Numbers of Average Earnings per Hour (Exclusive of Agriculture), 1840 to 1934

[Based on currency or legal tender of United States. Average per hour in 1913=100]

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year off	Year	Index number
1840	33	1864	50	1888	67	1912		97
1841	34	1865	58	1889	68	1913		100
1842	33	1866	61	1890	69	1914		102
1843	33	1867	63	1891	69	1915		103
1844	32	1868	65	1892	69	1916		111
1845	33	1869	66	1893	69	1917		128
1846	34	1870	67	1894	67	1918		162
1847	34	1871	68	1895	68	1919		184
1848	35	1872	69	1896	69	1920		234
1849	36	1873	69	1897	69	1921		218
1850	35	1874	67	1898	69	1922		208
1851	34	1875	67	1899	70	1923		217
1852	35	1876	64	1900	73	1924		223
1853	35	1877	61	1901	74	1925		226
1854	37	1878	60	1902	77	1926		229
1855	38	1879	59	1903	80	1927		231
1856	39	1880	60	1904	80	1928		232
1857	40	1881	62	1905	82	1929		233
1858	39	1882	63	1906	85	1930		229
1859	39	1883	64	1907	89	1931		217
1860	39	1884	64	1908	89	1932		186
1861	40	1885	64	1909	90	1933		178
1862	41	1886	64	1910	93	1934		200
1863	44	1887	67	1911	95			

Employment and Earnings in Manufactures, 1899 to 1933

THE Census of Manufactures for 1933 permits some interesting comparisons of employment, wages, etc., in manufacturing industries in the United States in that year, with conditions in earlier census years. In the following table such comparison is made for each of the years for which a manufacturing census was taken from 1899 to 1933, for the principal items reported by the census, together with the estimated population in each of these years and certain figures derived from the basic data as given by the Census Bureau. The derived figures, computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are those shown in column 4 (average annual earnings per wage earner), column 8 (value added per wage earner), column 10 (horsepower per wage earner), column 11 (percent wages are of value added by manufacture), and column 13 (wage earners per 100,000 population).

The figures cited for average annual earnings (column 4) must be used with great caution, as is emphasized by the Census Bureau:

The average number of wage earners is based on the numbers reported for the several months of the year. This average probably exceeds somewhat the number that would have been required for the work performed if all had been continuously employed throughout the year, because of the fact that manufacturers report the number employed on or about the 15th day of each month, as shown by the pay rolls, usually taking no account of the possibility that some or all of the wage earners may have been on part time or for some other reason may not actually have worked the entire month. Thus it becomes necessary to give equal weight to full-time and part-time wage earners in calculating the average, and therefore the average overstates somewhat the amount of full-time employment. For this reason the quotient obtained by dividing the amount of wages by the average number of wage earners cannot be accepted as representing the average wage received by full-time wage earners. In making comparisons between the figures for 1929 and those for 1931 and 1933, the likelihood that the proportion of part-time employment was larger in the later than in the earlier year should be taken into account.

Employees, Earnings, Production, and Horsepower, in Manufacturing Establishments in the United States in Each of the Census Years, 1899 to 1933¹

Census year	Number of establish- ments	Wage earners (average number) ²	Wages for year	Aver- age an- nual earnings per wage earner	Cost of mate- rial, containers, fuel, and pur- chased elec- tricity ³	Value of products	6
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1899	207,514	4,712,763	\$2,008,361,119	\$426	\$6,575,851,491	\$11,406,926,701	
1904	145,033	5,362,030	2,610,444,953	487	8,438,860,722	14,617,774,351	
1909	175,142	6,472,616	3,427,037,884	529	12,064,573,039	20,449,588,023	
1914	177,110	6,896,190	4,067,718,740	590	14,278,333,194	23,987,860,617	
1919	214,383	9,000,059	10,461,786,869	1,162	37,232,702,390	62,041,795,316	
1921	196,267	6,946,570	8,202,324,339	1,181	25,321,055,346	43,653,282,833	
1923	196,309	8,778,156	11,009,297,726	1,254	34,705,697,749	60,555,998,200	
1925	187,390	8,384,261	10,729,968,927	1,280	35,935,647,704	62,713,713,730	
1927	191,866	8,349,755	10,848,802,532	1,299	35,133,136,889	62,718,347,289	
1929	210,959	8,838,743	11,620,973,254	1,315	38,549,579,732	70,434,863,443	
1931	174,136	6,511,647	7,225,587,464	1,110	21,420,124,017	41,333,108,998	
1933	141,776	6,055,736	5,261,576,029	869	16,748,438,977	31,358,840,392	
Index numbers							
1899	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1904	69.9	113.8	130.0	114.3	128.3	128.1	
1909	84.4	137.3	170.6	124.2	183.5	179.3	
1914	85.3	146.3	202.5	138.5	217.1	210.3	
1919	103.3	191.0	520.9	272.8	566.2	543.9	
1921	94.6	147.4	408.4	277.2	385.1	382.7	
1923	94.6	186.3	548.2	294.4	527.8	530.9	
1925	90.3	177.9	534.3	300.5	546.5	549.8	
1927	92.5	177.2	540.2	304.9	534.3	549.8	
1929	101.7	187.5	578.6	308.7	586.2	617.5	
1931	83.9	138.2	359.8	260.6	325.7	362.4	
1933	68.3	128.5	262.0	204.0	254.7	274.9	
Index numbers							
Census year	Value added by manu- facture	Value added per wage earner	Horsepower (rated capac- ity) of power equip- ment	Horse- power per wage earner	Per- cent wages are of value added	Population (estimated)	Wage earners per 100,000 popula- tion
1899	\$ 4,831,075,210	\$1,025	9,960,980	2.11	41.6	74,799,000	6,301
1904	6,178,913,629	1,152	13,296,394	2.48	42.3	82,601,000	6,491
1909	8,385,014,984	1,295	18,551,737	2.87	40.8	90,691,000	7,137
1914	9,709,527,423	1,408	22,290,899	3.23	41.9	97,928,000	7,042
1919	24,809,092,926	2,757	29,327,669	3.26	42.1	105,003,000	8,571
1921	18,332,227,487	2,639	(*)	(*)	44.8	108,208,000	6,420
1923	25,850,300,451	2,945	33,094,228	3.77	42.6	111,537,000	7,870
1925	26,778,066,026	3,194	35,772,628	4.27	40.1	114,867,000	7,299
1927	27,585,210,400	3,304	38,825,681	4.65	39.3	118,197,000	7,064
1929	31,885,283,711	3,607	42,931,061	4.86	36.5	121,526,000	7,273
1931	19,912,984,981	3,058	(*)	(*)	36.3	124,070,000	5,248
1933	14,610,401,415	2,413	(*)	(*)	36.0	125,693,000	4,818
Index numbers							
1899	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	127.9	112.4	133.5	117.5	101.7	110.4	103.0
1909	173.6	126.3	186.2	136.0	98.1	121.2	113.3
1914	201.0	137.4	223.8	153.1	100.7	130.9	111.8
1919	513.5	269.0	294.4	154.5	101.2	140.4	136.0
1921	379.5	257.5	-----	-----	107.7	144.7	101.9
1923	535.1	287.3	332.2	178.7	102.4	149.1	124.9
1925	554.3	311.6	359.1	202.4	96.4	153.6	115.8
1927	571.0	322.3	389.8	220.4	94.5	158.0	112.1
1929	660.0	351.9	431.0	230.3	87.7	162.5	115.4
1931	412.2	298.3	-----	-----	87.3	165.9	83.3
1933	302.4	235.4	-----	-----	86.5	168.0	76.5

¹ Figures for 1933 do not include data for "Coffee and spices, roasting and grinding" and "Peanuts, walnuts, and other nuts, processed or shelled" industries.

² Not including salaried officers and employees.

³ The aggregates for cost of materials and value of products include large but indeterminable amounts of duplication due to the use of the products of some industries as materials by others. This duplication occurs, as a rule, between different industries, and is not found to any great extent in individual industries.

⁴ Data not obtained in census.

Wages and Working Conditions in Beauty Shops

A NEW occupation was opened to women about 15 years ago with the development and expansion of what has been spoken of as "the business of improving women's appearance." The growth of this business, beginning with the fashion of bobbed hair and expanding still further with the introduction and popularity of the permanent-wave process, created employment opportunities for women that increased from 33,000 in 1920 to 113,000 in 1930, according to the occupational statistics of the United States Bureau of the Census.

The lack of data relating to employment in beauty shops and the need for information as to working conditions in that field led the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor to make a first-hand survey of employment conditions in the beauty shops of four cities—Philadelphia, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Columbus, Ohio.¹

The Bureau excluded from its study owner-operated shops without employees, a group almost as large numerically as those in which workers are employed. In Philadelphia and St. Louis records were obtained for approximately one-fourth the number of women reported in the occupation in the 1930 census, and in New Orleans and Columbus, information was obtained for about one-half the number of women in the trade as shown in the same census. In all, the Women's Bureau study covered 390 white and 75 Negro beauty shops employing 1,655 persons, 159 of whom were in the Negro shops run for colored customers. Of those employed in the white shops, 1,315 were women and 181 were men. Fifteen of the women were colored, but they served white customers and as their earnings and working conditions were practically the same as those of the white workers they were not segregated in the report.

Type of Establishment

By TYPE of establishment, 297 of the 390 white shops covered in the survey were independent shops (under owner management as a rule); 59 were chain shops, either local, intercity, or national; 25 were operated by concessionaires in hotels and department stores; 7 were owned and operated directly by a department store or a hotel; and 2 were conducted as part of a training school. The independent group was subdivided into shops in commercial districts (211), in the dwellings of owners (57), in barber shops (21), and in hotels (8).

The typical beauty shop, as shown by the survey, is a small establishment with one or two employees, loosely organized, and without well-defined managerial policies or business methods, in which fre-

¹ U. S. Department of Labor. Women's Bureau. Bulletin No. 133: Employment Conditions in Beauty Shops. Washington, 1935.

quently even "financial planning seemed to be confined to disbursements from the cash drawer as long as the cash held out." Pay-roll records were seldom kept except in large shops.

Less than 10 percent of the 390 white shops had as many as 10 employees, and in the 4 cities as a whole, 128 shops (32.8 percent) employed only 1 operator, and 79 (20.3 percent) employed 2. Philadelphia had the largest representation of shops (15 percent) employing 10 or more, but there the larger shops were purposely selected.

Occupations

Most of the women for whom data are reported were all-round operators, trained and called upon to give any of the various kinds of services offered by the trade. While shampooing and finger-waving comprise the major part of the work, the all-round operator is also expected to perform such services as facial massage and skin treatment, eyebrow arching, and hair cutting and dyeing. The report separates manicurists from the all-round operator because less training is required for that single operation, and in many States where beauty operators are examined and licensed, qualifications for license as a manicurist are less exacting. In New Orleans 24.8 percent and in St. Louis 15.7 percent of the women are classed as manicurists; in all 4 cities this occupation accounts for 13.4 percent of the total number studied. The larger showing in New Orleans is explained by the fact that an examination is not required in that city. A small group, totaling 6.6 percent for all the cities but including 13.2 percent of the women in Philadelphia, are classed as specialists. These workers make a specialty of the more highly skilled processes such as hair dyeing and permanent waving.

Men are largely specialists, 86 percent of those studied being concerned with the more professional aspects of the business. They are the hair stylists, expert marcellers, and other skilled operators, specializing generally in coiffures. A fairly large number of the men included in the study had received their training in European cities under the high professional standards which attach to the occupation of hairdresser there.

Earnings

THE beauty-shop business never adopted an N. R. A. code, but it did in large part accept the conditions of the President's Reemployment Agreement of 1933. Thereafter the method of wage payment, which had varied considerably before, tended toward a weekly guaranteed minimum, with commissions above a stipulated quota. Usually the quota required that an operator should double her salary in services, all work in excess of that amount being paid for on commission, varying from 25 to 50 percent of the service charge. At the

time of the survey weekly salaries or salaries plus commission were received by more than three-fourths of the women in Philadelphia and St. Louis, while nearly 40 percent in New Orleans and 36.1 percent in Columbus received a straight commission. For all 4 cities, 22.2 percent of the women, as against more than 40.0 percent of the men, worked for commission only.

Earnings on commission were in all cases less than those based upon other methods of payment. The median earnings of women in all four cities, for the week studied by the Women's Bureau, were \$15 on both the time and the time-plus-commission basis, while straight commission brought only \$10.25. Men on commission earned a median wage of \$21.25, as against a median of \$25.50 for salary plus commission.

Extremes of women's earnings ranged from those of 18 apprentices who, although doing operator's work, were not paid at all, to an all-round operator in a St. Louis shop who received \$43.25 for the week scheduled. Eliminating the 10 percent at both the lowest and highest levels, the range of the remaining 80 percent was from \$5.75 to \$20.75. The widest range in a single city was reported for Columbus, with a low of \$6.25 and a high of \$25.25. The lowest weekly earnings reported were \$4.75 in New Orleans.

The median weekly rate for women in all cities and for all methods of payment was \$14.25. Almost one-fourth, however, received less than \$10. The percentage distribution by classified weekly earnings for all four cities and for each city separately is given in table 1.

Table 1.—Percentage Distribution of Women Employed in Beauty Shops, by Classified Weekly Earnings and City

Hours worked weekly	Percent of women working hours specified in—				
	Four cities	Philadelphia	New Orleans	St. Louis	Columbus
Women—Number	1,210	417	256	340	197
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 30	7.9	8.2	7.8	6.5	9.6
30, less than 40	8.0	8.4	5.1	11.2	5.6
40, less than 44	10.5	11.8	8.6	11.8	8.1
44, less than 48	24.7	29.7	15.6	21.8	31.0
48	22.0	37.2	25.4	5.3	14.2
Over 48, less than 54	17.7	4.6	21.5	24.7	28.4
54	1.2	—	2.0	2.1	1.0
Over 54	8.1	.2	14.1	16.8	2.0

Men earned considerably more than women. The range of men's earnings was from \$4.25 to \$120.50, and in the 80 percent between the extremely low and the extremely high the range was from \$13 to \$41.50, practically twice that shown for 80 percent of the women.

The median weekly earnings of the 181 men were \$22.50, as compared to \$14.25 for the women.

Tips and other factors.—The study does not support the popular belief that tips form a substantial part of the earnings of beauty-shop operators, at least at the present time. The practice varied decidedly from city to city. When reduced to medians, tips and other extras increased wages for the week by 25 cents in Columbus, \$1 in St. Louis, \$2.50 in New Orleans, and \$3 in Philadelphia. Men reported receiving larger amounts than women in some cases, but the usual amount received by both men and women in tips and other additional earnings falls in the \$1-and-under-\$4 grouping.

The Bureau undertook also to correlate earnings with the prices charged for services, and found that the higher-priced shops pay considerably better wages than the cut-rate shops. The median weekly earnings ranged from \$12.25 in the shops that charge 25 cents for any one of the services offered (i. e., shampoo, finger or marcel wave, manicure, etc.) to \$18.50 in the shops where the usual charge for each service is 75 cents or higher.

Earnings definitely advanced with increased experience. Basing median earnings on the number of years in the trade the report shows, for all 4 cities, a median wage of \$11.50 for less than 3 years' experience, while for those having 10 or more years in the trade the median was \$19.75.

Hours

WORKING hours depend somewhat on the type of establishment. Shops in down-town areas as a rule keep the customary hours of the neighboring commercial concerns. Neighborhood and hotel shops, on the other hand, must accommodate their hours to their patronage, which, particularly in the case of the neighborhood and residential shops, consists chiefly of women who are themselves employed during the hours when the down-town shops are open.

While down-town shops have earlier and more regular closing hours, the problem of the lunch period is more difficult to meet, since the work peak generally falls between 11 and 2 o'clock. Operators frequently told Bureau agents that "a cold drink and a sandwich consumed on the job" constituted their lunch on busy days. In the neighborhood shops, work is apt to be slack during the first half of the week and to increase heavily on Friday and Saturday, often necessitating very late hours.

The daily spread of hours most commonly reported, applying to almost 60 percent of the women, was 9 and less than 10. On busy days, however, the normal working hours may be from 9 a. m. to 9, 10, or 11 p. m. Actual time records are seldom kept.

Efforts to get concrete information on overtime were unsuccessful, for employees as well as employers had a tendency to minimize the amount of overtime. There seemed to be a feeling that the long hours worked on a few days were balanced by short schedules on other days. The operator on a commission or quota basis of payment is anxious to swell her income, and since overtime affords a means to this end she does not feel that long hours are a burden. In all, there was considerable liberty in the hour arrangements. Time for shopping, for an occasional matinee, or an emergency need was allowed with no deduction in salary. In the small shops, and most were small, working relationships were informal and flexible; if business was dull at the time of the agent's visit, operators frequently were found in the general waiting room, resting, reading, or sewing. A number of workers on commission replied, to questions on the irregularity of hours, that they made their own time. This general atmosphere of informality and indefinite policy is a characteristic of the trade that easily might lead to abuses.

Pennsylvania is the only State included in the survey in which the women's hours of labor law applies to this field. There the legal limitation is a 10-hour day and a 54-hour week.

Employment Relations

QUALIFICATIONS for beauty-shop operators are determined by State laws where a license is required, as is the case in the States involved in the survey. Employment agencies are used very little in recruiting workers, and only 1 in 8 of the women interviewed was placed in her position through the school in which she trained. Newspaper advertisements and personal contacts seem to be the chief recruiting mediums.

Working conditions.—Working conditions apparently are quite acceptable. Rest rooms, cloak rooms, and toilet facilities were good on the whole, and if special equipment is not provided for the workers they are usually free to use the accommodations provided for customers. Effort is made as well to alleviate the strain of continuous standing by providing flooring of wood, linoleum, or some soft composition, or rugs or rubber mats to cover hard-surfaced floors. Lighting and ventilation seemed adequate.

Uniforms.—The distinctive white uniform of the trade was used in all but a few shops. In a few instances, involving about 6 percent of the women, special color schemes or styles of uniform were required. Most women furnished their own uniforms and were responsible for the laundering of them, in many cases doing the work themselves. Some women rented from a linen service, a practice which was, however, more widely used by the men.

Training.—The training period for both apprenticeship and school work is 6 months for an all-round operator. Training in schools is rapidly superseding apprenticeship, although many managers still prefer shop-trained workers.

Bureau agents visited the training schools in the 4 cities, and from information and impressions they received the Bureau reports that—

It is unfortunate that the ethics and practices of some of the many schools that have sprung up have not been high and that there is still a need for the enforcing of better standards in the schools. Members of the trade repeatedly pointed out that the functions and purposes of shop and of school are at variance. The shop is concerned with selling service to its customers; the school should be fundamentally concerned with training. Yet in each of the cities schools were visited in which education seemed secondary, and the students, as cheap help, were enrolled primarily to work on paying customers in direct competition with commercial shops. Practice work had little of the laboratory flavor and was much tainted with commercialism. Not all schools were of this type; each city had two or more whose organization and method of training seemed to be of high standard.

The public vocational school in New Orleans offers an occupational course in beauty culture to white students and St. Louis was preparing to introduce such a course into its vocational high school at the time of the study.

Occupational hazards.—Except for the strain of long hours and constant standing, the beauty operator's occupational hazards are slight. Few injuries were reported, and a search of the records of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, where shops employing 3 or more workers are covered by the State workmen's compensation act, showed only 3 cases of occupational disability in a year. Skin infections occasionally develop from cuts, burns, or chemicals, but the careful operator, the report points out, learns through training and experience to protect herself by frequent washing of hands and by exercising care in the use of sharp or heated instruments. The answer generally given to agents' questions concerning occupational risks was: "There isn't any danger if you watch out a little." The conclusion of the Bureau is that "the operator is in a less precarious position than the customer."

Negro Shops

WHILE the beauty-culture business developed strikingly among Negroes as among whites, the reduced earning power of Negro workers in the past few years is reflected in wage reductions and lessened work opportunities in the beauty shops catering to Negroes. This has been especially true because domestic servants, who furnish most of the patronage, have been severely affected by the depression.

Small-scale operation and owner-management are even more prevalent in Negro than in white shops. The services principally demanded are shampooing and hair pressing, or straightening, with occasional marcelles. Practically all the Negro women are all-round operators.

Earnings for the week reported were low. The median was \$8, and the range was from \$1 to \$16.25. Almost two-thirds of the 156 women

scheduled earned less than \$10 for the week covered. The median of \$8 became \$9 when tips and other factors were added to earnings. Ten women received meals, or board and lodging, in addition to money wages, but tips and other forms of gratuities and extras did not greatly increase the income of the Negro women.

Hours were even more taxing in the Negro than in the white shops, as closing hours were later and the spread between opening and closing was longer. Late evening hours, particularly on Thursdays and Saturdays, were necessary to accommodate shop hours to the long hours of domestic servants, their best customers. More than half the 58 shops which reported on maximum hours gave working hours of 13 or more for some days, and all reported that on some day or days of the week the shop was open 11 hours. Some shops reported a scheduled work-week of 80 hours; in St. Louis none was open for less than 63 hours, and in Philadelphia only 1 for less than 60 hours.

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industry

Manufacturing Industries

INFORMATION concerning general wage-rate changes occurring between April 15 and May 15, 1935, based on data supplied by 23,516 manufacturing establishments employing 3,763,238 workers in May is given in table 1.

One hundred establishments in 29 industries reported increases in rates of pay which averaged 7.2 percent and affected 24,566 workers. In the engine-turbine-tractor industry 6,591 employees were reported as having received increases averaging 6.8 percent. Average increases of 8.2 and 6 percent, respectively, were given to 4,089 employees in the pottery industry and 2,256 wage earners in the automobile industry. Other industries in which wage-rate increases affecting more than 1,000 workers were reported were: foundries (1,886), blast furnaces (1,802), electrical machinery (1,305), chemicals (1,231), sawmills (1,142), and woolen and worsted goods (1,138).

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending May 15, 1935

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
All manufacturing industries....	23,516	3,763,238	23,416	100	-----	3,738,672	24,566	-----
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.6	.4	-----	99.3	.7	-----
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	291	294,275	289	2	-----	292,473	1,802	-----
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	46	8,547	46	-----	-----	8,547	-----	-----
Cast-iron pipe.....	48	9,001	48	-----	-----	9,001	-----	-----
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	105	8,870	105	-----	-----	8,870	-----	-----
Forgings, iron and steel.....	76	7,079	76	-----	-----	7,079	-----	-----
Hardware.....	102	32,933	101	1	-----	32,848	85	-----
Plumbers' supplies.....	81	13,644	81	-----	-----	13,644	-----	-----
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	76	18,441	75	1	-----	17,818	623	-----
Stoves.....	211	27,143	209	2	-----	27,056	87	-----
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	272	20,230	270	2	-----	20,028	202	-----
Tin cans and other tinware.....	95	18,501	95	-----	-----	18,501	-----	-----
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	106	7,489	106	-----	-----	7,489	-----	-----
Wirework.....	94	10,201	93	1	-----	10,089	112	-----
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements.....	80	25,917	80	-----	-----	25,917	-----	-----
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	27	11,902	27	-----	-----	11,902	-----	-----
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	393	129,648	388	5	-----	128,343	1,305	-----
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	89	43,277	85	4	-----	36,686	6,591	-----
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1,565	147,891	1,547	18	-----	146,905	1,886	-----
Machine tools.....	173	24,525	171	2	-----	24,332	193	-----
Radios and phonographs.....	49	28,523	49	-----	-----	28,523	-----	-----
Textile machinery and parts.....	154	16,275	154	-----	-----	16,275	-----	-----
Typewriters and parts.....	13	10,403	13	-----	-----	10,403	-----	-----
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft.....	29	6,076	29	-----	-----	6,076	-----	-----
Automobiles.....	334	381,405	333	1	-----	379,149	2,256	-----
Cars, electric-and steam-rail.....	61	20,882	61	-----	-----	20,882	-----	-----
Locomotives.....	11	4,130	11	-----	-----	4,130	-----	-----
Shipbuilding.....	105	35,958	105	-----	-----	35,958	-----	-----
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad.....	378	20,383	373	5	-----	20,079	304	-----
Steam railroad.....	515	79,324	515	-----	-----	79,324	-----	-----
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures.....	33	7,421	33	-----	-----	7,421	-----	-----
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	272	42,923	272	-----	-----	42,923	-----	-----
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	27	11,851	27	-----	-----	11,851	-----	-----
Jewelry.....	192	8,714	192	-----	-----	8,714	-----	-----
Lighting equipment.....	68	3,743	68	-----	-----	3,743	-----	-----
Silverware and plated ware.....	42	9,368	42	-----	-----	9,368	-----	-----
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	35	18,392	35	-----	-----	18,392	-----	-----
Stamped and enameled ware.....	183	21,736	183	-----	-----	21,736	-----	-----
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture.....	565	55,942	564	1	-----	55,902	40	-----
Lumber:								
Millwork.....	499	20,839	497	2	-----	20,814	25	-----
Sawmills.....	573	78,058	565	8	-----	76,916	1,142	-----
Turpentine and rosin.....	26	2,492	26	-----	-----	2,492	-----	-----

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending May 15, 1935—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	543	21,236	543	—	—	21,236	—	—
Cement	140	20,942	140	—	—	20,942	—	—
Glass	158	52,747	158	—	—	52,747	—	—
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	212	4,312	212	—	—	4,312	—	—
Pottery	123	19,045	118	5	—	14,956	4,089	—
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs	34	20,233	34	—	—	20,233	—	—
Cotton goods	663	265,942	663	—	—	265,942	—	—
Cotton small wares	110	11,574	110	—	—	11,574	—	—
Dyeing and finishing textiles	175	44,176	175	—	—	44,176	—	—
Hats, fur-felt	61	7,786	61	—	—	7,786	—	—
Knit goods	543	122,990	543	—	—	122,990	—	—
Silk and rayon goods	265	45,356	265	—	—	45,356	—	—
Woolen and worsted goods	483	136,235	481	2	—	135,097	1,138	—
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's	1,172	89,667	1,171	1	—	89,625	42	—
Clothing, women's	753	48,135	751	2	—	48,068	67	—
Corsets and allied garments	42	7,608	42	—	—	7,608	—	—
Men's furnishings	87	7,171	87	—	—	7,171	—	—
Millinery	119	7,130	119	—	—	7,130	—	—
Shirts and collars	148	23,259	148	—	—	23,259	—	—
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	337	112,246	337	—	—	112,246	—	—
Leather	173	34,455	173	—	—	34,455	—	—
Food and kindred products:								
Baking	1,114	69,276	1,109	5	—	69,202	74	—
Beverages	512	28,367	510	2	—	28,246	121	—
Butter	285	4,280	283	2	—	4,229	51	—
Canning and preserving	636	38,478	634	2	—	38,436	42	—
Confectionery	309	34,350	309	—	—	34,350	—	—
Flour	363	14,279	361	2	—	14,020	259	—
Ice cream	331	10,733	330	1	—	10,697	36	—
Slaughtering and meat packing	288	88,558	287	1	—	88,533	25	—
Sugar, beet	68	3,939	68	—	—	3,939	—	—
Sugar refining, cane	15	9,417	15	—	—	9,417	—	—
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	36	7,872	36	—	—	7,872	—	—
Cigars and cigarettes	217	45,477	217	—	—	45,477	—	—
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	715	34,101	715	—	—	34,101	—	—
Paper and pulp	423	111,426	423	—	—	111,426	—	—
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	1,278	54,733	1,267	11	—	54,442	291	—
Newspapers and periodicals	621	55,470	614	7	—	55,023	447	—
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining:								
Other than petroleum refining:								
Chemicals	150	31,913	148	2	—	30,682	1,231	—
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	96	2,666	96	—	—	2,666	—	—
Druggists' preparation	63	7,258	63	—	—	7,258	—	—
Explosives	28	3,539	28	—	—	3,539	—	—
Fertilizers	332	13,480	332	—	—	13,480	—	—
Paints and varnishes	626	22,620	626	—	—	22,620	—	—
Rayon and allied products	27	45,246	27	—	—	45,246	—	—
Soap	105	14,459	105	—	—	14,459	—	—
Petroleum refining	203	58,608	203	—	—	58,608	—	—
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	12	17,292	12	—	—	17,292	—	—
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	187	32,974	187	—	—	32,974	—	—
Rubber tires and inner tubes	41	55,830	41	—	—	55,830	—	—

Trade, Public Utility, Mining, and Service Industries

THE wage-rate changes reported by cooperating establishments in 16 trade, public utility, mining, and service industries between April 15 and May 15, 1935 are indicated by table 2.

Seven electric railroad and motor bus companies reported increases averaging 5.3 percent and affecting 1,604 employees. Eleven electric light and power establishments gave increases averaging 5.8 percent to 829 workers. Increases averaging 7.5 percent and 10.4 percent, respectively, were reported by 76 retail trade and 31 wholesale trade establishments. These raises benefited 557 workers in retail trade and 269 employees engaged in wholesale trade. Ten additional establishments in 4 other industries reported higher rates of pay to 708 workers. On the other hand, wage-rate decreases were reported by 15 establishments in 6 nonmanufacturing industries and affected a total of 609 employees.

Table 2.—Wage-Rate Changes in Nonmanufacturing Industries During Month Ending May 15, 1935

Industrial group	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Anthracite mining	160	74,418	160			74,418		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bituminous-coal mining	1,401	236,771	1,401			236,771		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Metalliferous mining	250	28,253	247	3		28,016	237	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	98.8	1.2		99.2	.8	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1,094	32,631	1,094			32,631		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Crude petroleum producing	253	22,189	253			22,189		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Telephone and telegraph	9,766	260,664	9,766			260,664		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	2,764	235,600	2,753	11		234,771	829	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	.4		99.6	.4	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	490	135,125	483	7		133,521	1,604	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	98.6	1.4		98.8	1.2	
Wholesale trade	16,742	293,361	16,709	31	2	293,059	269	33
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.8	.2	(1)	99.9	.1	(1)
Retail trade	54,367	844,972	54,287	76	4	844,400	557	15
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	.1	(1)	99.9	.1	(1)
Hotels	2,350	139,525	2,349		1	139,500		25
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0		(1)	100.0		(1)
Laundries	1,304	71,240	1,300	2	2	70,692	130	418
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.7	.2	.2	99.2	.2	.6
Dyeing and cleaning	731	17,714	729	2		17,698	16	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.7	.3		99.9	.1	
Banks	3,015	98,080	3,011	3	1	97,750	325	5
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	.1	(1)	99.7	.3	(1)
Brokerage	372	10,527	367		5	10,414		113
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	98.7		1.3	98.9		1.1
Insurance	1,132	68,646	1,132			68,646		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Wages in Bulgaria in December 1933

THE most recent available data on wages in Bulgaria were published in the Bulgarian Yearbook for 1934 (pp. 135-141),¹ and related to the year 1933.

The working day for adult workers of both sexes is fixed at 8 hours by law, and overtime is not permitted. The employment of children under 14 years of age is also prohibited by law. Youths between 14 and 16 years of age may be employed, but they may not work longer than 6 hours per day nor be employed on dangerous or injurious work.

The following table shows maximum, minimum, and average wage rates in the most important industries and occupations in Bulgaria in December 1933.

Wage Rates in Bulgaria in December 1933, by Industries and Occupations

[Lev at par = 0.72 cent; exchange rate in December 1933 = 1.34 cents]

Industry and occupation	Wage rates per hour		
	Min- imum	Maxi- mum	Average
Coal mining:			
Underground timeworkers, male:			
Skilled.....	Leva 5.62	Leva 27.50	Leva 9.42
Unskilled.....	5.00	10.50	6.88
Both classes.....	5.00	27.50	8.00
Underground pieceworkers, male:			
Skilled.....			181.50
Unskilled.....			175.64
Both classes.....			178.27
Surface timeworkers, male:			
Skilled.....	5.00	32.38	12.74
Unskilled.....	3.12	21.25	7.23
Both classes.....	3.12	32.38	7.79
Surface pieceworkers, male:			
Unskilled.....			150.55
All time workers, male:			
Skilled.....	5.00	32.38	9.74
Unskilled.....	3.12	21.25	7.02
Both classes.....	3.12	32.38	7.94
All pieceworkers, male:			
Skilled.....			181.50
Unskilled.....			171.91
Both classes.....			175.82
Metal industries:			
Founders, male.....	5.62	36.50	9.36
Turners, male.....	5.62	20.00	10.69
Filers, male.....	5.62	35.00	9.73
Smiths, male.....	6.00	20.88	10.02
Woodworkers, male.....	5.62	25.00	9.48
Dyers, male.....	5.62	15.50	9.04
Tinsmiths, male.....	1.50	18.50	7.52
Boilermakers, male.....	2.25	20.00	7.42
Laborers, male.....	2.50	17.00	6.84
All occupations, male.....	1.50	36.50	8.30
Brick and tile works:			
Timeworkers, male.....	3.12	27.08	6.29
Pieceworkers, male.....			141.56
Cement works:			
Timeworkers, male.....	3.75	10.00	7.30
Soap factories:			
Timeworkers, male.....	3.75	27.00	7.95

¹ Per day.

¹ Bulgaria. Direction Générale de la Statistique. Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie. Sofia, 1934.

Wage Rates in Bulgaria in December 1933, by Industries and Occupations—Con.

[Lev at par=0.72 cent; exchange rate in December 1933=1.34 cents]

Industry and occupation	Wage rates per hour		
	Minim- um	Maxi- mum	Average
Rubber factories:			
Timeworkers, male.....	Leva 3.12	Leva 30.00	Leva 7.09
Timeworkers, female.....	2.50	19.25	5.91
Timeworkers, male and female.....	2.50	30.00	6.49
Pieceworkers, male.....			1 69.95
Pieceworkers, female.....			1 50.91
Rice mills:			
Timeworkers, male.....	1.45	50.00	7.22
Canneries:			
Timeworkers, male.....	2.87	22.50	6.60
Timeworkers, female.....	2.50	5.63	3.67
Timeworkers, male and female.....	2.50	22.50	6.37
Candy factories:			
Timeworkers, male.....	3.00	27.50	10.73
Timeworkers, female.....	2.50	10.00	4.10
Timeworkers, male and female.....	2.50	27.50	6.40
Vegetable-oil works:			
Timeworkers, male.....	2.08	17.67	7.01
Tobacco factories:			
Timeworkers, male.....	2.50	40.50	8.79
Timeworkers, female.....	2.50	12.50	5.47
Timeworkers, male and female.....	2.50	40.50	6.48
Tobacco stripping and curing:			
Chief handlers and curers, male.....	5.50	50.00	17.56
Packers, male.....	2.50	11.43	4.75
Packers, female.....	3.12	8.43	6.39
Packers, male and female.....	2.50	11.43	4.77
Handlers, male.....	3.12	12.15	5.97
Handlers, female.....	3.42	5.29	4.87
Handlers, male and female.....	3.12	12.15	5.69
Sorters, female.....	2.50	6.84	4.52
Laborers, male.....	2.50	11.68	4.87
Laborers, female.....	1.62	10.13	3.65
Laborers, male and female.....	1.62	11.68	3.91
Cotton spinning and weaving:			
Spinners, male.....	4.37	20.00	8.00
Spinners, female.....	3.75	10.25	4.65
Spinners, male and female.....	3.75	20.00	5.39
Warpers, female.....	2.50	7.92	5.21
Weavers, male.....	2.50	40.00	8.10
Weavers, female.....	2.50	12.75	5.03
Weavers, male and female.....	2.50	40.00	5.68
Dyers and finishers, male.....	3.75	30.00	8.82
Dyers and finishers, female.....	2.50	12.45	4.84
Dyers and finishers, male and female.....	2.50	30.00	7.59
All workers.....	2.50	40.00	5.85
Rayon and silk spinning and weaving:			
All workers, male.....	2.50	32.50	9.29
All workers, female.....	1.87	17.50	4.71
All workers, male and female.....	1.87	32.50	5.51
Wool spinning and weaving:			
Spinners, male.....	2.50	37.50	9.52
Spinners, female.....	2.40	6.30	4.38
Spinners, male and female.....	2.40	37.50	5.51
Warpers, female.....	2.15	9.50	4.21
Weavers, male.....	2.50	37.50	7.21
Weavers, female.....	2.50	9.00	5.42
Weavers, male and female.....	2.50	37.50	6.46
Dyers and finishers, male.....	2.50	50.00	8.03
Dyers and finishers, female.....	2.25	9.07	4.72
Dyers and finishers, male and female.....	2.25	50.00	6.41
All workers.....	2.25	50.00	6.03
Knitting:			
All workers, female.....	1.25	13.75	4.65
Lace making:			
All workers, female.....	2.75	9.00	4.75
Woodworking:			
Timeworkers, male.....	2.50	15.00	7.63
Pieceworkers, male.....			1 72.27
Leather industry:			
Timeworkers, male.....	2.22	52.50	8.52

¹ Per day.

Wages in Denmark in 1934

UNDER the trade agreements for 1934 the wage rates in Denmark differ widely as to the localities, kinds of work, and rate basis. The following figures show the average hourly wages in the various industries and trades.¹

Table 1.—Average Hourly Wages in Danish Industries in 1934

[Average exchange rate of øre in 1934 was 0.23 cent]

Industry and group of worker	Copen-hagen	Prov- vinces	Industry and group of worker	Copen-hagen	Prov- vinces	
<i>Food and tobacco industries</i>						
Bakeries:			Textile factories:			
Journeymen.....	150	122	Men.....	130	118	
Breweries:			Women.....	88	79	
Unskilled workers.....	145	134	<i>Clothing industry</i>			
Women.....	105	88	Hat makers:			
Chocolate factories:			Skilled.....	187	-----	
Skilled workers.....	138	131	Laborers.....	90	-----	
Unskilled workers.....	116	115	Shoemakers.....	154	-----	
Women.....	72	62	Shoemakers, factory hands:			
Chicory factories:			Men.....	153	113	
Unskilled workers.....	138	104	Women.....	90	74	
Women.....	88	66	Journeyman tailors:			
Canning factories:			Custom work.....	154	138	
Unskilled workers.....	142	104	Ready-to-wear clothes.....	156	139	
Women.....	82	63	Seamstresses.....	77	72	
Condensed milk factories:			Cutters.....	186	-----	
Unskilled workers.....		117	<i>Building trades</i>			
Women.....		83	Tinsmiths.....	192	136	
Flour mills:			Pavement workers.....	245	174	
Journeymen.....	140	121	Machine joiners.....	191	136	
Unskilled workers.....	131	111	Glaziers.....	144	120	
Alcohol factories:			Road and cement workers.....	173	127	
Unskilled workers.....	140	136	Linoleum workers.....	181	-----	
Women.....	114	112	Painters.....	189	138	
Sugar factories:			Masons.....	245	155	
Unskilled workers.....	145	116	Hod carriers.....	195	133	
Women.....	85	59	Stucco workers.....	194	152	
Cigar factories:			Terrazzo workers.....	162	121	
Skilled workers:			Carpenters.....	210	140	
Men.....	149	145	Carpenter's helpers.....	125	113	
Women.....	127	134	<i>Woodworking industry</i>			
Unskilled workers:			Carvers.....	146	132	
Men.....	129	123	Coopers.....	160	144	
Women.....	110	115	Brush makers:			
Cigarette factories:			Journeymen.....	146	125	
Unskilled workers:			Unskilled workers.....	136	101	
Men.....	206	149	Women.....	82	71	
Women.....	125	93	Turners.....	135	138	
Smoking-tobacco factories:			Wickerworkers.....	115	-----	
Unskilled workers:			Cabinetmakers.....	159	130	
Men.....	185	136	Joiners, machine.....	151	119	
Women.....	121	99	Pianoworkers.....	172	124	
Chewing-tobacco factories:			Frame makers.....	154	122	
Skilled workers, men.....	203	184	Upholsterers and paperhangers.....	167	140	
Unskilled workers, men.....	133	128	Unskilled woodworkers.....	117	103	
Women.....	82	83	<i>Leather industry</i>			
<i>Textile industry</i>						
Upholsterers:			Tanneries:			
Journeymen.....	152	191	Journeymen.....	172	145	
Women.....	76	74	Unskilled workers.....	166	141	
Rope makers:			Women.....	83	72	
Journeymen.....	137	116	Leather-goods workers.....	166	-----	
Unskilled workers.....	129	101				
Women.....	75	60				
Sail makers.....	179	128				
Sack factories:						
Laborers, men.....	117	102				
Women.....	77	70				

¹ Denmark. Statistiske Departement. Statistiske Efterretninger, June 28, 1935, pp. 143, 145-146.

Table 1.—Average Hourly Wages in Danish Industries in 1934—Continued

[Average exchange rate of øre in 1934 was 0.23 cent]

Industry and group of worker	Copen-hagen	Prov-vinces	Industry and group of worker	Copen-hagen	Prov-vinces
<i>Stone, clay, and glass industries</i>					
Cement factories:					
Laborers	<i>Ore</i>	<i>Ore</i>			
		145			
Cement casting factories:					
Laborers, men	206	120			
Glass cutters	154	153			
Glass makers	160	167			
Gravel and flint factories:					
Laborers, men	131	109			
Lime and tile factories:					
Laborers, men	133	115			
Women		66			
Ceramic industry:					
Skilled workers	168	130			
Unskilled workers	130	111			
Women	98	75			
Stonecutters:					
Journeymen	171	118			
Unskilled workers	132	111			
<i>Metal industry</i>					
Tinsmiths	178	140			
Electricians	162	139			
Molders	172	145			
Gold and silver smiths and electroplaters	145	129			
Brass workers	147	132			
Automobile-body and carriage makers	168	144			
Coppersmiths	191	166			
Painters	184	155			
Metal grinders	163	132			
Metal pressers	170	140			
Ship's carpenters	174	147			
Smiths and machinists	164	136			
Woodworkers	157	135			
Various skilled workers	172	139			
Laborers	131	119			
Women	87	74			
<i>Chemical and related industries</i>					
Electricity, gas, and water works:					
Unskilled workers	111	120			
Dye and lacquer factories:					
Unskilled workers	117	115			
Women	68	83			
Dyeing establishments:					
Journeymen	141	130			
Unskilled workers	113	109			
Women	75	68			
Feather and down factories:					
Unskilled workers	132	-----			
Women	66	-----			
Fodderstuff factories:					
Unskilled workers	124	109			
Rubber factories:					
Unskilled workers	142	151			
Women	79	91			
Impregnating factories:					
Unskilled workers		143			
Old iron and rag business:					
Unskilled workers	136	-----			
Women	81	-----			
Chemical industry:					
Unskilled workers	118	111			
Women	66	64			
<i>Chemical and related industries—Continued</i>					
Edible-oil and margarine factories:					
Unskilled workers	143	142			
Women	79	69			
Mineral-oil factories:					
Unskilled workers	132	-----			
Women	77	-----			
Sulphuric acid factories:					
Unskilled workers	133	135			
Soap factories:					
Unskilled workers	131	107			
Women	92	65			
Roofing-paper factories:					
Unskilled workers	136	122			
Match factories:					
Unskilled workers	145	-----			
Women	88	-----			
Various industries:					
Unskilled workers	135	126			
Women	77	62			
<i>Paper industry</i>					
Paper factories:					
Laborers, men	121	116			
Women	83	82			
Paper-goods industry:					
Unskilled workers	123	119			
Women	82	76			
Paper-box factories:					
Unskilled workers	122	123			
Women	90	83			
<i>Printing and bookbinding</i>					
Bookbinders:					
Journeymen	173	132			
Women	95	72			
Printing establishments:					
Typographers	171	160			
Lithographers	183	149			
Chemigraphers	182	153			
Unskilled workers	132	122			
Women	87	71			
Lithographing establishments:					
Unskilled workers	128	114			
Women	87	71			
<i>Transportation, etc.</i>					
Longshoremen				164	162
Warehouse workers				117	114
Conductors and motormen				158	152
Unskilled workers, railroad and street-car lines				133	106
<i>Miscellaneous</i>					
Woman attendants, bathing es-tablishments				82	55
Barbers				116	-----
Ladies' hairdressers				90	-----
Female laundry hands				76	65
Charwomen				81	69
Film operators and attendants, cinemas				161	-----

It will be noted in the above table that wages in the building trades are comparatively high. This is due to the fact that in these trades piecework rates are prevalent and they enable a worker to earn about 50 percent more when thus engaged than when working on time.

During the negotiations with the trade unions in 1934 and 1935 the employers endeavored to have piecework abolished, except in some isolated cases, but did not succeed.

Table 2 shows the average hourly wages in the fourth quarter of 1933 in comparison with those in 1934.

Table 2.—Average Hourly Wages in Danish Industries, Fourth Quarter of 1933 and 1934

[Average exchange rate of øre in 1933 was 0.19 cent; in 1934, 0.23 cent]

Locality, and fourth quarter of—	Male workers			Female workers	All workers, average
	Skilled	Unskilled	Average		
Copenhagen:					
1933.....	Øre 176	Øre 142	Øre 160	Øre 88	Øre 139
1934.....	176	142	160	88	141
Provinces:					
1933.....		141	124	131	122
1934.....		142	124	132	124
Entire country:					
1933.....	160	131	144	86	131
1934.....	160	132	145	87	132

Thus average hourly wages of industrial workers in Denmark show an increase of from 1 to 2 øre per hour in the year ending with the fourth quarter of 1934.

Employment and Wage Levels in the German Chemical Industry in 1913 and 1924-34

THE table below shows employment and wage levels in the German chemical industry in 1913 and in the years 1924 to 1934, including both wage earners and salaried employees.¹

Table 1.—Employment and Wage Levels in the German Chemical Industry in 1913 and 1924-34

[Mark at par=23.8 cents; average exchange rate in December 1934=40.2 cents]

Year	Number of plants	Full-time workers		Total wages		Average yearly wage	
		Number	Percent of change from 1929	Amount	Percent of change from 1929	Amount	Percent of change from 1929
1913.....	15,042	277,629	.....	Marks 351,520,000	.....	Marks 1,266	.....
1924.....	14,357	360,390	.....	540,293,000	.....	1,499	.....
1925.....	13,936	371,408	.....	704,166,000	.....	1,896	.....
1926.....	14,091	335,918	.....	718,893,000	.....	2,140	.....
1927.....	14,377	377,992	.....	838,233,000	.....	2,217	.....
1928.....	14,434	398,107	.....	956,262,000	.....	2,402	.....
1929.....	14,762	401,158	.....	1,018,547,000	.....	2,539	.....
1930.....	15,087	347,723	-13.35	884,304,000	-13.18	2,543	+0.16
1931.....	15,296	296,895	-25.99	728,025,000	-28.52	2,452	-3.43
1932.....	15,245	259,969	-35.20	554,214,000	-45.59	2,132	-16.03
1933.....	15,442	279,589	-30.30	579,637,000	-43.09	2,075	-18.28
1934.....	15,748	324,566	-19.09	682,849,000	-32.96	2,104	-17.13

¹ From report of Sydney B. Redecker, American Consul General at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, June 5, 1935.

Table 2 shows employment and salary levels of office and sales employees in the German chemical industry in the years 1929 to 1934:

Table 2.—Employment and Salary Levels of Office and Sales Employees in the German Chemical Industry, 1929-34

[Mark at par=23.8 cents; average exchange rate in December 1934=40.2 cents]

Year	Full-time workers		Total salaries		Average yearly salary	
	Number	Percent of change from 1929	Amount	Percent of change from 1929	Amount	Percent of change from 1929
1929.....	51,826		<i>Marks</i>		<i>Marks</i>	
1930.....	51,733	-0.17	152,597,000	-0.52	2,944	-0.34
1931.....	48,547	-6.33	151,801,000	-12.38	2,934	-6.45
1932.....	46,914	-9.48	133,679,000	-23.62	2,754	-15.62
1933.....	47,062	-9.19	116,558,000	-23.40	2,484	-15.65
1934.....	53,497	+3.22	116,846,000	-16.46	2,483	-19.06
			127,473,000		2,383	

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Operations of United States Employment Service During 1934-35

IN THE 12 months ending June 30, 1935, offices of the United States Employment Service registered and classified 4,115,779 individual applicants and made 2,781,375 verified placements in gainful employment. Addition of the records of these new applications to the files of the Employment Service brings the aggregate number of individual registrations to a total of 16,750,753. Of this number, 6,720,423 registrations were those of persons actively seeking employment on June 30, 1935. The records of these persons, 85.8 percent of whom were men and 14.2 percent of whom were women, are all occupationally classified according to their experience and training. On June 30, 1934, 1 year earlier, the files contained 7,627,375 applications of active job seekers.

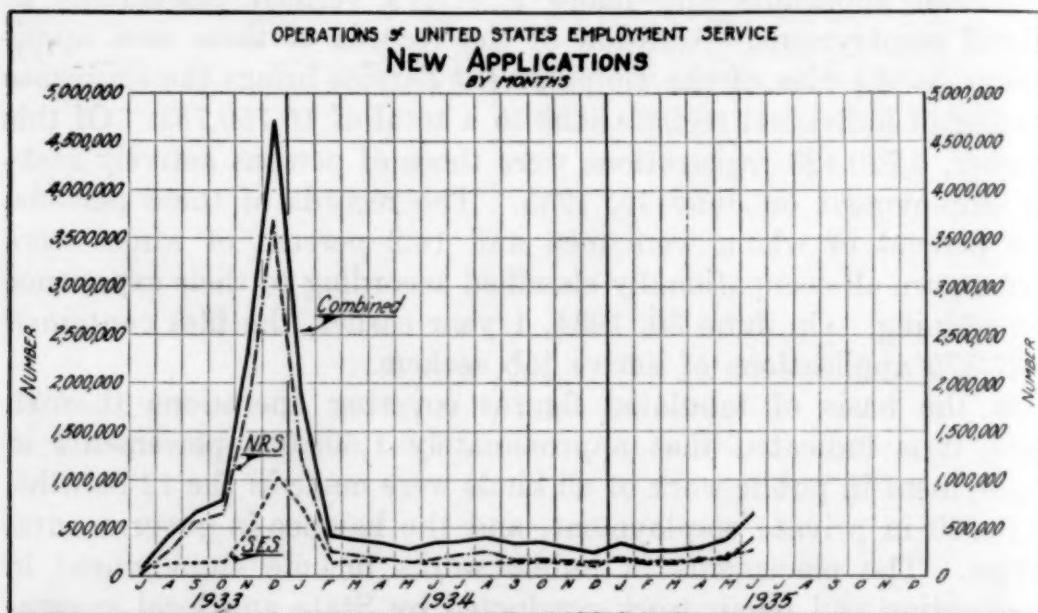
On the basis of tabulated figures covering operations through April, it is indicated that approximately 1,500,000 placements in employment in public work of all kinds were made in the 12 months, 1,111,000 in private employment, and the balance in governmental service. The placements in public works include employment in construction and repair work conducted by State and local governmental units, and by private contractors on such work, as well as work on Public Works Administration projects. Placements in private industry involve all types of jobs inside and outside, from common labor to highly skilled and professional and technical positions.

During the preceding year, ending June 30, 1934, placements were classified as follows: 4,123,925 C. W. A., 1,403,358 Public Works, 118,367 governmental service, and 1,305,873 private employment. The reduction in placements during the second operating year resulted largely from the absence of a C. W. A. program and in some degree from the reduction in size of the operating organization of the Service following the end of that program.

Placements of 369,031 war veterans were made during the 12 months ending June 30, 1935, and applications of 232,183 war veterans were registered. In the previous year placements of war

veterans, including C. W. A., numbered 853,852 and new applications totalled 1,029,173.

The largest number of new applicants received by any State during the year ending June 30, 1935, was reported in Pennsylvania, where 644,699 new registrations were received. This State also reported the largest active file of job seekers with 1,148,191 registrants on June 30th. Second rank was held by New York with 451,121 new applications received during the year and 754,884 active applications at the end of the year. Ohio reported 242,241 new applications and a total of 243,947 registrations in the active file. Illinois reported 227,396 new applications and 207,648 in the active file. Texas reported 184,101 new applicants and an active file of 257,453,

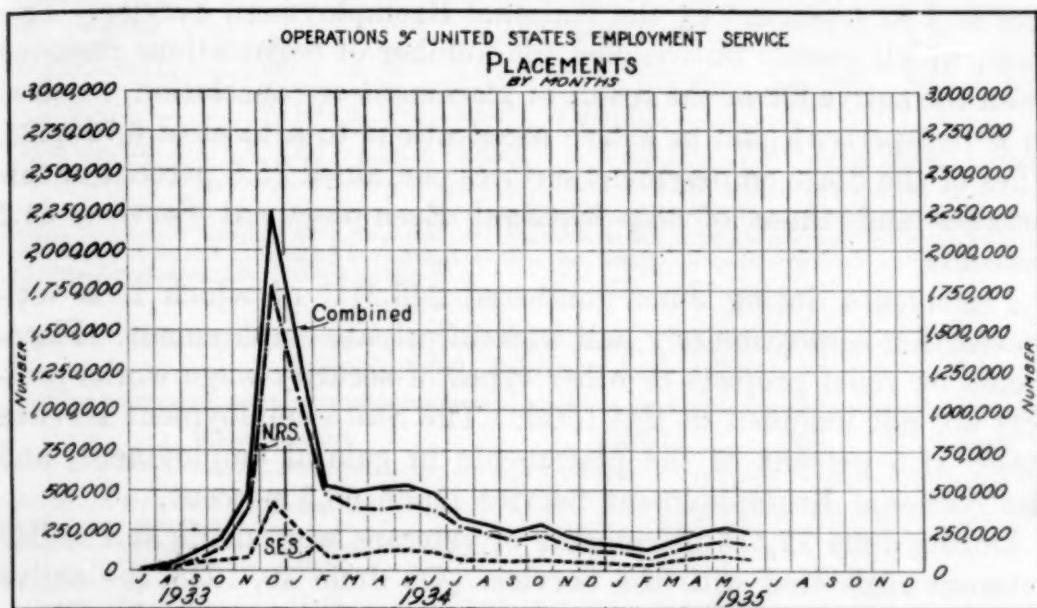


and New Jersey reported totals of 172,158 and 238,366, respectively. Missouri with 159,559 new applications and an active file of 213,020, California with 152,383 new applications and 145,481 in the active file, and Georgia with 109,386 new applications and an active file of 226,918, were the only other States in which more than 100,000 new registrations were received during the year.

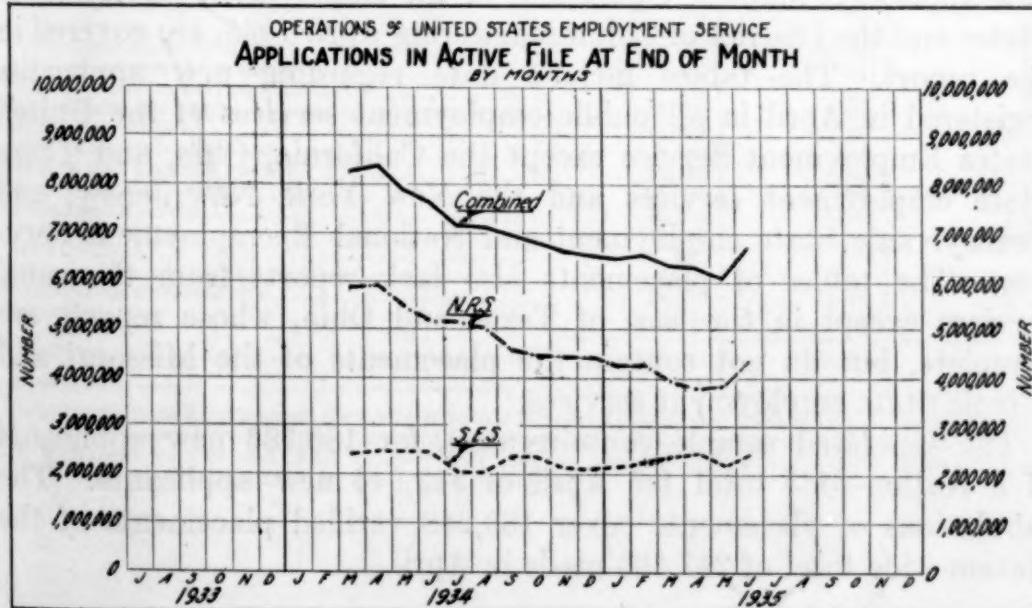
Charts showing the major activities of the Employment Service during the 24 months, July 1, 1933–June 30, 1935, follow. A high peak will be noticed in the number of applications and placements at the end of 1933 and early part of 1934. This peak was caused by the wide expansion of activities in connection with the C. W. A. program. Each chart shows the total activity of the Employment Service and of each of the two operating branches, the affiliated State employment services and the National Reemployment Service.

Increase of New Registrations in June

REGISTRATION of relief clients with the Employment Service, required for eligibility for employment in the new works program,



increased new registrations in June to a total of 660,773. This is a gain of 74.1 percent over the May total and represents the largest single month's registration since January 1934, at the height of the C. W. A. program. Offices of the affiliated State employment serv-



ices handled 40.5 percent of the new applications and offices of the National Reemployment Service, 59.5 percent.

A large increase in the number of applications of persons whose registrations were not active in May also occurred in June. Includ-

ing the cards of persons formerly registered with the Service, 1,420,683 applications were placed in the active file during June, an increase of 52.1 percent over May total applications. Of these applications 37.6 percent were handled by offices of the State employment services and 62.4 percent by the National Reemployment Service. This gain, which greatly outweighed the number of registrations removed from the active file as the result of placement or cancelation, resulted in a 10.3-percent gain in active registrations to a total of 6,720,423. Files of the State employment services contained 35.8 percent of this number and those of the National Reemployment Service, 64.2 percent.

Placements during June numbered 248,211, of which it is estimated that approximately half were in private employment. Placements on relief projects or other types of security-wage works projects are not included in this total. The State employment services made 31.5 percent of the placements in gainful employment, and the National Reemployment Service made 68.5 percent.

During June 32,515 placements of veterans were made and 29,242 veterans registered with the Service. On June 30, 1935, the active file of veterans seeking employment contained 443,372 registrations.

Classified Reports of April Applications and Placements

DETAILED tables of the industrial and age classification of new registrants and persons placed and of the length of unemployment of new applicants follow. Operations of the employment service in 45 States and the District of Columbia, during April 1935, are covered in the report. The tables include data regarding new applicants registered in April in all public employment services of the United States Employment Service except the California, Ohio, and Texas State employment services and the New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania State employment and National Reemployment Services. The tables of placements also lack reports from the same services except in the case of Texas and Ohio, whose reports are complete, but do not contain the placements of the Missouri and Illinois State employment services.

The tabulated sample contains data for 186,786 new applicants of a Nation-wide total for April of 313,644 new applicants. The tabulations of placements cover 183,248 verified placements of the Nation-wide total of 247,506 made in April.

Table 1.—Length of Unemployment of New Applicants at Offices of State and National Reemployment Services, April 1935¹

Length of unemployment	Total	Men	Women	Length of unemployment	Total	Men	Women
None (working when registered).....	16,507	12,946	3,561	37 to 48 months.....	3,896	3,224	672
One month and under.....	45,964	36,954	9,010	Over 4 years.....	11,147	8,619	2,528
2 to 6 months.....	49,768	40,875	8,893	Recent students.....	7,680	4,557	3,123
7 to 12 months.....	24,145	19,183	4,962	Not ordinarily employed.....	6,207	756	5,451
13 to 24 months.....	13,545	10,473	3,072	Unspecified.....	101	92	9
25 to 36 months.....	7,826	6,194	1,632	Total.....	186,786	143,873	42,913

¹ California State Employment Service, Ohio State Employment Service, Texas National Reemployment Service, New Jersey National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service, New York National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service, and Pennsylvania National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service not included.

Table 2.—Industrial Grouping of New Applicants at Offices of State and National Reemployment Services, April 1935¹

Industrial group	Total	Men	Women
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	33,397	32,753	644
Extraction of minerals.....	6,230	6,212	18
Building and construction—private.....	7,784	7,729	55
Building and construction—public.....	9,732	9,712	20
Manufacturing:			
Chemicals.....	1,637	1,388	249
Clay, glass, and stone.....	1,137	1,072	65
Food.....	5,530	4,370	1,160
Iron and steel products, excluding machinery.....	2,645	2,472	173
Leather.....	1,195	907	288
Lumber.....	4,736	4,649	87
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment.....	2,735	2,441	294
Nonferrous metals and products.....	845	701	144
Paper.....	662	541	121
Petroleum and coal products.....	425	403	22
Printing and publishing.....	1,112	880	232
Railroad repair shops.....	489	486	3
Rubber.....	502	421	81
Textiles.....	6,411	4,461	1,950
Transportation equipment.....	2,639	2,499	140
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	1,517	938	579
Commercial, not elsewhere classifiable.....	314	214	100
Distribution—wholesale.....	3,302	2,856	446
Distribution—retail.....	15,243	12,217	3,026
Distribution—miscellaneous.....	1,186	904	192
Domestic and personal service.....	23,940	6,849	17,091
Finance—banks, insurance, etc.....	1,444	908	446
Governmental service.....	10,880	8,579	2,301
Professional service.....	3,488	2,212	1,276
Public utilities.....	895	846	49
Transportation and communication.....	8,124	7,861	263
Miscellaneous unclassifiable.....	26,421	15,084	11,337
Unspecified.....	189	128	61
Total.....	186,786	143,873	42,913

¹ California State Employment Service, Ohio State Employment Service, Texas National Reemployment Service, New Jersey National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service, New York National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service, and Pennsylvania National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service are not included.

Table 3.—Industrial Grouping of Persons Placed by State and National Reemployment Services, April 1935¹

Industrial group	Total	Regular		Temporary	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	13,496	6,712	404	5,031	1,349
Extraction of minerals.....	1,117	902	1	213	1
Building and construction—private.....	6,985	2,323	5	4,651	6
Building and construction—public.....	105,297	75,558	28	29,697	14
Manufacturing:					
Chemicals.....	618	205	119	187	107
Clay, glass, and stone.....	517	366	15	133	3
Food.....	1,200	416	234	426	124
Iron and steel products, excluding machinery.....	673	517	39	107	10
Leather.....	165	54	44	60	7
Lumber.....	1,433	897	13	518	5
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment.....	1,503	1,262	81	139	21
Nonferrous metals and products.....	264	174	24	60	6
Paper.....	221	98	11	93	19
Petroleum and coal products.....	107	47	4	54	2
Printing and publishing.....	367	73	81	122	91
Railroad repair shops.....	5	5			
Rubber.....	118	19	86	5	8
Textiles.....	781	234	410	76	61
Transportation equipment.....	1,163	827	74	259	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	638	152	415	51	20
Commercial, not elsewhere classifiable.....	111	18	6	67	20
Distribution—wholesale.....	1,374	299	180	759	136
Distribution—retail.....	5,208	1,148	673	1,916	1,471
Distribution—miscellaneous.....	678	66	52	393	167
Domestic and personal service.....	26,870	1,328	10,116	7,207	8,219
Finance—banks, insurance, etc.....	220	64	64	58	34
Governmental service.....	8,058	3,722	427	3,515	394
Professional service.....	1,446	243	182	686	335
Public utilities.....	569	239	13	308	9
Transportation and communication.....	1,669	388	24	1,248	9
Miscellaneous unclassifiable.....	371	41	24	271	35
Unspecified.....	6			6	
Total.....	183,248	98,397	13,849	58,316	12,686

¹ California State Employment Service, Illinois State Employment Service, Missouri State Employment Service, New Jersey National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service, New York National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service, and Pennsylvania National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service are not included.

Table 4.—Ages of New Applicants at Offices of State and National Reemployment Services April 1935¹

Age	Total	Men	Women	Age	Total	Men	Women
Under 16 years.....	122	43	79	45 to 49 years.....	13,385	10,647	2,738
16 and 17 years.....	5,021	2,812	2,209	50 to 54 years.....	9,809	7,901	1,908
18 and 19 years.....	19,258	13,185	6,073	55 to 59 years.....	6,765	5,655	1,110
20 years.....	8,540	6,201	2,339	60 to 64 years.....	4,626	3,930	696
21 to 24 years.....	32,040	25,158	6,882	65 and over.....	3,575	3,148	427
25 to 29 years.....	27,637	21,764	5,873	Unspecified.....	25	20	5
30 to 34 years.....	20,456	15,820	4,636	Total.....	186,786	143,873	42,913
35 to 39 years.....	19,743	15,214	4,529				
40 to 44 years.....	15,784	12,375	3,409				

¹ California State Employment Service, Ohio State Employment Service, Texas National Reemployment Service, New Jersey National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service, New York National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service, and Pennsylvania National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service are not included.

Table 5.—Ages of Persons Placed by State and National Reemployment Services, April 1935¹

Age	Total	Regular		Temporary	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Under 16 years	46	6	22	9	9
16 and 17 years	1,988	535	736	374	343
18 and 19 years	10,622	4,492	2,454	2,382	1,294
20 years	6,054	2,873	1,067	1,552	562
21 to 24 years	28,528	15,863	2,744	8,195	1,726
25 to 29 years	30,160	17,209	1,968	9,288	1,695
30 to 34 years	23,900	13,401	1,261	7,719	1,519
35 to 39 years	27,119	15,369	1,155	8,741	1,854
40 to 44 years	21,805	12,086	892	7,309	1,518
45 to 49 years	15,147	7,962	697	5,356	1,132
50 to 54 years	9,281	4,630	424	3,560	667
55 to 59 years	4,945	2,329	242	2,087	287
60 to 64 years	2,432	1,076	117	1,179	60
65 years and over	1,056	472	50	521	13
Unspecified	165	94	20	44	7
Total	183,248	98,397	13,849	58,316	12,686

¹ California State Employment Service, Illinois State Employment Service, Missouri State Employment Service, New Jersey National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service, New York National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service, and Pennsylvania National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service are not included.

Table 6.—Operations of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, June 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications ¹		Active file	
	June	Percent of change from May	June	Percent of change from May	June	Percent of change from May	June 30	Percent of change from May 31
United States	248,211	² -8.6	660,773	² +74.1	1,420,683	² +52.1	6,720,423	² +10.3
Alabama	3,305	-7.5	11,443	+35.5	31,435	+35.2	110,658	+19.4
Arizona	2,011	-13.3	10,936	+369.4	14,910	+209.3	36,202	+49.1
Arkansas	6,692	+8.4	10,707	+73.3	23,040	+24.9	90,967	+7.6
California	19,680	+10.1	33,782	+41.4	60,771	+38.7	145,481	+31.9
Colorado	4,143	+50.9	5,887	+85.8	16,514	+94.7	73,389	+9.9
Connecticut	3,469	-16.8	8,206	+48.1	14,611	+39.7	51,917	+8.5
Delaware	678	-32.7	664	+7.1	1,870	+15.4	11,763	-1.1
Florida	2,255	-31.8	8,853	+153.4	18,836	+54.9	89,368	+18.9
Georgia	4,452	-36.7	30,917	+270.4	44,255	+186.9	226,918	+18.1
Idaho	2,435	+6.8	1,766	-27.0	5,122	-21.8	31,417	-3.4
Illinois	10,569	-19.6	21,402	+42.6	58,762	+35.3	207,648	+4.8
Indiana	5,366	-14.2	15,684	+78.5	32,692	+111.0	156,781	+11.8
Iowa	7,281	-7.5	5,273	+1.2	14,789	-7.4	83,028	-4.2
Kansas	6,661	+27.9	8,131	+99.5	21,365	+33.5	158,896	+4.6
Kentucky	1,664	-51.3	5,664	+92.9	14,111	+26.2	113,584	+5.0
Louisiana	1,455	-33.5	20,701	+586.4	23,583	+432.5	157,367	+17.4
Maine	1,621	+11.1	1,591	+22.2	11,231	+42.3	23,641	+43.2
Maryland	2,239	-18.6	3,493	+46.5	12,181	+86.3	84,595	+8.2
Massachusetts	4,206	-15.8	9,602	+38.2	17,308	+20.8	214,210	-1.0
Michigan	3,301	+1.6	9,422	+182.6	26,330	+216.0	129,763	+12.6
Minnesota	11,641	-2.0	10,939	+45.0	33,721	+28.0	88,576	+6.2
Mississippi	4,133	-7.4	11,774	+311.5	26,434	+190.2	103,272	+22.7
Missouri	7,991	-1.9	12,409	+24.5	41,436	+45.5	213,020	+5.0
Montana	4,016	-27.1	3,178	+72.8	10,918	+53.3	31,884	+15.9
Nebraska	4,844	² -12.2	2,806	² +4.1	11,072	² -15.0	73,740	+1.8
Nevada	1,121	-21.2	1,206	+7.6	2,299	-12.9	5,365	+7.9
New Hampshire	1,979	-17.4	1,871	+38.8	4,674	+39.9	24,973	+6.3
New Jersey	3,936	+1.7	38,087	+41.9	53,104	+25.5	238,366	+24.0
New Mexico	1,490	-14.8	2,259	+12.0	5,146	-9.5	35,651	+3.2
New York	14,858	² -18.4	56,898	² -17.2	106,959	² -9.2	754,884	² -6.8

¹ Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.

² Based on revised May figures.

Table 6.—Operations of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, June 1935—Continued

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications ¹		Active file	
	June	Percent of change from May	June	Percent of change from May	June	Percent of change from May	June 30	Percent of change from May 31
North Carolina	6,172	-21.9	13,925	+98.5	30,739	+45.6	97,813	+20.4
North Dakota	3,098	-0.5	3,899	+160.1	12,851	+81.4	31,807	+20.3
Ohio	13,287	-5.8	23,537	+31.0	77,932	+23.7	243,947	+16.2
Oklahoma	3,555	-25.4	3,986	+42.0	21,422	+23.0	71,697	+8.6
Oregon	6,278	+46.6	4,641	+59.5	13,386	+84.9	83,967	+5.2
Pennsylvania	13,946	-24.3	84,746	+89.3	180,034	+100.7	1,148,191	+10.3
Rhode Island	872	-17.4	2,435	+32.0	4,985	+48.5	43,900	+4.7
South Carolina	4,816	-22.6	14,014	+519.0	26,539	+151.5	133,262	+17.8
South Dakota	3,488	-8.8	2,850	+115.1	8,418	+60.0	61,262	-1.7
Tennessee	2,406	-25.3	22,788	+114.5	30,978	+27.7	214,398	+13.9
Texas	12,418	+14.3	68,335	+595.2	131,982	+230.4	257,453	+71.8
Utah	2,867	+6.7	1,953	+45.9	10,516	-0.5	35,112	+15.2
Vermont	1,327	+9.2	1,052	-1.6	2,346	+11.2	14,910	-8.4
Virginia	5,356	-17.0	11,060	+96.0	25,371	+67.9	102,820	+17.3
Washington	3,531	+5.2	5,365	+101.8	12,569	+53.3	160,539	+3.5
West Virginia	2,654	-9.8	14,382	+27.1	31,070	+5.8	118,668	+25.6
Wisconsin	8,448	-4.4	8,754	+13.3	24,689	-2.7	77,108	-1.2
Wyoming	1,670	+37.2	1,268	+18.5	3,517	+21.2	10,611	-11.9
District of Columbia	2,530	-18.4	6,232	+79.5	8,860	+44.4	45,634	+11.6

Table 7.—Operations of Offices of State Employment Services, June 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications ¹		Active file	
	June	Percent of change from May	June	Percent of change from May	June	Percent of change from May	June 30	Percent of change from May 31
All States	78,305	² -8.2	267,563	² +35.1	534,069	² +41.5	2,402,998	+7.3
Arizona	576	-11.8	2,058	+200.9	2,717	+94.5	10,841	+20.1
California	11,339	+20.0	25,435	+61.1	39,158	+76.5	90,338	+51.9
Colorado	1,044	+43.2	2,297	+88.1	4,396	+90.1	34,839	+8.7
Connecticut	2,757	-6.0	6,717	+51.7	11,170	+41.1	34,649	+9.4
Illinois	6,769	-16.4	14,185	+32.3	28,298	+23.9	94,815	+9.9
Indiana	3,941	-13.4	10,227	+55.6	21,087	+80.5	76,730	+14.2
Iowa	2,333	+0.5	2,666	+3.0	5,921	-8.1	35,074	-6.8
Kansas (not affiliated)	1,443	+5.1	1,905	+74.9	5,057	+62.6	32,999	+2.1
Louisiana	1,455	-33.5	20,701	+586.4	26,583	+432.5	157,367	+17.4
Massachusetts	2,363	-15.9	5,955	+33.0	9,704	+22.9	81,437	+6.6
Michigan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Minnesota	4,377	-4.7	6,004	+40.7	13,624	+12.9	28,717	+5.3
Missouri	2,052	-3.3	7,364	+7.8	21,586	+23.4	48,915	+4.7
Nevada	528	-25.6	596	-18.0	968	-36.0	2,549	+4.3
New Hampshire	247	-34.3	728	+38.7	1,754	+51.1	10,409	+6.1
New Jersey	2,897	+6.9	34,809	+52.3	46,515	+31.4	193,743	+28.5
New Mexico	114	-31.7	99	-18.2	204	-43.6	7,745	-12.3
New York	8,784	² -15.0	24,832	² -56.2	66,161	² -31.7	459,680	² -15.8
Ohio	7,201	-12.7	16,923	+32.5	41,524	+20.9	113,431	+5.7
Oklahoma	1,509	-32.1	1,586	+21.8	5,446	+3.5	12,962	+16.9
Oregon	2,010	+17.1	2,482	+48.1	6,170	+52.5	57,913	+4.8
Pennsylvania	5,488	-31.3	63,160	+132.2	142,448	+178.5	689,171	+17.3
Virginia	704	+15.2	963	-15.7	1,750	-22.8	11,783	+8.2
West Virginia	485	+3.0	2,899	+40.5	7,447	+90.1	22,274	+42.9
Wisconsin	4,829	+3.2	6,260	+17.3	14,321	+3.9	44,166	+1.7
Wyoming	530	+59.2	480	+28.3	1,200	+20.1	4,817	-3
District of Columbia	2,530	-18.4	6,232	+79.5	8,860	+44.4	45,634	+11.6

¹ Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.² Computed from comparable reports only.³ State employment service offices taken over by National Reemployment Service on May 15.⁴ Based on revised May figure.

Table 8.—Operations of Offices of National Reemployment Service, June 1935

States	Placements		New applications		Total applications ¹		Active file	
	June	Percent of change from May	June	Percent of change from May	June	Percent of change from May	June 30	Percent of change from May 31
All States.....	169,906	² -7.2	393,210	+120.6	886,614	² +61.8	4,317,425	+12.0
Alabama.....	3,305	-7.5	11,443	+35.5	31,435	+35.2	110,658	+19.4
Arizona.....	1,435	-13.9	8,878	+439.4	12,193	+256.1	25,361	+66.3
Arkansas.....	6,692	+8.4	10,707	+73.3	23,040	+24.9	90,967	+7.6
California.....	8,341	-1.1	8,347	+2.9	21,613	-1	55,143	+8.5
Colorado.....	3,099	+53.7	3,590	+84.3	12,118	+93.2	38,550	+11.1
Connecticut.....	712	-42.4	1,480	+33.8	3,441	+35.6	17,268	+6.8
Delaware.....	678	-32.7	664	+7.1	1,870	+15.4	11,763	-1.1
Florida.....	2,255	-31.8	8,853	+153.4	18,836	+54.9	89,368	+18.9
Georgia.....	4,452	-36.7	30,917	+270.4	44,255	+186.9	226,918	+18.1
Idaho.....	2,435	+6.8	1,766	-27.0	5,122	-21.8	31,417	-3.4
Illinois.....	3,800	-24.7	7,217	+68.4	30,464	+47.9	112,833	+8
Indiana.....	1,425	-16.4	5,457	+146.1	11,605	+204.6	80,051	+9.6
Iowa.....	4,948	-13.8	2,607	-6	8,868	-6.9	47,954	-2.2
Kansas.....	5,218	+36.1	6,226	+108.4	16,308	+26.5	125,897	+5.2
Kentucky.....	1,664	-51.3	5,664	+92.9	14,111	+26.2	113,584	+5.0
Maine.....	1,621	+11.1	1,591	+22.2	11,231	+42.3	23,641	+43.2
Maryland.....	2,239	-18.6	3,493	+46.5	12,181	+86.3	84,595	+8.2
Massachusetts.....	1,843	-15.6	3,647	+47.5	7,604	+18.2	132,773	-2.0
Michigan.....	3,301	(²)	9,422	(²)	26,330	(²)	129,763	+12.6
Minnesota.....	7,264	-3	4,935	+50.5	20,097	+40.7	59,859	+6.6
Mississippi.....	4,133	-7.4	11,774	+311.5	26,434	+190.2	103,272	+22.7
Missouri.....	5,939	-1.5	5,045	+60.7	19,850	+80.6	164,105	+5.2
Montana.....	4,016	-27.1	3,178	+72.8	10,918	+53.3	31,884	+15.9
Nebraska.....	4,844	-12.2	2,806	+4.1	11,072	-15.0	73,740	+1.8
Nevada.....	503	-16.8	610	+54.8	1,331	+18.3	2,816	+11.5
New Hampshire.....	1,732	-14.3	1,143	+38.9	2,920	+33.9	14,564	+6.4
New Jersey.....	1,039	-10.7	3,278	-17.6	6,589	-4.8	44,623	+7.7
New Mexico.....	1,376	-13.0	2,160	+13.9	4,942	-7.2	27,906	+8.5
New York.....	6,074	-22.8	32,066	+166.9	40,798	+94.9	295,204	+11.8
North Carolina.....	6,172	-21.9	13,925	+98.5	30,739	+45.6	97,813	+20.4
North Dakota.....	3,008	-5	3,899	+160.1	12,851	+81.4	31,807	+20.3
Ohio.....	6,086	+3.9	6,614	+27.4	36,408	+27.0	130,516	+27.2
Oklahoma.....	2,046	-19.6	2,400	+59.4	15,976	+31.4	58,735	+6.9
Oregon.....	4,268	+66.4	2,159	+75.1	7,216	+125.9	26,054	+6.0
Pennsylvania.....	8,458	-18.9	21,586	+22.8	37,586	-2.5	450,020	+1.3
Rhode Island.....	872	-17.4	2,435	+32.0	4,985	+48.5	43,900	+4.7
South Carolina.....	4,816	-22.6	14,014	+519.0	26,539	+151.5	133,262	+17.8
South Dakota.....	3,488	-8.8	2,850	+115.1	8,418	+60.0	61,262	-1.7
Tennessee.....	2,406	-25.3	22,788	+114.6	30,978	+27.7	214,398	+13.9
Texas.....	12,418	+14.8	68,335	+595.2	131,982	+230.4	257,453	+71.8
Utah.....	2,867	+6.7	1,953	+45.9	10,516	-5	35,112	+15.2
Vermont.....	1,327	+9.2	1,052	-1.6	2,346	+11.2	14,910	-8.4
Virginia.....	4,652	-20.3	10,097	+124.3	23,621	+83.9	91,037	+18.5
Washington.....	3,531	+5.2	5,365	+101.8	12,569	+53.3	160,539	+3.5
West Virginia.....	2,169	-12.2	11,483	+24.1	23,623	-7.1	96,394	+22.2
Wisconsin.....	3,619	-13.0	2,494	+4.4	10,368	-10.6	32,942	-4.8
Wyoming.....	1,140	+29.0	788	+13.2	2,317	+21.8	5,794	-19.7

¹ Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.² Computed from comparable reports only.³ State employment service offices taken over by National Reemployment Service on May 15.⁴ Based on revised May figure.

Table 9.—Veterans Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, June 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Active file	
	June	Percent of change from May	June	Percent of change from May	June 30	Percent of change from May 31
United States.....	32,515	-6.8	29,242	+45.0	443,372	+5.9
Alabama.....	491	-10.6	386	+54.4	5,902	+17.1
Arizona.....	246	-7.5	547	+431.1	2,340	+35.5
Arkansas.....	634	+25.3	437	+32.4	5,809	+1.8
California.....	3,115	+5.0	3,409	+55.9	14,453	+21.1
Colorado.....	543	+31.2	220	+34.1	5,677	+2.5
Connecticut.....	280	-19.1	389	+33.2	4,024	+9.8
Delaware.....	55	-59.0	33	+26.9	752	+2.9
Florida.....	229	-15.5	431	+119.9	5,532	+15.8
Georgia.....	416	-35.5	769	+169.8	10,180	+10.9
Idaho.....	221	-10.9	103	+4.0	1,683	-12.4
Illinois.....	875	-27.1	1,361	+46.0	18,904	+4.6
Indiana.....	884	-3.3	782	+61.6	11,453	+4.9
Iowa.....	1,222	+1.8	281	-4.4	5,722	-14.4
Kansas.....	1,092	+24.9	274	+38.4	9,215	-2.0
Kentucky.....	342	-47.5	253	+21.1	10,140	-1.3
Louisiana.....	239	-35.6	975	+567.8	10,766	+15.3
Maine.....	201	-9.9	109	+13.5	2,028	+36.6
Maryland.....	321	-8.3	120	-7.0	5,432	+138.6
Massachusetts.....	488	-19.9	541	+12.5	15,217	+1.8
Michigan.....	538	+13.0	1,023	+219.7	9,559	+13.3
Minnesota.....	1,223	-10.5	452	+11.9	7,362	-.3
Mississippi.....	456	-36.0	278	+131.7	6,234	+5.0
Missouri.....	1,150	+9.4	635	+6.2	13,410	+5.8
Montana.....	428	-30.0	128	+43.8	2,081	+9.8
Nebraska.....	509	1-13.7	114	-1.7	5,807	1+.3
Nevada.....	146	-30.8	64	-7.2	218	-.5
New Hampshire.....	118	-33.3	89	+58.9	1,947	+6.3
New Jersey.....	480	+31.1	2,286	+41.1	19,416	+19.3
New Mexico.....	363	-5.2	102	+24.4	2,504	+6.2
New York.....	1,371	1-29.3	1,476	1-42.7	55,848	1-4.6
North Carolina.....	651	-31.6	345	+33.7	5,384	+15.3
North Dakota.....	242	-17.4	96	+50.0	1,500	+9.8
Ohio.....	1,793	-1.5	1,131	+15.3	19,391	+6.6
Oklahoma.....	612	-16.0	222	+32.9	13,156	+3.1
Oregon.....	550	-15.1	305	+37.4	6,705	+3.3
Pennsylvania.....	3,103	+35.7	3,550	+59.2	46,585	+1.9
Rhode Island.....	96	-21.3	133	+9.0	2,604	+15.9
South Carolina.....	364	+2.8	291	+172.0	6,168	+7.8
South Dakota.....	473	-29.2	98	+3.2	2,839	-28.3
Tennessee.....	320	-30.9	868	+90.4	12,393	+8.5
Texas.....	1,912	-5.8	1,915	+197.4	16,892	+32.2
Utah.....	399	-23.6	70	-5.4	2,599	+7.6
Vermont.....	105	+15.4	52	+44.4	541	-6.7
Virginia.....	534	-15.8	357	+53.9	6,097	+15.5
Washington.....	630	-4.5	302	+60.6	12,204	+2.0
West Virginia.....	347	+.6	490	-14.3	7,533	+15.8
Wisconsin.....	1,174	+14.5	469	+2.6	6,412	-10.3
Wyoming.....	204	+12.1	63	-6.0	906	-15.1
District of Columbia.....	330	-27.3	418	+74.9	3,608	+6.2

¹ Based on revised May figures.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Summary of Employment Reports for June 1935

Comparison of June 1935 with May 1935 and June 1934

A SUMMARY of the reported data regarding employment in June 1935 is presented in the following four tables. Employment and pay-roll indexes, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings, as well as percentage changes from May 1935 and June 1934, are shown for manufacturing and for the nonmanufacturing groups insofar as the information is available.

The principal changes shown in these tables are briefly as follows:

Factory employment and pay rolls fell 1.8 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively. This means that there were approximately 126,000 fewer wage earners in factories in June than in May and \$4,300,000 less in weekly wage disbursements. Seasonal factors partly accounted for these declines, decreases in employment and pay rolls having been registered in June in 9 of the preceding 16 years for which data are available. Strikes in sawmills in the Pacific Northwest States as well as sporadic strikes in other localities also contributed to the declines, although the settlement of labor difficulties in brick and in other industries somewhat counteracted the losses.

Of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, 33 showed more employees on their rolls in June than in May and 41 reported larger pay rolls. Manufacturing industries of major importance registering declines in employment were automobiles; blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills; foundries and machine shops; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; cotton goods; silk goods; men's and women's clothing; and boots and shoes. Industries related to building construction showed substantial gains, particularly millwork, plumbers' supplies, cement, and brick. In the last-named industry, the settlement of labor difficulties augmented the expected seasonal increase. The machine tool industry, which is a barometer of orders placed for power-driven metal-cutting machinery, continued the expansion which has occurred in each month since November of last year. The June employment level in machine tools is the maximum reported since April 1931.

In the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed 14 reported gains in employment and 15 in pay rolls. Wholesale trade showed a loss in both items, but in retail trade employment dropped and pay rolls rose. Outstanding among the gains were increases of 6 percent in employment in anthracite mining and 3.4 percent in bituminous-coal mining, coupled with pay-roll advances of 33.2 percent and 31.8 percent, respectively. The resumption of operations in certain metal mines after the settlement of strikes partially accounted for the 3.5-percent increase in employment in metalliferous mining. In the aggregate the nonmanufacturing industries showed gains of 29,000 in number of workers and \$3,700,000 in weekly wages.

Increases in the number of employees on the various types of construction work featured public employment reports for June. Employment on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration showed a gain of 5 percent over May. At the same time the number of workers on Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects and on construction projects financed by direct governmental appropriations each increased more than 13 percent.

Gains were also shown in the executive and military services of the Federal Government and in emergency conservation work. Decreases, however, occurred in the judicial and legislative services and in the emergency work program.

Private employment.—Table 1 shows employment and pay-roll indexes and per capita weekly earnings in June 1935 for all manufacturing industries combined, for various nonmanufacturing industries, and for class I steam railroads, with percentage changes over the month and year intervals, except in the few cases referred to in footnotes, for which certain items cannot be computed. Table 2 shows for the same industries as in table 1, so far as data are available, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes over the month and year intervals.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, June 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Employment			Pay rolls			Per capita weekly earnings		
	Index June 1935	Percentage change from—		Index June 1935	Percentage change from—		Aver- age in June 1935	Percentage change from—	
		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934
All manufacturing industries combined	(1923-25 = 100)			(1923-25 = 100)					
Class I steam railroads ¹	79.6	-1.8	-1.8	66.4	-3.1	+2.3	\$20.54	-1.3	+4.3
	56.8	+1.8	-3.7	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
(1929 = 100)				(1929 = 100)					
Coal mining:									
Anthracite	56.8	+6.0	-1.2	66.0	+33.2	-23.8	33.83	+25.6	+25.4
Bituminous	77.9	+3.4	+1.6	64.7	+31.8	+17.4	21.43	+27.5	+15.7
Metaliferous mining	46.0	+3.5	+12.2	31.5	+1	+18.0	22.61	-3.3	+5.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	50.4	+1.8	-11.0	33.8	+3.2	-8.6	16.38	+1.3	+2.6
Crude-petroleum producing	76.5	+.6	-4.4	58.3	+.9	+2.5	27.40	+.3	+7.2
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph	70.2	+.3	-.3	74.4	+1.0	+4.3	28.10	+.7	+4.6
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	83.8	+.7	-.2	79.8	+(?)	+2.6	30.28	-.7	+2.8
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.7	+.2	-2.0	63.9	+.4	+1.1	28.29	+.2	+3.2
Trade:									
Wholesale	82.1	-.5	-.2	64.6	-.1	+2.9	27.19	+.4	+3.1
Retail	82.1	-.1	-.6	62.4	+.6	+1.6	20.50	+.7	+2.3
General merchandising	90.7	-.8	+.1	76.3	+.1	+3.2	17.71	+.9	+3.1
Other than general merchandising	70.8	+.1	-.9	59.5	+.7	+1.2	22.54	+.5	+2.2
Hotels (cash payments only) ²	81.3	-.4	-.7	63.5	-.3	+1.0	13.57	+.1	+1.7
Laundries	82.3	+1.5	-2.0	68.2	+2.4	-.1	15.75	+.8	+2.0
Dyeing and cleaning	83.6	+3.3	-1.5	65.7	+6.5	+2.5	19.12	+3.1	+4.1
Banks	(?)	+.5	+1.0	(?)	+.2	+1.1	31.47	-.3	+.1
Brokerage	(?)	+1.3	-14.0	(?)	+2.2	-15.8	34.88	+.8	-2.1
Insurance	(?)	+.3	+.6	(?)	+.7	+2.8	36.29	+.4	+2.1
Building construction	(?)	+4.6	+5.3	(?)	+6.2	+11.7	24.09	+1.5	+6.4

¹ Preliminary—Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

² Not available.

³ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

⁴ Revised on basis of Census data for 1933. See June pamphlet, Employment and Pay Rolls, or September Monthly Labor Review.

Table 2.—Hours and Earnings in June 1935 in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings	
	Average in June 1935	Percentage change from 1—		Average in June 1935	Percentage change from 1—
		May 1935	June 1934		
All manufacturing industries combined.....	35.4	-1.1	+1.2	57.5	+0.3
Class I steam railroads.....					+3.5
Coal mining:					
Anthracite.....	41.1	+26.1	+26.4	82.8	+.7
Bituminous.....	30.1	+30.3	+19.6	71.8	-2.8
Metaliferous mining.....	37.5	-2.6	-1.5	59.3	-.8
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	34.4	+1.8	-3.3	47.4	-.8
Crude-petroleum producing.....	35.4	-1.1	-.2	77.5	+1.2
Public utilities:					
Telephone and telegraph.....	38.5	-.3	+1.4	75.3	+1.1
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	38.7	-2.5	+.3	78.4	+1.8
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	45.3	-.2	-.9	61.5	+.5
Trade:					
Wholesale.....	41.0	(2)	+1.2	66.0	+.3
Retail.....	41.5	+.5	+4.4	52.7	(2)
General merchandising.....	38.3	+1.1	+2.0	47.6	(2)
Other than general merchandising.....	42.5	+.5	+4.9	54.2	(2)
Hotels.....	47.6	-.4	-.3	28.0	(2)
Laundries.....	40.9	+.7	+3.0	36.9	(2)
Dyeing and cleaning.....	43.0	-2.5	-1.6	44.3	+.5
Banks.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Brokerage.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Insurance.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Building construction.....	30.6	+2.3	+4.8	80.6	-.2
					+5.1

¹ Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.

² No change.

³ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

⁴ Not available.

Public employment.—Employment created by the Federal Government is of two general classes: (1) Employment either in the executive, judicial, legislative, or military services, and on various construction projects financed by the Federal Government; and (2) employment on relief work, where the work itself and the system of payment is of an emergency-relief character. Data for these two types of Federal employment are shown separately in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Various Services of the United States Government, June 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Kind of service	Employment		Per-cent-age change	Pay roll		Per-cent-age change
	June	May		June	May	
Total service.....	1,435,677	1,402,078	+2.4	\$160,746,718	\$158,030,873	+1.7
Executive service.....	718,144	712,544	+.8	109,295,603	107,751,801	+1.4
Judicial service.....	1,854	1,879	-1.3	449,217	474,736	-5.4
Legislative service.....	4,871	4,877	-.1	1,154,868	1,160,191	-.5
Military service.....	258,410	254,340	+1.6	21,364,278	21,462,144	-.5
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.....	414,306	394,875	+4.9	25,386,962	24,490,087	+3.7
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.....	11,901	10,506	+13.3	1,191,336	1,100,977	+8.2
Construction projects financed by direct governmental appropriations.....	26,191	23,057	+13.6	1,904,454	1,599,937	+19.0

Table 4.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Relief Work of Various Federal Agencies, June 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Group	Employment		Per-cent-age change	Pay roll		Per-cent-age change
	June	May		June	May	
All groups.....	2,448,572	2,613,256	-6.3	\$74,022,214	\$82,278,758	-10.0
Emergency work program.....	2,021,060	2,228,064	-9.3	54,260,054	64,559,740	-16.0
Emergency conservation work.....	427,512	385,192	+11.0	19,762,160	17,719,018	+11.5

Coverage of Reports

MONTHLY reports on employment and pay rolls are now available for the following groups: (1) 90 manufacturing industries; (2) 17 nonmanufacturing industries, including building construction; (3) class I steam railroads; and (4) Federal services and agencies. The reports for the first two of these groups—manufacturing and non-manufacturing—are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but in practically all cases the samples are sufficiently large to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and include all employees. The data for the various Federal services and agencies also cover all employees on the pay rolls of such organizations.

In total, these four groups include a majority of the wage and salary workers in the United States. Unfortunately, however, information is not available for certain other large employment groups—notably, agricultural work, professional service, and domestic and personal service.

Trend of Employment in May 1935: Revised Figures

THIS article presents the detailed figures on volume of employment, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the month of May 1935. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Trend of Employment pamphlet for May except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

Industrial Employment

Manufacturing Industries

IN MAY, for the first time since November 1934, factory employment and pay rolls show a decrease in comparison with the month preceding. Taking the 3-year average 1923-25 as 100, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of factory employment for the month stood at 81.1, as against 82.4 in April. The pay-roll index declined from 70.8

in April to 68.5 in May. These declines represent a reduction of 110,000 in the number of wage earners and a reduction of \$4,750,000 in weekly wage disbursements.

Although business statisticians are accustomed to a tapering off of the spring upswing in May, the decline this year was accounted for to some extent by strikes in the automobile and lumber industries.

Compared with the corresponding month of last year the index of factory employment for May shows a decrease of 1.7 percent. The index of factory pay rolls, however, is 2.1 percent higher than in May 1934.

Although the composite indexes of factory employment and pay rolls were lower in May than in April the decline was by no means general. Of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, 38 reported gains in employment and 33 gains in pay rolls. Moreover, 4 of the 14 major groups into which these industries are divided had more employees on their pay rolls in May than in April. The largest gain in employment was reported by the stone-clay-glass group which took on 6,300 workers during the month, an increase of 3.4 percent. Four of the five industries comprising this group reported gains, the largest of which were 14.1 percent in cement, 7.2 percent in marble-slate-granite, and 7 percent in brick-tile-terra-cotta. The railroad repair shop group registered a gain of 1.3 percent, or approximately 3,400 workers; the food group showed a gain of 0.4 percent, or 2,800 employees; and the iron and steel group showed an increase of 0.3 percent, or approximately 1,700 wage earners. Among the increases shown in the food industries were seasonal gains in beet sugar, ice cream, beverages, and butter.

Textiles stood out among the groups showing decreases with a reduction of approximately 60,000 workers, or 3.8 percent. The decline in the subgroup, wearing apparel, was sharper than in the subgroup, fabrics. Shirts and collars was the only industry in the former division that showed a gain in employment, and woolen and worsted goods and carpets were the only industries in the latter. Seasonal decreases in the two industries comprising the leather group accounted for its loss of 5.2 percent or 15,500 in number of workers. Despite gains in aircraft, cars, and shipbuilding, the transportation group had 2 percent or 12,000 less workers in May than in April, the major factor being a 3-percent decline in the automobile industry, which was partially due to strikes in certain establishments. Pay rolls in the automotive industry fell off 10.3 percent. The chemical and petroleum refining group reported a net decrease of 3.1 percent or 11,500 employees, large seasonal lay-offs having taken place in the fertilizer and cottonseed oil-cake-meal industries. The lumber group suffered a loss of 1.5 percent in employment, the shrinkage in actual numbers being estimated at 7,300. Millwork showed a gain in number of workers, but sawmills had 2.1 percent less than in April, strikes in

Washington and Oregon having caused the decrease. Pay rolls in this industry fell even more sharply (15 percent) due to the fact that many employees worked during only a portion of the pay period reported because of the strikes. Although 4 of the 9 industries in the machinery group reported increases in employment there was a net loss of 0.7 percent, or 5,000 wage earners in the group as a whole. The remaining 4 groups of manufacturing industries showed employment losses ranging from 2,100 workers to 300 and aggregating nearly 5,500.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries, and the base or 100 is the 3-year average, 1923-25. In May, reports were received from 23,516 establishments employing 3,763,238 workers who received \$78,205,973 in weekly wages.

Per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined were \$20.78 in May or 1.6 percent lower than in April. Forty-one of the 90 industries surveyed showed higher average weekly earnings in May than in April, the smallest increase being 0.1 percent and the largest 8.4 percent. These per capita weekly earnings should not be confused with full-time weekly rates of pay as they are obtained by dividing the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers) in the reporting establishments into the total weekly pay roll.

Some of the establishments that report employment and pay-roll totals do not report the number of man-hours worked. Consequently average hours and hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments than are used in computing per capita weekly earnings and indexes of employment and pay rolls. Average hours worked per week in all manufacturing industries combined showed a decrease of 1.6 percent, while no change was shown in average hourly earnings. Thirty-four of the industries for which man-hour data are published showed gains in average hours worked per week and 52 showed increases in average hourly earnings. Man-hour data are not published for any industry for which available information covers less than 20 percent of all employees in that industry.

Detailed statistics concerning employment, pay rolls, average hours worked per week, per capita weekly earnings, and average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in May are presented in table 1. Percentage changes from April of this year and May of last year are also given in this table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, May 1935

Industry	Employment		Pay rolls		Per capita weekly earnings:		Average hours worked per week:		Average hourly earnings:	
	Index May 1935 (3-year average 1923-25 =100)	Percentage change from— April 1935	Percentage change from— Index May 1935 (3-year average 1923-25 =100)		Percentage change from— Average in May 1935		Percentage change from— Average in May 1935		Percentage change from— Average in May 1935	
			April 1935	May 1934	April 1935	May 1934	April 1935	May 1934	April 1935	May 1934
All industries	81.1	-1.6	-1.7	68.5	-3.2	+2.1	\$20.78	-1.6	+3.9	35.8
Durable goods	71.3	-7.4	-7.3	60.1	-2.8	+2.6	22.67	-2.3	+2.8	36.6
Nondurable goods	91.6	-2.6	-2.9	79.1	-2.9	+1.3	18.94	-1.4	+4.3	35.0
All industries	81.1	-1.6	-1.7	68.5	-3.2	+2.1	\$20.78	-1.6	+3.9	35.8
Durable goods	72.4	+7.8	-3.7	68.5	-1.5	-4.6	21.74	-1.8	-7.9	35.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	73.6	-7.2	-4.2	61.1	-2.0	-7.6	22.65	-1.8	-3.4	34.2
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	80.1	-7.1	-8.0	65.1	-3.6	-4.4	21.24	-3.6	+3.9	37.5
Cast-iron pipe	49.1	+3.9	-3.9	27.4	+4.1	-8.4	15.26	+7.3	-4.9	30.8
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools	78.3	-2.5	-3.7	59.6	-7.8	+7.5	19.94	+1.7	+4.3	36.4
Forgings, iron and steel	60.0	-4.4	-1.2	47.5	-8.9	+3.9	23.41	-4.7	+5.3	37.3
Hardware	53.2	-2.3	-35.1	42.3	-8.6	-31.6	18.77	-6.4	+6.5	34.8
Plumbers' supplies	78.3	+5.9	+44.7	49.0	+6.3	+61.2	20.44	+7.4	+11.2	37.3
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	51.4	+2.3	+7.8	34.5	+2.1	+12.7	21.46	-7.3	+4.5	36.3
Stoves	90.1	+1.7	+3.8	74.2	+2.7	+8.3	20.98	-1.0	-1.0	36.7
Structural and ornamental metalwork	56.0	+1.3	-4.3	40.9	+2.9	-1.2	20.28	+1.6	+2.4	34.4
Tin cans and other tinware	90.4	+2.4	-7.9	87.0	+1.9	+1.1	20.10	-7.4	+1.1	37.9
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	64.3	-1.6	+4.0	60.8	-10	+12.6	21.30	+1.6	+7.6	39.1
Wine work	127.4	-1.1	-5.5	115.9	-4.6	-5.8	22.08	-3.5	-1	37.9
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	84.5	-7.7	+3.9	67.8	+7.3	+9.0	22.95	+1.0	+4.8	37.0
Agricultural implements	97.0	+7.1	+16.9	110.5	+1.6	+26.7	24.21	+1.6	+8.2	39.5
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	102.7	-1.8	-1.2	83.2	-1.9	+1.1	20.67	-1.1	+2.5	39.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	70.7	-7.2	+8.1	58.2	-7.2	+16.6	22.68	(2)	+8.0	36.1
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	101.4	+4.0	+47.2	74.2	+6.7	+64.2	20.36	+2.6	+11.1	39.6

Foundry and machine-shop products		+2.4
Machine tools		+5.6
Radios and phonographs		+5.0
Textile machinery and parts		+2.4
Typewriters and parts		+2.1
Transportation equipment		+2.1
Aircraft		+2.0
Automobiles		+1.9
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		+1.8
Locomotives		+1.8
Shipbuilding		+1.8
Steam railroad		+1.8
Steam railway		+1.8
Ballroom repair shops		+1.8
Electric railroad		+1.8
Brass, bronze, and copper products		+1.8
Aluminum manufactures		+1.8
Brass, bronze, and copper products		+1.8
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices		+1.8
Jewelry		+1.8
Lighting equipment		+1.8
Silverware and plated ware		+1.8
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc		+1.8
Stamping and enameled ware		+1.8
Lumber and allied products		+1.8
Furniture		+1.8
Lumber:		+1.8
Millwork		+1.8
Sawmills		+1.8
Turpentine and rosin		+1.8
Stone, clay, and glass products		+1.8
Brick, tile, and terra cotta		+1.8
Cement		+1.8
Glass		+1.8
Marble, granite, slate, and other products		+1.8
Pottery		+1.8
Nondurable goods		+1.8
Textiles and their products		+1.8
Fabrics		+1.8
Carpets and rugs		+1.8
Cotton goods		+1.8
Dyeing small wares		+1.8
Hats, fur-felt		+1.8
Knit goods		+1.8
Silk and rayon goods		+1.8
Woolen and worsted goods		+1.8
Machine tools	000.0	-8
Radios and phonographs	22.20	-4
Textile machinery and parts	102.7	-2
Typewriters and parts	302.0	-2
Aircraft	116.4	-3
Automobiles	108.0	-3
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	60.3	-2
Locomotives	95.8	-2
Shipbuilding	76.4	-2
Steam railroad	53.6	-2
Steam railway	65.7	-2
Brass, bronze, and copper products	80.4	-2
Aluminum manufactures	66.3	-2
Brass, bronze, and copper products	80.8	-2
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	80.5	-2
Jewelry	65.8	-2
Lighting equipment	73.9	-2
Silverware and plated ware	73.9	-2
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	79.5	-2
Stamping and enameled ware	95.6	-2
Lumber and allied products	50.9	-2
Furniture	67.0	-2
Lumber:	40.7	-2
Millwork	34.0	-2
Sawmills	99.0	-2
Turpentine and rosin	55.0	-2
Stone, clay, and glass products	55.0	-2
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	29.6	-2
Cement	57.0	-2
Glass	94.8	-2
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	28.5	-2
Pottery	71.5	-2
Nondurable goods	93.5	-2
Fabrics	91.0	-2
Carpets and rugs	79.1	-2
Cotton goods	88.0	-2
Dyeing small wares	110.0	-2
Hats, fur-felt	80.6	-2
Knit goods	112.0	-2
Silk and rayon goods	65.9	-2
Woolen and worsted goods	91.1	-2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, May 1935—Continued

Industry	Employment		Pay rolls		Per capita weekly earnings ¹		Average hours worked per week		Average hourly earnings ²	
	Index May 1935 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)		Index May 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)		Percentage change from— Index May 1935		Percentage change from— Index May 1934		Percentage change from— Index May 1935	
	April 1935	May 1934	April 1935	May 1934	April 1935	May 1934	April 1935	May 1934	April 1935	May 1934
Nondurable goods—Continued.										
Textiles and their products—Continued										
Wearing apparel—										
Clothing, men's	95.3	-6.4	+0.6	72.1	-16.6	+5.9	16.37	-10.8	+5.3	30.5
Clothing, women's	87.6	-7.5	+7.5	64.4	-21.9	+20.8	16.83	-15.6	+12.4	28.3
Corsets and allied garments	123.9	-8.1	-2.1	89.4	-14.0	+2.9	17.46	-6.4	+2.9	32.2
Men's furnishings—	91.1	-2.9	-3.9	83.0	-9.1	-2.6	15.11	-6.4	+1.5	33.1
Men's	107.3	-3.6	+3.2	71.0	-7.4	-1.3	13.54	-4.0	-4.6	30.4
Millinery	61.6	-11.5	-21.0	48.6	-30.6	-28.4	18.84	-21.5	-0.1	31.3
Shirts and collars	106.5	+2.1	-1.2	103.9	-1.5	+10.4	12.87	-2.6	+0.7	34.4
Leather and its manufactures	86.7	-4.9	-5.1	72.3	-8.6	-8.4	17.92	-2.5	-2.4	33.5
Boots and shoes	85.7	-6.2	-6.7	66.7	-11.2	-14.0	16.98	-6.4	-7.8	37.4
Leather	93.2	-1.4	+1.2	90.0	-1.5	+0.8	20.96	-1.2	+8.2	39.0
Food and kindred products	95.1	+1.4	-4.5	86.9	+1.6	-1.5	21.39	+1.8	+4.8	39.0
Baking	112.7	+1.7	-1.4	97.3	+1.8	+2.1	21.77	+1.9	+2.4	40.2
Butter	161.6	+3.6	-4.4	162.5	+5.8	-2.7	30.32	+2.2	+1.7	30.1
Canning and preserving	73.2	+4.0	-13.3	57.4	+5.0	+11.0	20.74	+1.0	+2.1	34.1
Confectionery	69.1	+2.3	+1.8	78.7	+7.7	+14.7	14.13	+2.4	+1.2	43.1
Flour	74.3	-4.3	+3.8	63.4	-2.0	+4.6	15.53	+2.4	+2.4	34.8
Ice cream	73.5	-1.9	-1.7	62.3	-1.4	+1.8	20.72	+1.5	+2.6	37.9
Slaughtering and meat packing	77.7	+12.4	-2.4	62.2	+12.1	+2.4	25.15	-1.2	+0.2	44.4
Sugar, beet	80.6	-16.6	-1.1	74.0	-14	-8.3	22.78	+1.7	+0.1	40.1
Sugar refining, cane	44.6	+13.0	+1.8	42.1	+8.2	+16.3	22.63	-4.2	+15.0	38.2
Tobacco manufactures	83.6	-3	-3.2	75.7	-6	+7.4	23.24	-1.4	+11.2	40.9
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	56.6	-7.7	-7.7	43.8	+1.6	-5.4	18.80	+2.0	+2.5	33.8
Cigars and cigarettes	66.3	-3.4	-13.8	64.5	-7.6	-1.2	15.02	+2.8	+14.3	34.7
Paper and printing	55.3	-1(0)	-6.7	41.2	+2.3	-6.2	13.58	+2.3	+1.8	33.7
Boxes, paper	98.6	+6	+1.4	84.8	+2.2	+4.2	24.32	+1.7	+4.6	37.4
Paper and pulp	84.5	-1.4	-1.9	75.5	-3.3	-9	18.08	-2.0	-2.2	36.2
Printing and publishing:	106.9	+1	+2.5	86.9	-5	+8.9	20.01	-6	+6.6	38.1
Book and job	86.2	-1.0	+1.5	78.8	+2.2	+7.4	28.15	+3.2	+7.8	37.3
Newspapers and periodicals	90.6	+1.6	+1.5	90.4	+2.3	+1.1	33.04	+1.7	+1.7	37.1

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+5.0

Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining	108.0	-3.1	+1.8	94.8	-1.1	+7.4	22.98	+2.1	+5.5	+1.5	61.5	+5.0
Other than petroleum refining	108.0	-3.8	+2.6	94.2	-1.6	+8.2	21.01	+2.5	+5.6	+1.9	55.3	+3.4
Chemicals	107.1	+1.2	-3.7	97.8	+1.7	+3.6	25.16	+1.5	+7.4	38.5	63.7	+1.1
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	42.3	-21.1	-25.1	38.3	-22.4	-24.3	9.44	-1.7	-1.2	38.7	-5.1	+2.1
Drugs' preparations	96.8	-2.0	-1.9	93.9	-3.0	+6.1	20.64	-1.9	+6.9	37.8	-4.3	+4.3
Explosives	87.3	+3.2	-11.2	74.4	+7.4	-1.1	24.03	+4.1	+11.8	36.4	+3.7	+4.4
Fertilizers	110.1	-20.1	-1.5	91.7	-23.5	+9.2	11.91	+8.0	+10.8	32.7	+1.2	+6.5
Paints and varnishes	112.6	+3.1	+4.8	95.1	+3.4	+8.2	23.47	+1.3	+3.3	40.6	+6.2	+5.2
Rayon and allied products	326.9	-2.4	+22.1	237.8	-2.0	+24.4	19.35	+1.4	+1.8	37.1	+0.5	+5.1
Soap	98.2	-4.4	-4.0	93.8	-3.2	+7.7	23.26	+1.3	+12.4	38.0	-5.5	+4.5
Petroleum refining	108.3	+1.0	-1.1	90.8	-1.1	+4.4	27.36	-1.1	+6.6	34.9	+0.5	+17.1
Rubber products	81.3	-1.5	-8.8	66.5	-6.6	-6.6	22.62	-5.2	+4.7	33.4	-4.6	+6.4
Rubber boots and shoes	47.2	+1.3	-1.3	43.2	-1.3	+9.9	18.08	-1.5	+2.3	33.9	-2.9	+6.0
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	124.8	-1.5	-7.7	104.6	-1.9	-1.1	20.23	-1.4	+7.2	37.0	+2.9	+5.5
Rubber tires and inner tubes	73.6	-1.7	-11.7	58.7	-10.2	-9.0	25.43	-8.7	+2.4	30.6	-7.8	+9.4

¹ Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes. ² Computed from available man-hour data—all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hours. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes. The average hours and average hourly earnings in the groups and in "All industries" are weighted.

³ No change.

⁴ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.
• April man-hour data revised as follows:

Industry	Average hours worked per week		Average hourly earnings	
	Average in April 1935	Percentage change from—	Percentage change from—	
			March 1935	April 1935
All industries	37.4	+0.3	+1.0	57.1
Durable goods	36.9	-1.3	+1.6	60.9
Agricultural implements	37.0	-1.8	-1.1	60.7
Foundry and machine-shop products				58.8

Long-Time Trend of Factory Employment and Pay Rolls

A BETTER perspective of the current level of factory employment and pay rolls is afforded by table 2 and the diagram on page 471. The table gives the general index numbers (3-year average, 1923-25=100) of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1929 through May 1935. From this table it will be observed that although the level of factory employment in May is lower than in any previous month of the current year except January, it is higher than at any time in 1934 except April and May and is still about 38 percent above the low point of the depression, which was reached in March 1933. The pay-roll index in May, in spite of the decline in comparison with the previous month, is still higher than for any month of 1934 and is 85 percent above the low point of March 1933.

The diagram on page 471 indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to May 1935.

Table 2.—General Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries, January 1929 to May 1935

[3-year average, 1923-25=100]

Month	Employment							Pay rolls						
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	100.8	97.3	79.6	68.7	60.2	73.3	78.7	102.3	95.9	70.0	53.5	39.5	54.0	64.1
February	102.9	97.4	80.3	69.5	61.1	77.7	81.2	109.3	98.8	74.3	54.6	40.2	60.6	69.1
March	104.1	96.9	80.7	68.4	58.8	80.8	82.4	111.6	98.8	75.6	53.1	37.1	64.8	70.7
April	105.3	96.3	80.7	68.1	59.9	82.4	82.4	112.6	97.7	74.4	49.5	38.8	67.3	70.8
May	105.3	94.8	80.1	63.4	62.6	82.5	81.1	112.9	95.4	73.4	46.8	42.7	67.1	68.5
June	105.6	92.9	78.4	61.2	66.9	81.1	-----	111.2	92.3	69.7	43.4	47.2	64.9	-----
July	106.1	89.5	77.0	58.9	71.5	78.7	-----	107.2	84.3	66.2	39.8	50.8	60.5	-----
August	107.9	88.8	77.1	60.1	76.4	79.5	-----	112.0	83.3	65.9	40.6	56.8	62.2	-----
September	109.0	89.6	77.4	63.3	80.0	75.8	-----	112.9	84.1	63.4	42.9	59.1	58.0	-----
October	107.7	87.7	74.4	64.4	79.6	78.4	-----	112.4	82.2	61.3	44.7	59.4	61.0	-----
November	103.6	84.6	71.8	63.4	76.2	76.8	-----	104.1	76.8	58.1	42.9	55.5	59.5	-----
December	99.8	82.3	71.0	62.1	74.4	78.0	-----	100.7	75.2	57.6	41.5	54.5	63.2	-----
Average	104.8	91.5	77.4	64.1	69.0	78.8	¹ 81.2	109.1	88.7	67.5	46.1	48.5	61.9	¹ 68.6

¹ Average for 5 months.

It is significant that employment in May was much better sustained in the durable-goods industries than in the nondurable-goods industry. This fact is clearly indicated by table 3, which gives the indexes of employment and pay rolls for the two major groups separately. As against a decrease of 2.6 percent in employment for the nondurable groups employment for the durable-goods industries in May came within 0.4 percent of the April level. Pay rolls also were somewhat better maintained in the durable-goods group.

EMPLOYMENT & PAY ROLLS in MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

3-year average 1923-1925 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington

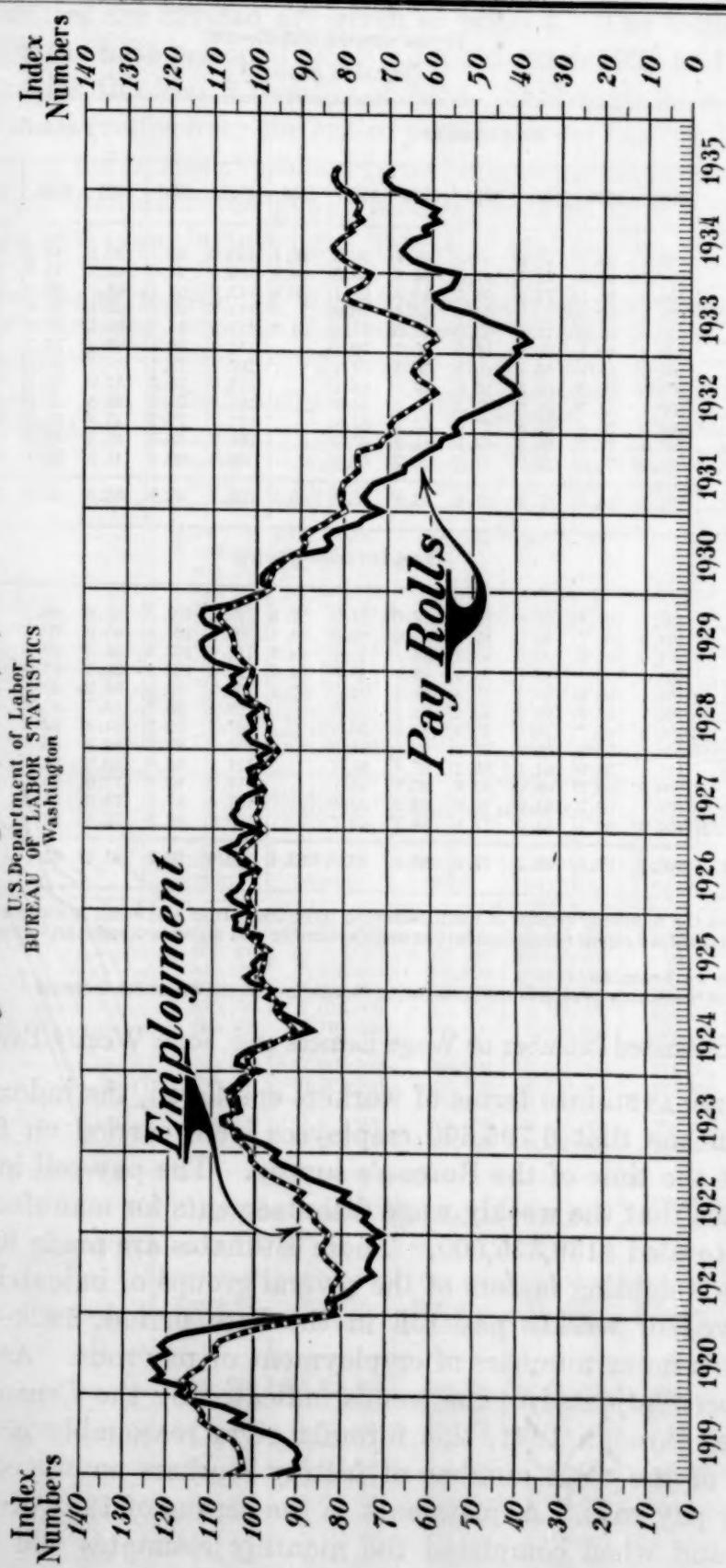


Table 3.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable and Nondurable Groups, January 1929 to May 1935

[3-year average 1923-25=100]

Durable group ¹

Month	Employment							Pay rolls						
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	99.1	93.1	71.9	57.3	45.4	50.8	66.1	100.0	90.1	50.8	41.3	27.6	41.6	52.5
February	101.7	93.3	72.1	57.8	45.8	63.5	69.3	109.0	94.6	64.4	42.0	27.7	47.9	58.6
March	103.5	93.1	72.2	56.5	43.9	67.1	70.8	112.0	95.1	65.7	40.4	25.3	52.8	60.5
April	105.3	92.8	72.2	54.6	44.4	70.0	71.6	114.7	95.3	65.1	38.0	26.6	57.4	61.8
May	106.5	91.8	71.4	52.9	47.0	71.5	71.3	115.8	93.3	64.1	37.0	30.8	58.6	60.1
June	106.4	89.1	69.5	50.9	50.7	70.8	-----	112.9	89.1	59.4	33.3	34.7	56.9	-----
July	106.3	84.7	66.8	48.5	55.3	67.4	-----	107.1	78.1	54.3	29.8	38.0	49.9	-----
August	107.3	82.2	65.3	46.9	60.1	66.1	-----	112.6	75.6	52.9	28.2	43.9	50.0	-----
September	106.8	81.0	64.5	47.3	63.4	64.2	-----	111.7	74.7	49.6	27.9	44.7	45.5	-----
October	105.0	79.6	61.8	47.7	63.2	62.8	-----	111.1	73.7	48.5	29.8	45.4	46.4	-----
November	100.3	77.1	60.3	48.1	61.2	62.2	-----	101.7	68.4	46.4	30.0	42.5	46.1	-----
December	95.8	74.9	59.7	47.3	60.7	64.3	-----	96.7	66.4	45.8	29.4	42.3	50.4	-----
Average	103.7	86.1	67.3	51.3	53.4	65.8	² 69.8	108.8	82.9	56.3	33.9	35.8	50.3	² 58.7

Nondurable group ³

January	102.7	101.8	87.8	80.9	76.0	87.9	92.3	105.3	103.2	83.0	69.1	54.5	69.7	79.0
February	104.3	101.7	89.0	82.2	77.6	93.0	94.1	109.8	104.1	86.9	70.7	56.2	76.9	82.5
March	104.9	100.9	90.0	81.2	74.7	95.4	94.8	111.0	103.5	88.3	69.2	52.1	80.1	83.8
April	105.4	100.1	89.8	78.5	76.5	95.8	94.0	110.2	100.8	86.3	64.0	54.4	80.0	82.3
May	104.1	98.0	89.3	74.8	79.3	94.3	91.6	109.3	98.3	85.2	59.3	57.9	78.1	79.1
June	104.7	96.9	88.0	72.4	84.3	92.3	-----	109.1	96.5	82.7	56.2	63.1	75.1	-----
July	105.8	94.7	88.2	70.1	88.9	90.8	-----	107.3	92.3	81.3	52.6	67.0	73.9	-----
August	108.6	95.9	89.8	74.2	93.9	94.0	-----	111.3	93.2	82.5	56.3	73.3	77.8	-----
September	111.4	98.9	91.1	80.4	97.8	88.2	-----	114.4	96.0	80.8	61.8	77.6	74.0	-----
October	110.6	96.5	88.0	82.3	97.2	95.1	-----	114.2	93.0	77.6	63.6	77.3	79.6	-----
November	107.1	92.7	84.2	79.9	92.2	92.4	-----	107.4	87.4	73.0	59.2	72.1	76.6	-----
December	104.0	90.1	83.0	77.8	89.1	92.7	-----	105.8	86.5	72.5	56.9	70.1	79.5	-----
Average	106.1	97.4	88.2	77.9	85.6	92.7	² 93.4	100.6	96.2	81.6	61.6	64.6	76.8	² 81.3

¹ Includes the following groups of manufacturing industries: Iron and steel; machinery; transportation equipment; railroad repair shops; nonferrous metals; lumber and allied products; and stone, clay, and glass products.

² Average for 5 months.

³ Includes remaining groups of manufacturing industries not shown under footnote 1.

Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Total Weekly Pay Rolls

TRANSLATED into terms of workers employed, the index of 81.1 for May means that 6,795,500 employees were carried on factory pay rolls at the time of the Bureau's survey. The pay-roll index of 68.5 indicates that the weekly wage disbursements for manufacturing as a whole totaled \$139,325,000. These estimates are made by multiplying the weighting factors of the several groups of industries (number employed or weekly pay roll in the base period, 1923-25) by the Bureau's index numbers of employment or pay rolls. As the indexes have been adjusted to the trends indicated by the Census of Manufactures through 1931, this formula gives reasonably accurate estimates of the total number of factory workers employed and their weekly pay rolls. Adjustments to the census of 1933 are now being made and when completed the monthly estimates will be brought still closer to actualities.

Estimates of the number of wage earners employed and total weekly wages in all manufacturing industries combined and in the 14

major groups and the 2 textile subgroups into which the manufacturing industries are divided are given in table 4. The table shows estimates for the base period, 1923-25; for the years 1929 to 1934, inclusive; and for the first 5 months of 1935. Although data are not available for all groups over the entire period shown, the totals for all manufacturing industries combined have been adjusted to include all groups except manufactured gas (which is included in the Bureau's electric light and manufactured-gas industry) and motion pictures.

Table 4.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups

Year and month	Total manufacturing		Iron and steel and their products		Machinery, not including transportation equipment	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923-25 average.....	8,381,700	\$203,476,000	859,100	\$24,658,000	878,100	\$23,655,000
1929.....	8,785,600	221,937,000	881,000	26,568,000	1,105,700	31,761,000
1930.....	7,668,400	180,507,000	766,200	21,126,000	918,700	24,197,000
1931.....	6,484,300	137,256,000	598,400	13,562,000	687,000	15,135,000
1932.....	5,374,200	93,757,000	458,100	7,164,000	494,600	8,546,000
1933.....	5,778,400	98,623,000	503,400	8,925,000	517,100	8,975,000
1934.....	6,600,100	126,012,000	592,800	12,074,000	682,200	13,525,000
1935: January.....	6,595,700	130,503,000	582,500	12,798,000	699,000	14,382,000
February.....	6,809,000	140,618,000	607,400	14,548,000	720,000	15,163,000
March.....	6,906,300	143,927,000	616,800	14,622,000	738,500	15,825,000
April.....	6,906,100	144,075,000	620,300	14,647,000	747,300	15,991,000
May.....	6,795,500	139,325,000	622,000	14,425,000	742,000	16,038,000
Year and month	Transportation equipment		Railroad repair shops		Nonferrous metals and their products	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923-25 average.....	563,500	\$17,214,000	482,100	\$13,563,000	282,600	\$7,329,000
1929.....	583,200	18,136,000	398,200	12,255,000	(1)	(1)
1930.....	451,800	12,076,000	353,800	10,316,000	(1)	(1)
1931.....	373,800	9,008,000	309,000	8,366,000	209,000	4,622,000
1932.....	315,700	7,012,000	257,400	5,793,000	164,200	2,865,000
1933.....	308,600	6,799,000	250,600	5,652,000	175,200	3,039,000
1934.....	467,200	11,800,000	267,400	6,528,000	210,000	4,105,000
1935: January.....	520,700	13,668,000	248,800	5,941,000	214,500	4,280,000
February.....	568,600	16,302,000	255,000	6,510,000	223,800	4,647,000
March.....	583,800	16,904,000	258,400	6,727,000	227,500	4,735,000
April.....	590,500	17,679,000	255,000	6,876,000	228,600	4,720,000
May.....	578,700	16,216,000	258,400	7,121,000	227,200	4,639,000
Year and month	Lumber and allied products		Stone, clay, and glass products		Textiles and their products	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923-25 average.....	918,400	\$18,523,000	350,300	\$8,878,000	1,105,600	\$20,368,000
1929.....	876,500	18,062,000	328,500	8,323,000	1,095,900	20,251,000
1930.....	699,400	13,464,000	280,800	6,828,000	950,400	16,167,000
1931.....	516,900	8,641,000	222,800	4,786,000	886,700	14,308,000
1932.....	377,800	4,656,000	156,000	2,588,000	794,100	10,367,000
1933.....	406,100	4,900,000	157,500	2,455,000	952,600	12,664,000
1934.....	447,400	6,062,000	185,000	3,153,000	989,300	14,448,000
1935: January.....	432,600	5,872,000	165,300	2,805,000	1,059,200	16,742,000
February.....	453,700	6,446,000	173,700	3,090,000	1,074,600	17,211,000
March.....	464,700	6,724,000	180,400	3,320,000	1,065,800	16,967,000
April.....	474,800	6,946,000	186,400	3,489,000	1,031,500	15,887,000
May.....	467,500	6,446,000	192,700	3,578,000	1,006,100	15,256,000

¹ Comparable data not available.

Table 4.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups—Continued

Year and month	Textiles and their products—Continued				Leather and its manufac-tures	
	Wearing apparel		Group			
	Employ-ment	Weekly pay rolls	Employ-ment	Weekly pay rolls	Employ-ment	Weekly pay rolls
1923-25 average.....	474, 100	\$10, 336, 000	1, 629, 400	\$31, 676, 000	323, 500	\$6, 986, 000
1929.....	536, 700	11, 476, 000	1, 706, 900	33, 321, 000	318, 600	6, 915, 000
1930.....	497, 700	9, 680, 000	1, 513, 000	27, 115, 000	295, 100	5, 748, 000
1931.....	472, 000	8, 338, 000	1, 421, 000	23, 799, 000	272, 800	5, 035, 000
1932.....	401, 800	5, 733, 000	1, 250, 300	16, 947, 000	255, 500	4, 060, 000
1933.....	418, 100	5, 757, 000	1, 432, 700	19, 394, 000	269, 400	4, 394, 000
1934.....	432, 100	6, 992, 000	1, 485, 900	22, 564, 000	284, 000	5, 164, 000
1935: January.....	423, 800	6, 884, 000	1, 551, 200	24, 866, 000	285, 700	5, 337, 000
February.....	458, 900	8, 217, 000	1, 603, 300	26, 766, 000	296, 300	5, 763, 000
March.....	480, 700	9, 147, 000	1, 616, 400	27, 495, 000	299, 900	5, 875, 000
April.....	482, 600	8, 930, 000	1, 583, 800	26, 101, 000	296, 000	5, 526, 000
May.....	451, 800	7, 452, 000	1, 523, 500	23, 915, 000	280, 500	5, 051, 000
Year and month	Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures		Paper and printing	
	Employ-ment	Weekly pay rolls	Employ-ment	Weekly pay rolls	Employ-ment	Weekly pay rolls
	668, 300	\$15, 240, 000	138, 400	\$2, 225, 000	531, 100	\$14, 865, 000
1929.....	753, 500	17, 344, 000	116, 100	1, 819, 000	591, 500	17, 771, 000
1930.....	731, 100	16, 593, 000	108, 300	1, 617, 000	574, 100	17, 036, 000
1931.....	650, 500	14, 173, 000	99, 700	1, 336, 000	511, 800	14, 461, 000
1932.....	577, 100	11, 308, 000	88, 600	1, 052, 000	451, 700	11, 126, 000
1933.....	631, 000	11, 604, 000	82, 700	944, 000	458, 400	10, 299, 000
1934.....	711, 700	14, 080, 000	86, 700	1, 049, 000	503, 700	11, 829, 000
1935: January.....	630, 700	12, 696, 000	78, 200	923, 000	507, 700	12, 397, 000
February.....	627, 000	12, 717, 000	79, 300	908, 000	513, 600	12, 501, 000
March.....	619, 300	12, 648, 000	80, 000	986, 000	514, 600	12, 561, 000
April.....	632, 700	13, 030, 000	78, 600	959, 000	514, 600	12, 576, 000
May.....	635, 500	13, 239, 000	78, 300	975, 000	512, 500	12, 606, 000
Year and month	Chemicals and allied products			Rubber products		
	Employ-ment	Weekly pay rolls	Employ-ment	Weekly pay rolls	Employ-ment	Weekly pay rolls
	333, 000	\$8, 321, 000	134, 300	\$3, 468, 000		
1929.....	384, 800	10, 068, 000	149, 100	3, 986, 000		
1930.....	364, 700	9, 334, 000	115, 500	2, 934, 000		
1931.....	316, 800	7, 643, 000	99, 200	2, 165, 000		
1932.....	279, 700	5, 861, 000	87, 800	1, 555, 000		
1933.....	315, 400	6, 179, 000	99, 300	1, 740, 000		
1934.....	361, 600	7, 437, 000	111, 300	2, 207, 000		
1935: January.....	361, 000	7, 620, 000	109, 900	2, 407, 000		
February.....	364, 300	7, 751, 000	111, 500	2, 493, 000		
March.....	375, 400	7, 997, 000	111, 900	2, 448, 000		
April.....	371, 300	7, 980, 000	110, 800	2, 469, 000		
May.....	359, 800	7, 886, 000	109, 200	2, 306, 000		

Trade, Public Utility, Mining, and Service Industries

INCREASES over April were reported in employment by 12 of the 16 trade, public-utility, mining, and service industries covered in May. The declines in the other 4 industries, however, more than offset these gains and for the 16 industries combined there was a net reduction of

47,000 employees. Aggregate weekly pay rolls for industries in this classification were \$175,000 higher in May than in April.

The principal factor contributing to the decreased employment for this group of industries was the seasonal contraction in retail trade, following the spring buying flurry. In this industry alone approximately 53,000 workers were dropped from the pay rolls, a decrease of 1.7 percent. Almost half of the retail distribution workers who lost their jobs in May were employed in department, variety, general-merchandise, and mail-order establishments. A decline of 0.8 percent, representing about 11,000 workers, was reported by the wholesale trade. The falling off of wholesale employment, however, was accounted for to some extent by the reduced activity of the packers and shippers of fruits and vegetables and the leaf-tobacco trade. Employment in the wholesale dry goods and apparel group declined 1.8 percent. Other industries in the nonmanufacturing group showing reduced employment in May were the hotel and metal mining industries. The decreased employment in the metalliferous-mining industry was due chiefly to strikes in the Western States.

The most significant change in weekly pay rolls during the month was reported by the bituminous-coal industry. In this industry the weekly pay-roll disbursements in May advanced 9.1 percent above the April level.

Indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in May for 13 of these industries, together with percentage changes from April 1935 and May 1934, are shown in table 5. Man-hour data and indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available for banking, brokerage, and insurance establishments, but the table shows percentage changes in employment, pay rolls, and per capita weekly earnings for these three industries.

Table 5.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, May 1935

Industry	Employment		Pay roll		Per capita weekly earnings: ¹		Average hours worked per week: ¹		Average hourly earnings: ¹	
	Percentage change from—		Percentage change from—		Percentage change from—		Percentage change from—		Percentage change from—	
	Index May 1935 (aver- age 1929 = 100)	April 1935	May 1934	April 1935	May 1934	April 1935	May 1934	April 1935	May 1934	Cents
Coal mining:										
Anthracite	+1.8	-16.1	49.5	-0.7	-22.7	-2.5	-7.8	32.6	-4.4	-8.4
Bituminous	+1.4	-1.8	49.1	+0.1	-0.7	16.72	+7.3	23.1	+0.0	+0.5
Metallic-ferrous mining	-3.5	+8.8	31.4	+1.3	+22.7	+2.3	+12.8	38.2	-5.3	+4.1
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	+9.4	-8.8	32.8	+13.5	-6.3	+3.8	+2.8	33.9	+4.7	+2.7
Crude-petroleum producing	+1.6	-0.9	57.8	+1.9	+2.5	+2.5	+3.5	35.0	+1.2	+3.6
Public utilities:										
Telephone and telegraph	+1.4	-0.3	73.7	+1.8	+3.2	27.91	+1.4	+3.5	+1.3	+1.3
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	+0.8	+1.1	70.8	+1.1	+2.8	30.37	+1.3	+2.7	+1.5	+1.6
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	+1.3	-1.4	63.6	+0.5	+1.0	28.23	+1.2	+2.3	45.3	(2)
Trade:										
Wholesale	-7.8	-4	64.6	-1.3	+3.2	26.98	+1.5	+3.6	40.9	(2)
Retail	-1.7	-1.8	62.0	-1.8	+1.8	20.30	+1.2	+1.6	41.1	(2)
General merchandising	-3.2	-1.7	76.3	-2.4	+2.4	17.69	+1.7	+3.1	37.7	-1.8
Other than general merchandising	-1.2	-1.2	59.0	-1.6	+1.6	22.24	+1.2	+1.2	42.1	+2.1
Hotels (cash payments only) ⁴	-0.9	-1.1	66.4	-1.1	+1.8	13.58	-1.2	+1.8	47.9	+4.2
Laundries	+1.3	-1.2	66.6	+1.7	-1.4	15.60	+1.5	+1.7	40.7	+1.4
Dyeing and cleaning	+1.3	-4.0	61.7	-1.3	-1.3	18.49	-1.6	-1.6	42.0	+2.4
Banks	(2)	+1.2	(2)	+1.1	+1.2	31.55	-1.6	+1.4	(2)	-1.1
Brokerage	(2)	+1.9	-21.7	+2.3	-24.8	34.74	+1.5	-3.9	(2)	(2)
Insurance	(2)	+1.1	(2)	+1.1	+4	35.77	-1.2	-1.2	(2)	(2)

¹ Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments, as some firms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.

² No change.

³ Weighted.

⁴ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

⁵ Not available.

Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Trade, Public Utility, Mining, and Service Industries

INDEXES of employment and pay rolls in 13 trade, public utility, mining, and service industries and 2 subdivisions under retail trade are shown by months in table 6 for the period January 1932 to May 1935.

The indexes for wholesale and retail trade have recently been revised to conform with the trends indicated by the 1929 and 1933 Census averages. The indexes for "total retail trade" have been computed by weighting the indexes of the two subgroups, "general merchandising" and "other than general merchandising."

Table 6.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1932 to May 1935

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous-coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	76.2	52.5	64.1	62.9	61.5	43.2	73.2	57.5	80.8	69.8	75.8	80.0	47.0	36.1	51.3	59.6
February	71.2	58.7	63.2	64.4	57.3	56.8	65.8	64.3	77.4	69.3	76.1	81.1	47.0	37.2	54.6	66.1
March	73.7	54.6	67.5	51.4	61.2	48.8	82.4	38.9	75.2	67.6	77.8	81.6	46.8	30.7	58.9	67.5
April	70.1	51.6	58.2	52.6	72.0	37.4	51.7	49.9	65.5	63.7	72.2	74.3	33.9	26.6	51.4	45.0
May	66.9	43.2	63.8	53.5	58.0	30.0	64.0	49.5	62.6	61.2	76.7	75.3	30.7	26.9	54.4	49.1
June	53.0	39.5	57.5	-----	37.4	34.3	53.3	-----	60.5	61.3	76.7	-----	27.3	29.2	55.1	-----
July	44.5	43.8	53.6	-----	34.5	38.2	42.3	-----	58.6	63.2	77.0	-----	24.4	33.6	49.7	-----
August	49.2	47.7	49.5	-----	41.4	46.6	39.7	-----	59.4	68.6	77.1	-----	26.4	43.3	50.4	-----
September	55.8	56.8	56.9	-----	47.0	60.7	47.0	-----	62.4	71.8	78.2	-----	30.2	44.1	51.4	-----
October	63.9	56.9	58.5	-----	66.7	61.6	48.3	-----	67.0	68.0	79.3	-----	37.8	44.1	57.6	-----
November	62.7	61.0	60.7	-----	51.0	47.8	51.2	-----	69.4	74.8	79.8	-----	38.0	50.7	58.3	-----
December	62.3	54.5	61.6	-----	56.2	44.3	52.3	-----	70.0	75.4	79.7	-----	37.7	50.8	57.0	-----
Average	62.5	51.7	59.6	57.0	53.7	45.8	55.9	52.0	67.4	67.9	77.2	78.5	35.6	37.8	54.2	57.5
Metalliferous mining																
January	49.3	32.4	39.6	44.3	29.7	18.1	25.4	30.1	48.9	35.1	39.7	36.9	30.2	18.1	21.3	20.8
February	46.9	31.5	40.3	44.3	27.8	17.8	26.0	29.9	47.4	34.8	38.8	37.3	29.6	17.4	21.0	22.2
March	45.0	30.0	39.8	45.0	26.5	17.4	25.9	30.9	46.0	35.1	42.0	40.5	28.7	17.8	24.1	24.9
April	43.3	29.4	41.7	46.0	25.0	16.4	27.2	31.8	48.6	39.3	48.7	45.3	30.0	20.2	29.9	28.9
May	38.3	30.0	40.8	44.4	23.8	17.0	25.6	31.4	50.6	43.4	54.3	49.5	32.3	23.8	35.0	32.8
June	32.2	31.5	41.0	-----	20.1	18.3	26.7	-----	49.5	47.3	56.6	-----	30.0	27.5	37.0	-----
July	29.5	33.0	39.9	-----	16.9	19.0	25.1	-----	49.5	49.5	55.6	-----	29.1	28.4	35.0	-----
August	28.6	36.8	42.7	-----	16.5	21.9	27.0	-----	51.1	51.6	54.7	-----	29.7	29.9	34.0	-----
September	29.3	38.9	42.3	-----	17.0	23.9	25.9	-----	52.4	52.6	53.3	-----	30.5	29.3	32.4	-----
October	30.5	40.7	43.3	-----	18.0	25.9	28.2	-----	52.4	53.2	51.8	-----	30.1	31.2	32.1	-----
November	31.9	40.6	43.2	-----	18.7	25.6	28.5	-----	49.4	51.1	49.5	-----	27.1	28.3	29.4	-----
December	33.3	40.6	44.4	-----	18.7	26.2	29.4	-----	42.3	45.3	42.1	-----	22.1	24.4	23.6	-----
Average	36.5	34.6	41.6	44.8	21.6	20.6	26.7	30.8	49.0	44.9	48.9	41.9	29.1	24.7	29.6	25.9
Crude-petroleum producing																
January	54.9	57.2	73.2	74.9	46.5	39.9	53.0	55.5	83.0	74.6	70.2	70.5	89.1	71.7	69.0	73.9
February	54.4	57.0	72.4	74.2	46.9	41.7	50.5	54.9	82.0	73.9	69.8	70.0	89.6	71.9	67.9	72.9
March	51.4	56.5	72.8	74.0	43.2	42.5	52.5	56.0	81.7	73.2	70.0	69.8	88.2	71.6	70.4	75.3
April	54.9	56.8	74.0	74.9	44.5	40.1	53.4	56.7	81.2	72.3	70.2	69.7	83.4	67.8	68.8	73.1
May	54.5	56.9	76.7	76.0	47.1	41.6	56.4	57.8	80.6	70.1	70.2	70.0	82.8	68.5	71.4	73.7
June	54.2	58.0	80.0	-----	44.8	40.6	56.9	-----	79.9	69.2	70.4	-----	82.1	66.6	71.3	-----
July	55.4	59.5	81.6	-----	44.6	42.2	60.0	-----	79.1	68.5	71.0	-----	79.6	66.7	72.3	-----
August	57.4	60.8	82.7	-----	42.9	42.5	61.2	-----	78.1	68.1	71.0	-----	79.1	66.1	74.0	-----
September	56.2	66.2	81.8	-----	41.9	44.4	59.7	-----	77.4	68.3	70.9	-----	75.9	64.6	72.2	-----
October	56.8	70.6	79.5	-----	42.5	50.1	60.8	-----	76.2	38.7	70.3	-----	75.7	67.0	74.9	-----
November	56.5	72.2	78.8	-----	42.4	50.3	59.0	-----	75.5	68.9	69.9	-----	74.3	67.7	72.2	-----
December	57.2	75.0	78.7	-----	41.7	53.2	59.5	-----	74.8	69.4	69.7	-----	73.5	67.7	73.2	-----
Average	55.3	62.2	77.7	74.8	44.1	44.1	56.9	56.2	79.1	70.4	70.3	70.0	81.1	68.2	71.5	73.8

¹ Average for 5 months.

Table 6.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1932 to May 1935—Continued

Month	Electric light and power and manufactured gas								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance ²							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January-----	89.3	77.7	82.2	82.7	88.4	73.0	73.8	78.0	79.5	70.6	70.5	71.2	75.4	60.9	59.2	62.9
February-----	87.2	77.4	81.2	82.2	86.0	71.6	74.4	78.3	78.9	70.4	71.0	71.0	74.8	60.6	60.1	63.1
March-----	85.5	76.9	81.7	82.2	85.4	71.9	75.6	79.4	77.6	69.8	71.7	71.3	73.6	59.4	62.2	63.4
April-----	84.8	76.9	82.4	82.6	82.4	69.4	76.8	79.0	78.0	69.5	72.2	71.4	71.8	58.1	62.9	63.3
May-----	84.0	76.9	83.1	83.2	84.2	69.9	77.6	79.8	76.9	69.1	72.6	71.6	72.2	58.2	63.0	63.6
June-----	83.2	77.3	84.0	-----	80.5	69.9	77.8	-----	76.5	69.3	73.2	-----	70.2	58.0	63.2	-----
July-----	82.3	77.5	85.0	-----	78.7	70.0	81.1	-----	75.6	69.4	73.1	-----	66.4	57.4	63.8	-----
August-----	81.5	78.1	85.6	-----	76.7	70.9	79.9	-----	74.1	69.5	72.8	-----	63.8	58.2	62.8	-----
September-----	81.0	80.3	85.8	-----	74.7	71.8	79.3	-----	73.5	69.7	72.5	-----	62.5	57.8	62.4	-----
October-----	79.9	82.2	85.8	-----	74.4	76.2	80.6	-----	72.3	70.6	72.2	-----	61.5	59.8	63.0	-----
November-----	79.1	82.6	85.5	-----	73.2	74.5	79.6	-----	71.8	71.0	71.8	-----	61.7	59.4	61.8	-----
December-----	78.4	81.8	83.6	-----	73.2	74.4	78.3	-----	71.4	70.8	71.0	-----	61.9	59.6	62.3	-----
Average-----	83.0	78.8	83.8	82.6	79.8	72.0	77.9	78.9	75.5	70.0	72.1	71.3	68.0	58.9	62.2	63.3
Wholesale trade																
January-----	80.7	73.6	80.6	84.2	71.8	58.3	60.3	63.9	80.3	72.1	79.8	79.5	71.9	54.7	59.0	59.7
February-----	79.7	72.4	81.2	84.6	70.1	55.1	61.0	64.6	78.3	70.4	79.6	79.2	69.1	51.8	58.8	59.3
March-----	78.6	71.3	81.8	84.0	68.8	53.5	62.0	65.2	78.6	68.9	81.5	80.2	68.5	49.0	59.8	60.4
April-----	77.6	71.5	82.1	83.2	66.3	52.4	63.1	64.8	78.7	73.3	82.5	83.6	67.7	52.0	61.2	62.5
May-----	76.6	72.2	82.8	82.5	67.1	53.8	62.6	64.6	77.2	72.1	82.9	82.2	65.5	51.3	61.5	62.0
June-----	75.6	73.9	82.3	-----	63.5	53.7	62.8	-----	76.3	73.2	82.6	-----	62.7	52.2	61.4	-----
July-----	75.2	75.1	82.2	-----	61.9	55.5	63.8	-----	73.1	71.0	79.0	-----	59.2	51.0	60.1	-----
August-----	74.9	77.9	82.5	-----	60.3	57.2	62.7	-----	71.8	75.4	77.8	-----	56.9	54.9	58.4	-----
September-----	75.6	80.8	83.5	-----	60.1	58.7	63.6	-----	74.2	80.6	81.7	-----	58.3	58.7	60.6	-----
October-----	76.2	81.7	84.3	-----	60.8	62.4	64.5	-----	76.3	83.3	82.6	-----	59.7	61.6	61.9	-----
November-----	76.0	81.6	85.1	-----	60.1	60.5	64.2	-----	75.4	83.9	83.7	-----	58.6	61.4	61.9	-----
December-----	75.4	81.5	85.0	-----	59.3	60.9	64.8	-----	80.9	89.1	91.1	-----	60.4	64.0	66.2	-----
Average-----	76.8	76.1	82.8	83.7	64.2	56.8	63.0	64.6	76.8	76.1	82.1	80.9	63.2	55.2	60.9	60.8
Retail trade—general merchandising																
January-----	84.8	76.4	86.6	87.3	78.1	61.4	71.1	73.5	79.1	71.0	78.0	77.4	70.6	53.3	56.5	56.9
February-----	81.2	73.0	85.0	86.2	73.1	57.1	68.9	72.3	77.6	69.7	78.2	77.3	68.3	50.7	56.7	56.6
March-----	82.6	70.7	90.1	88.7	73.1	53.4	71.5	74.1	77.5	68.4	79.3	78.0	67.5	48.1	57.4	57.6
April-----	82.7	80.7	91.0	94.5	72.3	60.8	74.0	77.5	77.6	71.3	80.3	80.7	66.7	50.2	58.5	59.4
May-----	82.1	78.5	92.0	91.4	70.5	59.3	74.5	76.3	75.9	70.4	80.5	79.8	64.5	49.7	58.8	59.0
June-----	80.3	79.9	90.6	-----	67.6	60.6	73.9	-----	75.2	71.5	80.5	-----	61.7	50.5	58.8	-----
July-----	74.1	74.7	83.0	-----	61.3	56.4	69.5	-----	72.8	70.0	77.9	-----	58.8	49.9	58.2	-----
August-----	71.5	78.4	81.2	-----	58.5	62.4	66.9	-----	71.9	74.6	76.9	-----	56.6	53.4	56.6	-----
September-----	78.7	89.0	91.5	-----	64.3	71.8	74.0	-----	73.0	78.4	79.1	-----	57.1	56.0	57.8	-----
October-----	83.7	93.6	94.2	-----	67.7	75.3	77.3	-----	74.3	80.6	79.5	-----	58.1	58.8	58.7	-----
November-----	84.6	97.0	99.9	-----	67.9	76.1	80.2	-----	73.0	80.4	79.4	-----	56.7	58.3	58.1	-----
December-----	104.7	118.9	128.4	-----	79.2	90.1	99.0	-----	74.6	81.3	81.3	-----	56.5	58.6	59.4	-----
Average-----	82.6	84.2	92.8	89.6	69.5	65.4	75.1	74.7	75.2	74.0	79.2	78.6	61.9	53.1	58.0	57.9
Hotels																
January-----	83.2	73.8	81.5	85.4	73.9	55.7	60.8	66.0	88.2	78.6	78.5	79.6	80.0	60.7	61.7	63.9
February-----	84.3	73.0	84.8	86.7	73.9	55.9	65.2	67.8	86.3	77.5	78.4	79.6	76.7	58.1	61.7	64.1
March-----	84.0	72.4	86.4	86.5	72.4	53.5	66.6	68.2	85.4	76.1	79.2	79.7	75.0	55.4	62.7	64.6
April-----	82.7	71.9	86.6	85.5	69.6	51.7	66.5	67.1	85.4	76.5	80.5	80.0	74.7	56.6	64.4	65.5
May-----	80.1	71.9	85.7	84.8	67.0	51.8	65.9	66.4	84.8	76.6	82.1	81.1	73.9	57.1	66.9	66.6
June-----	78.0	73.6	86.2	-----	63.8	52.3	66.2	-----	84.4	79.2	84.0	-----	71.8	59.4	68.3	-----
July-----	78.4	75.6	85.3	-----	61.8	53.3	65.6	-----	83.6	79.5	84.6	-----	69.4	58.7	68.2	-----
August-----	77.6	77.1	86.2	-----	59.6	54.0	64.5	-----	82.2	81.1	83.7	-----	66.9	60.3	66.6	-----
September-----	77.0	78.7	84.4	-----	59.1	55.6	64.3	-----	81.9	82.6	82.9	-----	65.8	63.5	65.9	-----
October-----	75.4	77.0	84.2	-----	58.6	56.2	65.3	-----	80.7	81.3	81.7	-----	64.1	62.5	64.8	-----
November-----	74.3	75.8	83.7	-----	57.5	55.2	64.9	-----	79.4	78.4	80.3	-----	61.9	60.7	63.7	-----
December-----	73.2	77.6	83.3	-----	56.6	57.6	64.9	-----	79.1	78.4	79.5	-----	61.4	61.1	63.3	-----
Average-----	79.0	74.9	84.9	85.8	64.5	54.4	65.1	67.1	83.5	78.8	81.3	80.0	70.1	59.5	64.9	64.9
Laundries																
January-----	83.2	73.8	81.5	85.4	73.9	55.7	60.8	66.0	88.2	78.6	78.5	79.6	80.0	60.7	61.7	63.9
February-----	84.3	73.0	84.8	86.7	73.9	55.9	65.2	67.8	86.3	77.5	78.4	79.6	76.7	58.1	61.7	64.1
March-----	84.0	72.4	86.4	86.5	72.4	53.5	66.6	68.2	85.4	76.1	79.2	79.7	75.0	55.4	62.7	64.6
April-----	82.7	71.9	86.6	85.5	69.6	51.7	66.5	67.1	85.4	76.5	80.5	80.0	74.7	56.6	64.4	65.5
May-----	80.1	71.9	85.7	84.8	67.0	51.8	65.9	66.4	84.8	76.6	82.1	81.1	73.9	57.1	66.9	66.6
June-----	78.0	73.6	86.2	-----	63.8	52.3	66.2	-----	84.4	79.2	84.0	-----	71.8	59.4	68.3	-----
July-----	78.4	75.6	85.3	-----	61.8	53.3	65.6	-----	83.6	79.5	84.6	-----	69.4	58.7	68.2	-----
August-----	77.6	77.1	86.2	-----	59.6	54.0	64.5	-----	82.2	81.1	83.7	-----	66.9	60.3	66.6	-----
September-----	77.0	78.7	84.4	-----	59.1	55.6	64.3	-----	81.9	82.6	82.9	-----	65.8	63.5	65.9	-----
October-----	75.4	77.0	84.2	-----	58.6	56.2	65.3	-----	80.7	81.3	81.7	-----	64.1	62.5	64.8	-----
November-----	74.3	75.8	83.7	-----	57.5	55.2	64.9	-----	79.4	78.4	80.3	-----	61.9	60.7	63.7	-----
December-----	73.2	77.6	83.3	-----	56.6	57.6	64.9	-----	79.1	78.4	79.5	-----	61.4	61.1	63.3	-----
Average-----	79.0	74.9	84.9	85.8	64.5	54.4	65.1	67.1	83.5	78.8	81.3	80.0	70.1	59.5	64.9	64.9

¹ Average for 5 months.² Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

Table 6.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1932 to May 1935—Continued

Month	Dyeing and cleaning								Textile mills								
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	
January	75.8	67.4	68.1	70.3	62.4	44.2	46.8	50.4	75.8	67.4	68.1	70.3	62.4	44.2	46.8	50.4	
February	74.4	65.6	68.1	69.6	59.0	40.2	46.3	49.8	74.4	65.8	72.4	72.5	58.5	38.9	51.7	53.5	
March	74.4	65.8	72.4	72.5	58.5	38.9	51.7	53.5	76.9	74.9	79.9	79.9	62.5	51.7	60.8	61.9	
April	76.9	74.9	79.9	79.9	62.5	51.7	60.8	61.9	78.0	75.7	84.3	80.9	63.8	51.0	65.1	61.7	
May	78.0	75.7	84.3	80.9	63.8	51.0	65.1	61.7	78.6	79.1	84.9	—	62.4	53.7	64.1	—	
June	78.6	79.1	84.9	—	62.4	53.7	64.1	—	76.1	76.6	80.5	—	56.9	50.0	58.9	—	
July	76.1	76.6	80.5	—	56.9	50.0	58.9	—	73.4	76.8	78.6	—	53.4	50.0	56.7	—	
August	73.4	76.8	78.6	—	53.4	50.0	56.7	—	76.9	81.9	80.0	—	57.9	57.1	59.0	—	
September	76.9	81.9	80.0	—	57.9	57.1	59.0	—	76.0	81.6	80.3	—	55.8	57.4	59.1	—	
October	76.0	81.6	80.3	—	55.8	57.4	59.1	—	72.0	76.1	75.8	—	49.6	52.5	53.9	—	
November	72.0	76.1	75.8	—	49.6	52.5	53.9	—	69.5	70.5	72.4	—	45.9	47.3	51.1	—	
December	69.5	70.5	72.4	—	45.9	47.3	51.1	—	Average	75.2	74.3	77.1	74.6	57.3	49.5	56.1	55.5

¹ Average for 5 months.

Employment in Building Construction

REPORTS from 10,274 firms engaged on public projects not financed from Public Works Administration funds and in private building construction show that in comparison with the previous month employment in May increased 11.2 percent and pay rolls increased 15.3 percent. These are the largest April to May percentages of increase shown in the past 5 years by the Bureau's survey. Three-fourths of the localities covered by the survey reported increases both in employment and pay rolls. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, employment in May 1935 shows an increase of 0.4 percent and pay rolls an increase of 3.6 percent.

In May the weekly pay roll for 84,692 workers amounted to \$2,017,813, as compared with \$1,750,646 earned by 76,139 workers employed by the same contractors in April. The average weekly earnings were \$23.83 in May against \$22.99 in April. These are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of the weekly pay roll by the total number of employees—part-time as well as full-time.

Reports from 9,885 firms, 96.2 percent of the 10,274 cooperating firms, show that, in the week ending nearest May 15, 77,974 men worked 2,327,588 hours and earned \$1,891,009. In the corresponding period in April these firms employed 70,469 wage earners who worked 2,001,856 hours and earned \$1,642,878. The average hours worked per week were 29.9 in May and 28.4 in April. Average hourly earnings amounted to 81.2 cents in May and 82.1 cents in April.

Table 7 summarizes the replies of the cooperating firms which reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in May. Workers of all

trades engaged for erecting, altering, or repairing buildings are included in the tabulation. Work on roads, bridges, and docks is omitted. This survey covers building construction in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, May 1935

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings ¹	Average hours per week per man ¹		Average hourly earnings ¹		
		Number	May 1935	Percentage change from April 1935	Amount		Number	May 1935			
All localities.....	10,274	84,692	+11.2	\$2,017,813	+15.3	\$23.83	+3.7	29.9	+5.3	\$81.2	-1.1
Alabama: Birmingham.....	76	424	+7.9	8,087	+15.8	19.07	+7.3	29.4	+5.0	65.4	+2.8
California:											
Los Angeles.....	20	830	+1.0	17,621	+1.9	\$1.23	+.9	32.5	+8.8	65.7	-7.3
San Francisco-Oakland.....	23	701	-3.4	14,872	-14.0	21.22	-10.9	25.1	-5.3	84.6	-5.9
Other localities.....	20	399	+15.0	8,518	+39.9	21.35	+21.7	24.8	+13.8	86.2	+7.2
The State.....	63	1,930	+1.8	41,011	+.8	21.25	-1.0	28.1	+4.1	75.5	-4.9
Colorado: Denver.....	176	557	+12.3	11,947	+14.6	21.45	+2.1	26.0	-2.6	81.7	+3.8
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	135	504	+13.5	12,105	+22.1	24.02	+7.6	32.1	+8.4	75.0	-5
Hartford.....	256	881	+7.2	20,280	+12.3	23.02	+4.8	32.4	+7.3	71.0	-1.9
New Haven.....	132	737	+16.2	18,122	+24.2	24.59	+6.8	32.9	+9.3	74.8	-2.3
The State.....	523	2,122	+11.7	50,507	+18.7	23.80	+6.3	32.5	+8.3	73.3	-1.6
Delaware: Wilmington.....	90	1,050	+4.1	25,422	+12.7	24.21	+8.3	33.7	+7.3	72.0	+1.1
District of Columbia.....	406	4,565	+23.4	119,411	+29.8	26.16	+5.2	31.6	+7.5	82.9	-1.8
Florida:											
Jacksonville.....	43	248	+25.3	3,603	+6.8	14.53	-14.7	24.7	-13.6	58.9	-1.3
Miami.....	65	994	+47.9	20,412	+53.8	20.54	+3.9	29.7	+7.2	69.2	-2.9
The State.....	108	1,242	+42.8	24,015	+44.2	19.34	+1.0	28.7	+2.9	67.4	-1.7
Georgia: Atlanta.....	119	876	+11.5	14,452	+6.8	16.50	-4.1	27.4	-2.5	60.2	-1.6
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	124	1,255	+1.6	33,380	+11.9	26.60	+10.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other localities.....	117	3,865	+24.8	60,076	+16.7	15.54	-6.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
The State.....	241	5,120	+18.2	93,456	+14.9	18.25	-2.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Indiana:											
Evansville.....	58	263	-9.9	5,457	-15.0	20.75	-5.6	27.0	-7.5	76.9	+2.3
Fort Wayne.....	66	235	+24.3	5,189	+38.1	22.08	+11.1	27.8	+9.4	79.3	+1.3
Indianapolis.....	137	1,052	+3.1	23,634	+.5	22.47	-2.5	29.2	-.7	77.0	-1.9
South Bend.....	34	200	+33.3	4,418	+41.2	22.09	+5.9	29.6	+2.4	74.8	+3.6
The State.....	295	1,750	+6.0	38,698	+5.1	22.11	-.9	28.7	-.7	77.0	-4
Iowa: Des Moines.....	76	350	-12.5	7,578	-21.3	21.65	-10.1	26.1	-7.4	83.6	-2.7
Kansas: Wichita.....	49	179	-7.3	3,633	-9.9	20.30	-2.9	29.9	+5.7	67.8	-8.3
Kentucky: Louisville.....	132	903	+22.4	16,401	+10.4	18.16	-9.8	27.6	-7.1	65.5	-2.4
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	112	778	-10.7	12,719	-14.9	16.35	-4.7	25.9	-7.5	63.3	+3.1
Maine: Portland.....	84	380	+44.5	8,447	+68.1	22.23	+16.3	31.6	+26.4	70.3	-8.0
Maryland: Baltimore.....	103	1,448	+8.2	29,428	+12.1	20.55	+5.7	28.5	+1.8	73.3	+2.1
Massachusetts: All localities.....	686	5,787	+30.6	146,269	+38.6	25.28	+6.1	31.5	+9.0	80.9	-2.8

¹ Averages computed from reports furnished by 9,885 firms.

² Data not available.

Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, May 1935—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man		Average hourly earnings	
		Number May 1935	Percentage change from April 1935	Amount May 1935	Dollars	Percentage change from April 1935	Amount May 1935	Dollars	Percentage change from April 1935	May 1935	Percentage change from April 1935
Michigan:											
Detroit	465	4,687	+9.6	122,673	+10.1	26.17	+0.4	34.1	+4.6	76.6	-4.2
Flint	51	291	+44.1	5,262	+55.5	18.08	+7.9	28.4	+11.4	63.7	-3.2
Grand Rapids	99	413	+15.0	7,716	+21.1	18.68	+5.3	31.2	+9.5	59.8	-3.9
The State	615	5,391	+11.5	135,651	+12.0	25.16	+4	33.6	+5.0	74.8	-4.5
Minnesota:											
Duluth	46	180	+13.9	4,316	+24.3	23.98	+9.1	30.3	+7.4	79.6	+1.3
Minneapolis	187	1,056	+19.3	26,403	+30.0	25.00	+8.9	31.9	+8.9	79.0	+1.0
St. Paul	133	632	-1.1	16,556	+13.7	26.20	+15.0	32.2	+14.2	81.3	+6
The State	366	1,868	+11.1	47,275	+23.3	25.31	+11.1	31.8	+10.4	79.9	+.9
Missouri:											
Kansas City ³	234	1,433	+15.4	33,825	+8.4	23.60	-6.1	26.0	-10.3	91.4	+5.4
St. Louis	526	2,711	+11.3	73,826	+19.2	27.23	+7.1	26.6	+2.3	102.1	+4.6
The State	760	4,144	+12.7	107,651	+15.6	25.98	+2.6	26.4	-2.2	98.5	+5.1
Nebraska: Omaha	146	1,019	+5.9	21,949	+6.4	21.54	+.5	30.6	+.7	70.1	-.6
New York:											
New York City	611	9,839	-.1	302,617	+2.8	30.76	+2.9	29.0	+4.3	106.0	-1.4
Other localities	330	6,835	+12.3	166,482	+20.9	24.35	+7.7	29.3	+9.7	83.1	-1.8
The State	941	16,674	+4.6	469,079	+8.6	28.13	+3.8	29.1	+6.2	96.6	-2.4
North Carolina: Charlotte	44	309	-14.2	5,311	-13.0	17.19	+1.4	28.5	-4.4	60.2	+6.0
Ohio:											
Akron	89	335	-8.0	8,271	+2.0	24.69	+10.9	20.3	+8.5	84.2	+2.2
Cincinnati ⁴	392	2,391	+9.4	61,447	+14.0	25.70	+4.3	29.4	-1.3	87.4	+5.6
Cleveland	613	2,847	+22.9	80,056	+41.1	28.12	+14.8	28.3	+16.0	98.9	-1.5
Dayton	143	500	+11.1	13,726	+41.7	27.45	+27.6	31.7	+20.1	86.7	+6.5
Youngstown	89	417	+6.6	10,980	+27.4	26.33	+19.4	29.0	+12.0	90.8	+6.6
The State	1,326	6,490	+13.7	174,480	+27.3	26.88	+12.0	29.1	+8.2	92.2	+3.4
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	70	405	-.2	7,803	-4.6	19.27	-4.4	26.7	-1.5	72.3	-.8
Tulsa	44	173	-4.9	3,293	-6.4	19.03	-1.6	26.0	-7.8	72.9	+6.3
The State	114	578	-1.7	11,096	-5.2	19.20	-3.5	26.4	-4.0	72.5	+1.4
Oregon: Portland	153	984	+20.0	23,526	+23.0	23.91	+2.5	27.3	+.4	87.5	+1.9
Pennsylvania: ⁵											
Erie area	22	193	-11.9	2,559	-9.8	13.26	+2.3	19.2	+10.3	64.9	-8.6
Philadelphia area	345	2,860	+4.6	60,441	+4.1	21.13	-.5	30.8	+.7	70.6	-.7
Pittsburgh area	180	1,243	-.4	34,394	+9.5	27.67	+9.9	29.6	+8.0	96.0	+1.2
Reading area	35	258	+27.1	4,832	+24.1	18.73	-2.3	28.8	-3.7	65.2	+1.2
Scranton area	27	172	+30.3	4,157	+26.1	24.17	-3.2	31.2	+.3	77.4	-3.6
Other areas	241	2,177	+15.9	44,065	+17.2	20.24	+1.1	33.2	+9.9	60.8	-7.5
The State	850	6,903	+7.6	150,448	+9.8	21.79	+2.0	31.1	+5.4	71.6	-2.8
Rhode Island: Providence	253	1,665	+30.2	38,568	+43.7	23.16	+10.3	32.3	+12.9	71.5	-2.2
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	29	175	-16.3	2,565	-5.3	14.66	+13.1	27.3	+16.2	53.6	-2.9
Knoxville	36	348	-6.7	5,744	+3.2	16.51	+10.7	27.1	+9.3	60.9	+1.3
Memphis	63	265	-8.3	4,783	-11.6	18.05	-3.6	27.4	+2.2	65.9	-5.6
Nashville	76	536	+1.9	8,197	+8.5	15.29	+6.4	28.1	+3.7	54.4	+2.4
The State	204	1,324	-5.2	21,289	+.2	16.08	+5.7	27.6	+6.6	58.3	-.7
Texas:											
Dallas	174	869	+22.4	14,708	+11.5	16.93	-8.9	26.0	-9.1	65.0	-.9
El Paso	21	91	-19.5	1,712	-4.1	18.81	+19.0	26.0	+9.7	72.4	+8.4
Houston	156	1,039	-10.0	21,280	-6.3	20.48	+4.1	30.3	+4.1	68.4	+4
San Antonio	81	469	+23.1	7,223	+16.9	15.40	-5.1	26.2	-9.0	58.5	+3.5
The State	432	2,468	+4.7	44,923	+2.4	18.20	-2.2	27.8	-2.8	65.6	+.3

³ Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.⁴ Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.⁵ Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, May 1935—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting			Employment			Pay rolls			Average weekly earnings			Average hours per week per man			Average hourly earnings		
	Number	May	1935	Percentage change from April 1935	Amount	May	1935	Percentage change from April 1935	Amount	May	1935	Percentage change from April 1935	Number	May	1935	Percentage change from April 1935	May	Cents	Percentage change from April 1935
Utah: Salt Lake City...	74	303	+20.7		Dollars	6,574	+16.4	Dollars	21.70	-3.6	28.3	-4.1					76.8	+.8
Virginia:																		
Norfolk-Portsmouth	64	410	+7.3		6,915	+.6	16.87	-6.2	26.5	-4.7	63.6	-1.9						
Richmond	120	881	+.9		17,955	+10.8	20.38	+9.8	31.8	+12.0	63.7	-2.2						
The State	184	1,291	+2.9		24,870	+7.8	19.26	+4.7	30.1	+6.7	63.7	-2.0						
Washington:																		
Seattle	143	719	+11.3		17,266	+17.9	24.01	+6.0	23.7	+.4	101.3	+5.3						
Spokane	56	388	+30.6		9,777	+30.9	25.20	+.2	31.8	+9.7	79.1	-8.8						
Tacoma	75	144	-12.7		2,721	-23.2	18.90	-12.0	20.3	-15.4	93.3	+4.7						
The State	274	1,251	+12.9		29,764	+16.0	23.79	+2.8	25.9	+3.2	92.1	-.1						
West Virginia: Wheeling	52	228	+10.1		4,994	+11.8	21.90	+1.5	32.0	+3.6	68.7	-2.1						
Wisconsin: All localities	147	2,343	+15.1		48,884	+22.7	20.86	+6.6	31.7	+5.0	64.8	+.5						

Employment on Class I Railroads

ACCORDING to reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission there were 985,163 workers exclusive of executives and officials, employed in May by class I railroads—that is, roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or over. This represents an increase of 2.1 percent when compared with the 965,161 workers employed in April. The total compensation in May of all employees except executives and officials was \$133,819,684 as compared with \$129,886,731 in April. The increase over the month interval was 3.0 percent.

Index numbers showing the monthly trend of employment by class I railroads from January 1923 through May 1935 are given in table 8. These indexes have been compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and, like the Bureau's indexes of factory employment, the 3-year average, 1923-25, represents 100.

Table 8.—Indexes of Employment on Class I Railroads in the United States, January 1923 to May 1935

[3-year average, 1923-25=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	98.4	96.7	95.5	95.6	95.2	89.1	88.0	86.1	73.5	61.1	53.0	54.1	53.7
February	98.6	96.9	95.3	95.8	95.0	88.7	88.6	85.2	72.6	60.2	52.7	54.6	54.2
March	100.4	97.3	95.1	96.5	95.6	89.7	89.8	85.3	72.7	60.5	51.5	55.9	54.8
April	101.9	98.8	96.5	98.6	97.1	91.5	91.9	86.7	73.4	59.9	51.8	56.9	54.7
May	104.8	99.1	97.7	100.0	99.1	94.4	94.6	88.3	73.8	59.6	52.5	58.5	55.8
June	107.1	97.9	98.5	101.3	100.7	95.8	95.8	86.3	72.7	57.7	53.6	59.0	55.8
July	108.2	98.0	99.3	102.6	100.7	95.4	96.3	84.5	72.3	56.3	55.4	58.7	55.8
August	109.2	98.9	99.5	102.4	99.2	95.5	97.1	83.5	71.0	54.9	56.8	57.8	55.8
September	107.7	99.6	99.7	102.5	98.8	95.1	96.5	82.0	69.2	55.7	57.7	57.3	55.8
October	107.1	100.7	100.4	103.1	98.5	95.2	96.6	80.2	67.6	56.9	57.4	56.6	55.8
November	105.0	98.9	98.9	101.0	95.5	92.7	92.8	76.9	64.4	55.8	55.8	54.8	53.8
December	99.1	96.0	96.9	98.0	91.7	89.5	88.5	74.8	62.5	54.7	54.0	53.8	53.8
Average	104.0	98.2	97.8	99.8	97.3	92.7	93.1	83.3	70.6	57.8	54.4	56.5	54.6

* Preliminary.

* Average for 5 months.

Table 9 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of April and May 1935 and total pay rolls for these entire months. In these tabulations, data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials and staff assistants" are omitted. Beginning in January 1933 the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from its monthly tabulations. The actual figures for the months shown in the following table, therefore, are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933. The index numbers of employment for class I railroads shown in table 8 have been adjusted to allow for this revision and furnish a monthly indicator of the trend of employment from January 1923 to February 1935.

Table 9.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Class I Steam Railroads, April and May 1935

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sums of the items under the respective groups]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month		Total earnings (monthly)	
	April 1935	May 1935	April 1935	May 1935
All employees.....	965,161	985,163	\$129,886,731	\$133,819,684
Professional, clerical, and general.....				
Clerks.....	162,794	162,990	24,638,987	24,896,980
Stenographers and typists.....	84,500	84,628	12,148,768	12,325,523
Maintenance of way and structures.....	15,310	15,348	2,059,966	2,070,717
Laborers, extra gang and work train.....	193,329	213,254	17,455,862	19,282,230
Track and roadway section laborers.....	15,459	23,664	954,677	1,506,597
Maintenance of equipment and stores.....	98,793	109,715	6,207,545	7,212,871
Carmen.....	268,780	270,643	33,428,533	34,261,480
Electrical workers.....	55,186	55,183	7,767,536	7,969,038
Machinists.....	8,795	8,876	1,333,712	1,375,014
Skilled trades helpers.....	37,727	38,292	5,493,119	5,665,812
Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	58,433	59,123	6,041,015	6,230,637
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	20,582	20,482	1,721,528	1,765,902
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard.....	17,503	17,542	1,198,245	1,218,793
Station agents.....	122,930	121,889	15,098,731	15,413,802
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.....	23,457	23,449	3,651,961	3,706,107
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).....	14,229	14,222	2,156,065	2,225,286
Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen.....	18,344	17,485	1,557,278	1,557,654
Transportation, yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers.....	16,561	16,549	1,203,818	1,209,272
Road conductors.....	12,184	12,143	2,262,601	2,310,970
Road brakemen and flagmen.....	205,144	204,235	37,002,017	37,654,222
Yard brakemen and yard helpers.....	22,482	22,575	5,208,307	5,348,443
Road engineers and motormen.....	46,445	46,343	7,061,084	7,234,837
Road firemen and helpers.....	36,056	35,326	5,006,045	5,022,592

Industrial Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

How employment and pay-roll totals in May compare with the April volume in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over is shown in table 10. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to reports included in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau, reports have also been

secured from establishments in other industries for inclusion in these city totals. As information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time, figures for this industry have not been included in these city totals.

Table 10.—Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in May 1935 as Compared with April 1935

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Per-cent-age change from April 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Per-cent-age change from April 1935
		April 1935	May 1935		April 1935	May 1935	
New York City-----	14,614	598,754	587,556	-1.9	15,807,839	15,485,601	-2.0
Chicago, Ill-----	3,691	346,057	343,237	-0.8	8,530,191	8,362,680	-2.0
Philadelphia, Pa-----	2,831	216,394	214,542	-0.9	5,003,512	4,918,066	-1.7
Detroit, Mich-----	1,609	338,208	333,947	-1.3	9,582,161	9,312,979	-2.8
Los Angeles, Calif-----	2,826	123,223	124,024	+0.7	2,896,472	2,927,878	+1.1
Cleveland, Ohio-----	1,948	130,476	128,257	-1.7	3,157,715	2,857,348	-9.5
St. Louis, Mo-----	1,837	122,007	118,344	-3.0	2,669,977	2,518,414	-5.7
Baltimore, Md-----	1,427	81,523	80,786	-0.9	1,743,027	1,701,543	-2.4
Boston, Mass-----	3,994	158,986	156,506	-1.6	3,706,610	3,639,996	-1.8
Pittsburgh, Pa-----	1,450	149,973	150,329	+0.2	3,333,563	3,331,149	-0.1
San Francisco, Calif-----	2,082	85,360	88,695	+2.0	2,215,570	2,211,468	-0.2
Buffalo, N. Y-----	1,026	67,393	66,762	-0.9	1,572,841	1,518,373	-3.5
Milwaukee, Wis-----	675	70,841	69,922	-1.3	1,607,628	1,625,747	+1.1

Public Employment

EXCLUSIVE of the emergency-work program and the military service all types of public employment showed increases during May. The most pronounced gains were in construction work. There was a gain of 60,000 in the number of employees working at the site of P. W. A. construction projects and an increase of more than 16,000 in the number of workers in Civilian Conservation Camps. These gains, however, were more than offset by a sharp curtailment of the emergency-work program.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics in May is given in table 11.

Table 11.—Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, May 1935

[Preliminary figures]

Class	Employment		Per-cent-age change	Pay roll		Per-cent-age change
	May	April		May	April	
Federal service:						
Executive-----	712,544	710,409	+0.3	\$107,751,801	\$106,744,129	+0.9
Judicial-----	1,879	1,859	+1.1	474,736	475,804	-0.2
Legislative-----	4,877	4,830	+1.0	1,160,191	1,153,325	+0.6
Military-----	254,340	256,491	-0.1	21,462,144	19,898,971	+7.9
Construction projects financed by P. W. A-----	394,875	333,045	+18.6	24,490,087	20,939,741	+17.0
Construction projects financed by R. F. C-----	10,506	10,300	+2.0	1,100,977	1,007,424	+9.3
Construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations-----	23,057	22,270	+3.5	1,599,937	1,378,616	+16.1
Relief work:						
Emergency-work program-----	2,228,064	2,308,839	-3.5	64,559,740	62,343,804	+3.6
Emergency conservation work-----	385,192	368,537	+4.6	17,719,018	16,401,114	+8.0

Executive, Legislative, Military, and Judicial Services of the Federal Government

DURING May employment increased in the executive, legislative, and judicial services of the Federal Government. The military service, on the other hand, showed a decline in personnel for the second consecutive month. The total pay roll for all branches of the Federal service amounted to over \$131,600,000, an increase of slightly more than 2 percent in comparison with April.

The information concerning employment in the executive departments is collected by the Civil Service Commission from the various departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the legislative, judicial, and military services are collected and tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Information concerning the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government is shown in table 12. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 14 percent of the workers in executive departments are employed in the city of Washington.

Table 12.—Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, May 1934, April 1935, and May 1935

Item	District of Columbia			Outside District of Columbia			Entire service		
	Perma-nent	Tem-porary	Total	Perma-nent	Tem-porary ¹	Total	Perma-nent	Tem-porary ¹	Total
Number of employees:									
May 1934	78,132	8,456	86,588	495,195	89,525	584,720	573,327	97,981	671,308
April 1935	92,432	8,949	101,381	512,794	96,234	609,028	605,226	105,183	710,409
May 1935	92,715	10,256	102,971	515,001	94,572	609,573	607,716	104,828	712,544
Gain or loss:									
May 1934 to May 1935	+14,583	+1,800	+16,383	+19,806	+5,047	+24,853	+34,389	+6,847	+41,236
April 1935 to May 1935	+283	+1,307	+1,590	+2,207	-1,662	+545	+2,490	-355	+2,135
Percentage change:									
May 1934 to May 1935	+18.66	+21.29	+18.92	+4.00	+5.64	+4.25	+6.00	+6.99	+6.14
April 1935 to May 1935	+.31	+14.60	+1.57	+.43	-1.73	+.09	+.41	-.34	+.30
Labor turn-over, May 1935:									
Additions ²	1,655	2,310	3,965	8,640	23,270	31,910	10,295	25,580	35,875
Separations ³	917	1,149	2,066	6,887	20,804	27,691	7,804	21,953	29,757
Turn-over rate per 100	1.00	11.97	2.02	1.34	21.81	4.54	1.29	20.91	4.18

¹ Not including field employees of the Post Office Department or 34,780 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture with a pay roll of \$1,253,022.

² Revised.

³ Loss of 3,983 employees by incomplete transfer, but not actual separations for May.

⁴ Not including employees transferred within the Government service as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

There were 2,135 more employees working in the executive branch of the Federal Government in May than in the preceding month. This increase was largely accounted for by expansion in the Department of Agriculture, Navy Department, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. During the past year there has been a gain of more than 41,000 in the number of workers in the executive service of the Federal Government. This is an increase of 6 percent. During the same period Federal employment in the District of Columbia increased 19 percent and employment outside the District increased 4.3 percent.

Employment in the executive departments of the United States Government is shown in table 13, by months, from January 1934, to May 1935, inclusive.

Table 13.—Employment in the Executive Departments of the United States by Months from January 1934 to May 1935

[Revised]

Months	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total	Months	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total
1934							
January	78,691	539,810	618,501	January	95,077	589,329	684,406
February	80,538	540,607	621,145	February	96,203	595,050	691,253
March	82,194	552,123	634,317	March	98,048	597,801	695,849
April	84,482	571,018	655,500	April	101,381	609,028	710,409
May	86,588	584,720	671,308	May	102,971	609,573	712,544
June	87,850	583,306	671,156				
July	88,645	594,031	682,676				
August	91,756	596,350	688,106				
September	93,255	599,406	692,661				
October	94,019	600,159	694,178				
November	94,521	591,419	685,940				
December	94,739	587,294	682,035				

For the fifth consecutive month there has been an increase over the previous month in the number of employees in the executive service of the United States Government. The rate of increase in May, however, was lower than during any of the previous 4 months.

Information concerning employment and pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government is given in table 14, by months, from January 1934 to May 1935, inclusive.

Table 14.—Employment and Pay Rolls for the United States Government, by Months, 1934 and 1935

[Subject to revision]

Month	Executive service ¹		Military service		Judicial service		Legislative service		Total ¹	
	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1934										
January	618,501	\$77,573,076	253,097	\$18,382,945	1,780	\$417,000	4,777	\$966,193	878,155	\$97,339,214
February	621,145	83,616,547	253,500	19,365,135	1,742	430,843	4,784	1,020,803	881,270	104,433,328
March	634,317	84,970,308	254,634	18,240,513	1,854	443,505	4,799	1,022,808	895,604	104,677,134
April	655,500	85,412,871	255,211	18,454,878	1,904	432,401	4,797	1,020,924	917,412	105,321,074
May	671,308	89,921,226	254,982	18,397,551	1,913	442,896	4,794	1,035,106	932,997	109,796,781
June	671,156	91,893,610	255,227	18,739,952	1,881	439,170	4,810	1,039,198	933,074	112,111,930
July	682,676	95,545,995	256,350	19,587,571	1,750	434,736	4,645	1,073,348	945,421	116,641,650
August	688,106	98,879,377	256,625	19,689,866	1,690	439,014	4,655	1,072,406	951,076	120,080,663
September	692,661	99,200,192	257,355	19,986,672	1,777	486,410	4,653	1,070,956	956,446	120,744,230
October	694,178	101,690,445	258,187	19,102,968	1,846	453,217	4,632	1,070,29	958,843	122,316,921
November	685,940	101,133,056	260,300	20,945,771	1,885	451,653	4,630	1,070,881	952,755	123,601,361
December	682,033	101,106,775	259,968	20,125,003	1,861	446,130	4,648	1,057,996	948,510	122,735,904
1935										
January	684,406	97,986,182	261,254	20,362,067	1,830	462,895	4,722	1,077,401	952,212	119,888,545
February	691,253	98,576,618	260,478	20,102,126	1,812	452,717	4,735	1,080,686	958,278	120,212,147
March	695,849	100,629,425	258,650	19,977,791	1,831	454,664	4,759	1,086,807	961,089	122,148,687
April	710,409	106,744,129	256,491	19,898,971	1,859	475,804	4,830	1,153,325	973,589	128,272,229
May	712,544	107,751,801	254,340	21,462,144	1,879	474,736	4,877	1,160,191	973,640	130,848,872

¹ Revised.

Construction Projects Financed by Public Works Administration

MORE people were working at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects during May than in any month since November 1934. During May 394,875 workers were directly employed on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration. This represents an increase of more than 60,000 wage earners in comparison with April.

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during May on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given in table 15, by type of project.

Table 15.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, May 1935

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed ¹	Weekly average				
Federal projects						
All projects.....	267,992	259,151	\$15,979,325	25,543,409	\$0.626	\$22,426,559
Building construction.....	16,554	13,925	998,509	1,363,894	.732	2,194,308
Forestry.....	2,793	2,793	175,585	253,278	.663	71,188
Naval vessels.....	24,248	23,904	2,992,980	3,605,576	.830	2,248,897
Public roads ²	(4)	151,966	5,598,600	11,146,000	.502	11,467,000
Reclamation.....	26,718	25,982	2,844,777	3,951,785	.720	1,840,661
River, harbor, and flood control.....	27,215	23,386	2,180,698	3,115,375	.700	3,677,132
Streets and roads.....	8,311	7,582	381,848	714,487	.534	286,498
Water and sewerage.....	615	564	42,617	61,817	.689	67,084
Miscellaneous.....	9,572	9,049	762,711	1,331,197	.573	573,791
Non-Federal projects						
All projects.....	114,887	95,929	\$7,456,486	9,698,612	\$0.769	\$13,960,829
Building construction.....	49,355	40,472	3,429,866	3,837,984	.894	8,486,475
Railroad construction.....	10,433	9,369	667,980	1,544,413	.627	582,543
Streets and roads.....	15,947	13,477	759,925	1,120,261	.678	1,051,379
Water and sewerage.....	36,277	30,256	2,109,079	2,944,205	.716	3,496,077
Miscellaneous.....	2,875	2,355	189,636	251,749	.753	344,355

¹ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

² Includes weekly average for public roads.

³ Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.

⁴ Not available; average number included in total.

In comparison with April, increased employment was reported on all types of Federal construction projects. The gain was especially pronounced in road building.

Federal construction projects are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The work is performed either by commercial firms to which contracts have been awarded or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to a State or political subdivision

thereof, or in some cases to commercial firms. In allotting funds to States or their political subdivisions, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total construction cost. The recipient finances the remaining 70 percent. The additional financing is sometimes obtained as a loan from the Public Works Administration; for other work the loan is procured from outside sources.

When a loan is made by the Public Works Administration, interest is charged and a time is specified during which the loan must be repaid in full.

No grants are made to commercial firms. For the most part commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work financed by Public Works Administration loans falls under three headings: First, construction work such as electrification, the laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, bridges, etc.; second, the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in shops owned by the railroads; third, the building of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in commercial shops.

Information concerning the first type of railroad work; i. e., construction, is shown in table 15, page 487. Employment in car and locomotive shops owned by the railroads and in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in a separate table. (See table 17, p. 489.)

Comparison by Geographic Divisions

EMPLOYMENT, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in May 1935 on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund is shown in table 16, by geographic division.

Table 16.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, May 1935

[Subject to revision]

Geographical division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed ¹	Weekly average				
Federal projects						
All divisions ²	267,992	259,151	\$15,979,325	25,543,409	\$0.626	\$22,426,559
New England.....	12,302	12,003	1,049,221	1,440,737	.728	897,442
Middle Atlantic.....	27,766	26,925	1,975,877	2,887,750	.684	1,543,806
East North Central.....	24,333	23,296	1,280,192	1,894,767	.676	670,535
West North Central.....	48,207	46,647	1,773,709	3,242,319	.547	1,125,653
South Atlantic.....	46,716	44,871	3,086,230	5,016,163	.615	2,083,501
East South Central.....	32,740	32,230	1,945,028	3,424,920	.568	1,146,976
West South Central.....	27,447	26,838	962,604	2,110,510	.456	301,730
Mountain.....	24,743	24,098	2,024,918	2,968,846	.682	1,704,584
Pacific.....	17,079	16,336	1,567,263	1,921,670	.816	1,037,048
Outside continental United States.....	6,414	5,665	291,058	598,235	.487	447,146

¹ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.

² Includes data for 245 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

³ Includes \$11,467,000 estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Table 16.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, May 1935—Continued

Geographical division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed	Weekly average				
Non-Federal projects						
All divisions.....	114,887	95,929	\$7,456,486	9,698,612	\$0.769	\$13,960,829
New England.....	13,028	10,869	852,240	1,097,792	.776	1,455,042
Middle Atlantic.....	24,633	20,435	1,932,390	2,164,895	.893	4,669,490
East North Central.....	16,409	13,705	1,082,196	1,302,125	.831	1,564,826
West North Central.....	13,448	11,303	791,346	1,049,722	.754	1,731,311
South Atlantic.....	20,107	17,354	1,397,888	2,175,646	.643	1,351,764
East South Central.....	4,885	3,967	224,963	363,179	.619	629,435
West South Central.....	9,206	7,101	380,568	619,311	.615	1,080,527
Mountain.....	2,090	1,687	130,416	159,552	.817	461,832
Pacific.....	10,190	8,759	620,378	698,990	.888	930,960
Outside continental United States.....	891	749	44,101	67,400	.654	85,642

There was a pick-up in employment during the month in all nine geographic divisions. The most pronounced gain occurred in the Middle Atlantic States. Considering Federal and non-Federal projects as a whole, more employees are shown in the South Atlantic States than in any other geographic division.

Table 17 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during May 1935 in railway car and locomotive shops on projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railway Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed from Public Works Funds, May 1935

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed ¹	Semi-monthly average				
Total, railroad and commercial shops.....	11,996	(2)	\$1,054,276	1,521,143	\$0.693	\$319,452
Railroad shops						
All divisions.....	4,790	4,553	\$290,971	393,322	\$0.740	\$319,45
New England.....	488	488	71,516	98,753	.724	20,180
Middle Atlantic.....	2,958	2,721	181,980	242,873	.749	44,109
East North Central.....	120	120	4,120	5,883	.700	41,786
West North Central.....	829	829	24,062	32,322	.744	119,173
South Atlantic.....	37	37	361	514	.702	41,971
Mountain.....	144	144	2,950	4,285	.688	21,959
Pacific.....	214	214	5,982	8,692	.688	30,274

¹ Maximum number employed during either semimonthly period by each shop.

² Data not available.

Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railway Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed from Public Works Funds, May 1935—Continued

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed	Semi-monthly average				
Commercial shops						
All divisions.....	7,206	(2)	\$763,305	1,127,821	\$0.677	(2)
New England.....	35	(2)	3,535	6,042	.585	(2)
Middle Atlantic.....	6,262	(2)	668,717	965,062	.693	(2)
East North Central.....	278	(2)	30,936	43,990	.703	(2)
West North Central.....	631	(2)	60,117	112,727	.533	(2)

^a Data not available.

Compared with the previous month there was a decrease of more than 2,000 in the number of workers engaged in building and repairing locomotives and passenger and freight cars.

Monthly Trend

EMPLOYMENT, pay rolls, and man-hours worked at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects from the inception of the program in July 1933 to May 1935 is shown in table 18.

Table 18.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to May 1935, Inclusive, on Projects Financed from Public Works Funds

[Subject to revision]

Month and year	Maximum number of wage earners ¹	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
July 1933 to May 1935, inclusive.....		\$432,959,898	723,162,263	\$0.599	\$837,807,684
1933					
July.....	267	26,433	35,217	.751	202,100
August.....	4,719	131,937	206,990	.637	25,269,537
September.....	39,535	1,784,996	3,296,162	.542	1,628,537
October.....	146,747	6,353,835	12,029,751	.528	2,351,150
November.....	255,512	11,552,547	21,759,245	.531	24,568,577
December.....	300,758	13,091,587	24,391,546	.537	25,702,750
1934					
January.....	298,069	12,646,241	23,409,908	.540	24,206,352
February.....	311,381	14,348,094	26,544,346	.541	25,269,537
March.....	307,274	14,113,247	25,501,446	.553	26,766,559
April.....	382,220	18,785,405	32,937,649	.570	36,526,223
May.....	506,056	25,942,387	46,052,608	.563	30,468,427
June.....	610,752	33,808,420	59,873,309	.565	30,797,939
July.....	644,729	34,845,461	60,736,768	.574	35,377,997
August.....	602,360	35,126,409	59,911,341	.586	35,282,956
September.....	549,624	31,688,655	51,652,890	.613	30,685,634
October.....	507,886	29,289,216	46,632,214	.628	30,234,495
November.....	470,467	28,791,297	46,454,108	.620	34,228,457
December.....	382,594	22,443,944	34,955,156	.642	34,683,081
1935					
January.....	304,723	18,462,677	27,478,022	.672	30,746,857
February.....	272,273	16,896,475	25,144,558	.672	29,264,484
March.....	281,461	17,400,798	26,008,063	.669	27,276,566
April.....	333,045	20,939,741	31,387,712	.667	31,645,166
May.....	394,875	24,490,087	36,763,164	.667	36,893,840

¹ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.

² Includes orders placed for material for naval vessels prior to October 1933.

³ Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

Wage earners have been paid approximately \$433,000,000, for work at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects. The hourly earnings of these men averaged 60 cents. During the 23-month period orders have been placed for materials amounting to over \$837,000,000.

Value of Material Orders Placed

FROM the beginning of the public works program to May 1935, manufacturers have benefited to the extent of nearly \$840,000,000 by orders placed for construction materials. It is estimated that in fabricating these materials approximately 2,750,000 man-months of labor have been or will be created.

Materials for which orders were placed during May will create approximately 120,000 man-months of labor. This accounts only for labor required in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. In making brick, for example, only the labor employed in the manufacturing process is included. In fabricating steel rails only labor in the rolling mills is counted—not labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore, nor labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

In obtaining information concerning man-months of labor created in fabricating materials, blanks are sent each firm receiving a material order from the United States Government or from State governments or political subdivisions thereof, to be financed from the public works fund, asking them to estimate the number of man-hours of labor created in their plant in manufacturing the material specified in their contract. For materials purchased directly by contractors, the Bureau estimates the man-months of labor created. This estimate is made by using the experience of the manufacturing plants as shown by the Census of Manufactures, 1933.

Emergency-Work Program

DURING the week ending May 30 there were over 1,400,000 workers employed on the emergency-work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. This is a decrease of more than 300,000 in comparison with the number working during the week ending April 25.

The number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for the emergency-work program for weeks ending April 25 and May 30 are shown in table 19.

Table 19.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency Work Program, Weeks Ending April 25 and May 30, 1935

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of employees week ending—		Amount of pay roll week ending—	
	May 30	April 25	May 30	April 25
	1,430,684	1,741,196	\$12,731,631	\$15,951,390
All divisions.....				
Percentage change.....	-17.83		-20.18	
New England.....	151,660	162,503	1,730,151	2,027,587
Middle Atlantic.....	203,000	228,768	3,208,898	3,657,037
East North Central.....	176,340	277,047	1,601,197	2,730,023
West North Central.....	224,155	283,683	1,569,313	2,024,194
South Atlantic.....	198,373	237,188	1,022,754	1,209,838
East South Central.....	133,199	159,350	648,210	804,604
West South Central.....	167,954	185,254	949,381	1,047,768
Mountain.....	43,046	61,192	402,738	608,242
Pacific.....	132,957	146,211	1,508,989	1,842,106

Table 20 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls on the Emergency Work Program, by months, from the beginning of the program through May 1935.

Table 20.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency Work Program, March 1934 to May 1935

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1934			1935		
March.....	22,934	\$342,000	January.....	2,472,091	\$71,685,663
April.....	1,176,818	38,970,679	February.....	2,459,717	63,906,282
May.....	1,362,764	42,711,283	March.....	2,401,581	62,596,378
June.....	1,504,908	42,419,720	April ¹	2,308,939	62,343,804
July.....	1,725,517	47,367,349	May ²	2,228,064	64,559,740
August.....	1,924,173	54,921,432			
September.....	1,950,227	50,290,050			
October.....	1,996,716	53,904,948			
November.....	2,159,145	62,849,772			
December.....	2,325,753	62,369,648			

¹ Revised.

² Preliminary.

Fewer workers were employed on the Emergency Work Program during the month of May than in any month since November 1934. It is estimated that there were approximately 2,200,000 people engaged on the Emergency Work Program during May. This does not mean, however, that during any given week this total was reached. Because of the fact that a limit is placed on the earnings of employees, not more than 70 percent of this number are working at any one time.

Emergency Conservation Work

A GAIN of approximately 17,000 during May was reported in the number of men in Civilian Conservation Camps. All classes of employees, except educational advisers, shared the increase. Pay rolls for the month totaled over \$17,700,000. Enrolled personnel drew nearly \$10,500,000 of this amount.

In addition to their pay, the enrolled men received free board, clothing, and medical attention.

Employment and pay-roll statistics for each of the major groups of workers engaged in Emergency Conservation Work for April and May 1935 are given in table 21.

Table 21.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, April 1935 and May 1935

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	May	April	May	April
All groups.....	385,192	368,537	\$17,719,018	\$16,401,114
Enrolled personnel.....	335,606	325,790	10,480,938	10,174,422
Reserve officers.....	9,054	6,687	2,260,625	1,669,062
Educational advisers ¹	1,428	1,451	237,349	241,550
Supervisory and technical ²	39,104	34,609	4,731,106	4,316,080

¹ Included in executive service table.

² Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.

¹ 1,983 employees and pay roll of \$4,408,840 included in executive service table.

² 32,933 employees and pay roll of \$4,186,302 included in executive service table.

The employment and pay-roll data for emergency conservation workers are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The pay of the enrolled personnel is figured as follows: 5 percent are paid \$45 per month; 8 percent, \$36 per month; and the remaining 87 percent, \$30 per month.

The number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for each month, January 1934 to May 1935, inclusive, are shown in table 22.

Table 22.—Monthly Totals of Employees and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, January 1934 to May 1935

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1934			1935		
January.....	331,594	\$13,581,506	January.....	398,692	\$16,757,883
February.....	321,829	13,081,393	February.....	373,850	16,320,803
March.....	247,591	10,792,618	March.....	294,955	14,188,097
April.....	314,664	13,197,012	April.....	368,537	16,401,114
May.....	335,871	14,047,826	May.....	385,192	17,719,018
June.....	280,271	12,641,571			
July.....	389,104	16,033,071			
August.....	385,340	16,364,048			
September.....	335,788	15,023,183			
October.....	391,894	16,939,922			
November.....	387,329	16,622,374			
December.....	350,028	15,415,071			

¹ Revised.

More workers were employed in emergency conservation work during May than during any month since January. Payroll disbursements were the highest for any month since the program began.

State Road Projects

There was a gain of approximately 3,000 in the number of workers employed on State road construction during May. Employment on new projects of this type increased more than 15 percent but employment was virtually unchanged on maintenance work.

Table 23 shows the number of workers employed in building and maintaining State roads during April and May 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 23.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads by Geographic Division, April and May 1935¹

Geographic division	New				Maintenance			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll		Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	May	April	May	April ²	May	April	May	April ²
All divisions.....	27,924	24,193	\$1,031,085	\$890,007	135,541	135,484	\$4,977,263	\$4,611,069
Percentage change.....	+15.4		+15.9		(³)		+7.9	
New England.....	2,006	1,008	109,966	53,996	9,009	5,903	472,917	322,250
Middle Atlantic.....	2,117	1,510	136,150	85,797	42,159	35,199	1,074,012	931,956
East North Central.....	5,316	3,631	208,058	159,692	17,297	23,263	662,037	700,330
West North Central.....	3,182	2,563	90,519	87,317	13,147	12,291	467,537	441,807
South Atlantic.....	7,957	7,702	149,379	153,018	25,820	26,377	810,153	759,588
East South Central.....	1,948	1,553	56,972	41,455	6,784	11,329	239,767	232,576
West South Central.....	1,116	2,004	41,037	68,685	10,155	9,870	454,782	468,452
Mountain.....	2,274	1,383	100,300	81,421	5,295	5,152	358,166	328,497
Pacific.....	2,008	2,839	129,644	158,626	5,680	5,966	421,853	407,401
Outside continental United States.....					195	134	16,039	9,212

¹ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public works fund.

² Revised.

³ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent.

Seven of the nine geographic divisions registered increases in the number of workers employed on new road construction, comparing May with April. The 163,000 employees engaged in building and maintaining State roads during May were paid over \$6,000,000 for their month's work. The number of employees who were working at building and maintaining State roads during the period January 1934 to May 1935, inclusive, is given in table 24.

Table 24.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, January 1934 to May 1935¹

Month	Number of employees working on—			Total pay roll
	New roads	Maintenance	Total	
1934				
January.....	25,345	136,440	161,785	\$8,684,109
February.....	22,311	126,904	149,215	7,131,604
March.....	19,985	132,144	152,129	7,989,765
April.....	21,510	136,038	157,548	8,407,644
May.....	27,161	167,274	194,435	10,275,139
June.....	37,642	170,879	208,521	11,221,299
July.....	45,478	168,428	213,906	11,255,685
August.....	53,540	180,270	233,810	12,435,163
September.....	61,865	188,323	250,188	13,012,305
October.....	71,008	169,235	240,243	12,439,738
November.....	66,106	159,451	225,557	11,919,683
December.....	41,919	134,680	176,590	6,756,087
1935				
January.....	23,537	120,283	143,820	4,864,899
February.....	17,940	122,209	140,149	4,575,171
March.....	18,391	108,149	126,540	4,896,325
April.....	24,193	135,484	159,677	5,501,076
May.....	27,924	135,541	163,465	6,008,348

¹ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public works fund.

² Revised.

More workers were employed by the State governments in building new roads and maintaining existing roads in May than in any previous month of the current year. Pay-roll disbursements were also higher in May than for any previous month of 1935.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Construction Projects

RECONSTRUCTION Finance Corporation construction projects provided work for more than 10,500 men during the month of May. Pay rolls for the month totaled over \$1,100,000.

In table 25 are presented data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during May 1935, by type of project.

Table 25.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, May 1935

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All projects.....	10,506	\$1,100,977	1,522,959	\$0.723	\$2,287,000
Bridges.....	2,676	272,836	306,901	.889	1,198,108
Building construction.....	378	27,137	29,487	.920	24,016
Railroad construction.....	108	4,409	8,538	.516	422
Reclamation.....	982	43,027	108,813	.395	34,802
Water and sewerage.....	5,155	618,278	852,204	.726	990,211
Miscellaneous.....	1,207	135,290	217,016	.623	39,531

There were increases in employment on 5 of the 6 types of construction promoted by this program. The men earned 72 cents per hour during May, with building construction workers drawing 92 cents per hour, and workers on reclamation projects less than 40 cents.

The number of employees, the amounts of pay rolls, and the number of man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during May are shown in table 26 by geographic divisions.

Table 26.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Geographic Division, May 1935

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of employees	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All divisions.....	10,506	\$1,100,977	1,522,959	\$0.723	\$2,287,000
Middle Atlantic.....	612	44,508	53,059	.839	1,082,014
East North Central.....	439	38,528	36,474	1.056	31,991
East South Central.....	78	1,295	2,130	.608	222
West South Central.....	113	15,043	15,986	.941	-
Mountain.....	982	43,027	108,813	.395	34,802
Pacific.....	8,282	958,576	1,306,497	.734	1,138,061

Construction financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation program is being carried on in six geographic divisions. In four of these, there were increases in employment, comparing May with April. There was a great variation in average earnings per hour, ranging from \$1.05 per hour in the East North Central States workers to less than 40 cents in the Mountain States. For the most part, this range in hourly earnings was caused by the difference in the type of work under way.

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked are shown in table 27 for the months, April 1934 to May 1935, inclusive, for construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 27.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, April 1934 to May 1935

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
1934					
April.....	18,731	\$1,516,915	2,308,580	.657	\$2,357,408
May.....	19,429	1,649,920	2,358,966	.699	2,143,864
June.....	19,022	1,676,075	2,314,136	.724	2,230,065
July.....	17,475	1,612,848	2,141,945	.753	2,402,174
August.....	17,221	1,697,161	2,282,181	.744	2,384,887
September.....	16,809	1,637,047	2,203,881	.743	2,579,969
October.....	17,482	1,596,996	2,181,846	.732	2,274,174
November.....	16,502	1,621,468	2,233,928	.726	2,856,371
December.....	14,321	1,337,719	1,859,226	.720	2,440,620
1935					
January.....	11,180	1,054,708	1,484,190	.711	3,966,718
February.....	10,373	1,048,593	1,457,662	.719	5,028,547
March.....	9,586	890,333	1,253,493	.710	1,072,886
April.....	10,300	1,007,424	1,389,072	.725	2,517,175
May.....	10,506	1,100,977	1,522,959	.723	2,287,090

Over the 14-month period, materials have been ordered to cost more than \$36,500,000. More than 50 percent of this has been for steel-works and rolling-mill products. Other types of products accounting for an expenditure of over \$1,000,000 are foundry and machine-shop products; cement; concrete products; copper; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; explosives; and lumber and timber products.

Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

MORE than 23,000 workers were employed during May at the site of construction projects financed by appropriations made by the Congress direct to the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. This is an increase of approximately 1,000 in comparison with the previous month. Disbursements for pay rolls during the month totaled nearly \$1,600,000.

Whenever a construction contract is awarded or force-account work is started by a department or unit of the Federal Government, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified on forms supplied by the Bureau, of the name and address of the contractor, the amount of the contract, and the type of work to be done. Blanks are then mailed to the contractor or to the Government agency doing force-account work, who returns the report to the Bureau showing the number of men on the pay rolls, the amounts disbursed for pay, the number of man-hours worked on the job, and the value of the different types of materials for which orders have been placed during the month.

The following tables show data concerning such construction work on which work has started since July 1, 1934. The Bureau has no information covering projects which were under way previous to that date.

In table 28 data are shown for the month of May concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, 1934, which are financed from direct appropriations made by the various Federal departments and agencies, by type of project.

Table 28.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maxi-mum number em-ployed ¹	Weekly average				
All projects.....	² 23,057	20,873	\$1,509,937	2,370,925	\$0.675	\$2,704,333
Building construction.....	6,857	5,608	381,754	516,287	.739	555,522
Naval vessels.....	4,271	4,090	498,621	595,565	.837	1,022,394
Public roads ²	(⁴)	3,393	194,218	302,715	.642	610,946
Reclamation.....	17	15	762	729	1.045	1,865
River, harbor, and flood control.....	5,565	5,272	400,671	722,974	.554	303,044
Streets and roads.....	1,640	1,392	63,889	134,338	.476	94,160
Water and sewerage.....	107	87	7,080	9,766	.725	2,308
Miscellaneous.....	1,207	1,016	52,942	88,551	.598	114,094

¹ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

² Includes weekly average for public roads.

³ Estimated by Bureau of Public Roads.

⁴ Not available; average number included in total.

During the month there were gains in employment on all types of construction projects except river, harbor, flood control, and water and sewerage work. Earnings per hour during May averaged 67½ cents as compared with 62½ cents during the previous month.

Table 29 gives by geographic divisions for the month of May, information concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, which are financed from regular governmental appropriations.

Table 29.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Geographic Division

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed ¹	Weekly average				
All divisions.....	23,057	20,873	\$1,599,937	2,370,925	\$0.675	² \$2,704,333
New England.....	1,872	1,762	179,561	219,626	.818	450,084
Middle Atlantic.....	3,122	2,827	255,743	317,041	.807	418,466
East North Central.....	2,227	1,972	116,901	163,178	.716	132,243
West North Central.....	1,854	1,708	85,347	153,924	.554	108,524
South Atlantic.....	5,716	5,140	448,789	651,141	.689	493,075
East South Central.....	1,295	1,031	65,736	130,587	.503	81,653
West South Central.....	2,710	2,414	160,668	308,010	.522	163,279
Mountain.....	1,783	1,687	105,927	168,293	.629	41,052
Pacific.....	1,860	1,743	152,106	208,309	.730	195,798
Outside continental United States.....	618	589	29,159	50,816	.574	9,213

¹ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

² Includes \$610,946 estimated value of orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Gains in employment were registered in 7 of the 9 geographic divisions. During May construction was started on a number of large projects: for example, work began on the parcel-post building in Detroit, Mich., and on the Hamburg-Palmetto Levee, La. Earnings per hour ranged from an average of 50 cents in the East South Central States to an average of 82 cents in the New England States.

The monthly trend of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations from August 1934 to May 1935, inclusive, is shown in table 30.

Table 30.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, August 1934 to May 1935

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
1934					
August	5,601	\$329,440	557,747	\$0.591	\$150,506
September	9,800	493,363	773,685	.638	842,292
October	13,593	689,604	1,103,523	.625	982,835
November	18,211	1,014,945	1,690,488	.600	3,334,648
December	16,276	859,998	1,468,741	.586	1,966,441
1935					
January	12,784	669,199	1,062,118	.630	3,163,946
February	13,106	704,190	1,102,864	.639	1,962,087
March	14,659	862,886	1,359,043	.635	2,709,912
April	22,270	1,389,583	1,210,893	.629	1,2,562,404
May	23,057	1,509,937	2,370,925	.675	2,704,333

¹ Revised.

From this table it will be noted that employment on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations in May was higher than in any month previous of 1935.

For the period, July 1, 1934, to May 15, 1935, the value of materials for which orders have been placed for use on construction projects financed from direct governmental appropriations, amounted to nearly \$20,000,000.

RETAIL PRICES

Food Prices in June 1935

DURING June, the index of retail food prices continued the slight downward trend which began in May. The index of 48 foods combined was 123.0 on June 18, a decrease of eight-tenths of 1 percent compared with May 21, when the index stood at 124.0. Compared with April 23 before the downward movement began, the June 18 index shows a decrease of 1.8 percent.

The decline in the retail price index of all foods during the month was due in large part to seasonal declines in the prices of fruits and vegetables and dairy products.

The index for the fruits and vegetables group decreased 3.6 percent. This was the greatest change shown for any group. There were continued seasonal declines in the prices of cabbage and onions of 21.7 percent and 10.8 percent respectively. There were likewise price decreases of 4.2 percent for oranges and 1.4 percent for bananas. These decreases were not offset by relatively small increases in the prices of prunes, canned corn, and canned peas. The most important factor influencing the composite index of the fruits and vegetables group is the weight given to potatoes. Potato prices have remained unchanged since May 7.

Dairy products as a whole were 2.0 percent lower than on May 21. In addition to a decrease of 6.3 percent for butter, cheese was slightly lower. No price change was reported for fresh milk delivered to consumers nor for evaporated milk.

An increase of 1.5 percent in meats was due to an advance of approximately 4 percent in pork products and to a slight increase in beef. This advance in meats was accompanied by a rise of seven-tenths of 1 percent for fats and oils.

Although five commodities in the cereal and bakery-products group showed no change, the index for the group fell 1.1 percent. Prices of flour fell 2.0 percent. Bread prices declined 1.2 percent between May 21 and June 4. The decrease in bread prices reflected a return to the normal price of 7.8 cents per pound in Kansas City at the close of the strike in the baking industry.

Prices of eggs have advanced less than 1 percent since May 21, as compared with the increase of 5.1 percent from May 22 to June 19 last year.

Coffee prices, which have been declining steadily since February, show a decrease of 1.2 percent since May 21.

Sugar prices remained unchanged, but a rise of one-tenth of 1 percent was registered for the sugar and sweets group.

Table 1.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 48 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined by Commodity Groups

June and May 1935, and June 1934

Article	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change, June 18, 1935, com- pared with—		
	1935				1934		1935		1934
	June 18	June 4	May 21	May 7	June 19	June 5	June 4	May 21	June 19
All foods.....	123.0	123.8	124.0	124.5	109.1	108.4	-0.6	-0.8	+12.8
Cereals and bakery products.....	150.7	151.2	152.3	151.2	146.5	145.7	-.4	-1.1	+2.9
Meats.....	159.3	160.2	157.0	155.1	117.8	116.1	-.5	+1.5	+35.3
Dairy products.....	106.5	107.4	108.7	110.7	101.1	100.4	-.8	-2.0	+5.3
Eggs.....	93.3	92.7	92.7	91.6	71.3	68.7	+.6	+.6	+30.8
Fruits and vegetables.....	122.6	125.0	127.2	132.7	124.1	127.0	-1.9	-3.6	-1.2
Beverages.....	96.8	97.5	97.3	98.0	96.5	96.6	-.7	-.6	+.4
Fats and oils.....	117.0	116.9	116.2	116.3	74.9	73.5	+.1	+.7	+56.2
Sugar and sweets.....	110.3	110.2	110.2	108.6	104.8	103.3	+.1	+.1	+5.3

The trend of retail food prices during May and June 1935 is shown in table 1. This table gives the index numbers for the 8 major groups of food purchased by wage earners in the 51 cities covered by the surveys of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The table also compares current prices with the level prevailing on corresponding dates of June 1934.

There are now 48 foods included in the retail-food-price index. Six commodities were added on May 21. They are cocoa, lard compound, salad oil, corn sirup, molasses, and strawberry preserves. At that time three new commodity groups were introduced. These are fats and oils, beverages, and sugar and sweets. These groups replaced the "miscellaneous" group. The commodities indicated by an asterisk in table 2 are those included in the index. Prices are collected on 39 additional foods, which will be included as soon as possible in a new general index.

Table 2 shows average prices of these 87 commodities for 51 large cities combined. This table compares average prices in June with those for the previous month, and for June 1934.

Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of 87 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined
June and May 1935 and June 1934
[* Indicates commodities included in index number]

Article	1935				1934	
	June 18	June 4	May 21	May 7	June 19	June 5
Cereal foods:						
*Flour, white, wheat.....	pound	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8
*Corn meal.....	do	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.3
*Rolled oats.....	do	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.7	6.8
*Corn flakes.....	8-oz. package	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5
*Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. package	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.2	24.2
*Rice.....	pound	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.9
*Macaroni.....	do	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6
Hominy grits.....	24-oz. package	10.5	10.5	10.3	—	—
Bakery products:						
*Bread, white, wheat.....	pound	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1
Bread, rye.....	do	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.6
Bread, whole wheat.....	do	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.8
Cake, pound.....	do	24.2	24.1	24.1	23.9	22.6
Soda crackers.....	do	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.7	22.3
Beef:						
*Sirloin steak.....	do	41.3	41.7	41.3	32.0	31.8
*Round steak.....	do	37.5	37.7	37.0	28.2	27.9
*Rib roast.....	do	30.9	31.3	31.0	22.4	22.2
*Chuck roast.....	do	24.6	24.9	24.5	16.4	16.3
*Plate.....	do	16.9	17.1	17.0	10.4	10.4
Liver.....	do	23.3	23.2	22.8	22.7	—
Lamb:						
*Leg.....	do	28.0	28.0	27.7	27.2	28.1
Rib chops.....	do	35.0	35.1	34.6	35.5	36.0
Breast.....	do	13.5	13.6	13.4	11.4	11.6
Chuck or shoulder.....	do	21.9	21.9	21.6	19.8	20.4
Pork:						
*Chops.....	do	36.4	36.9	34.4	24.5	23.8
Loin roast.....	do	30.7	31.0	28.9	19.5	18.8
*Bacon, sliced.....	do	40.4	39.9	39.3	27.4	26.7
Bacon, strip.....	do	35.0	34.6	34.0	—	—
*Ham, sliced.....	do	45.3	44.9	44.2	37.3	35.6
Ham, whole.....	do	28.3	27.9	27.2	21.8	20.5
Ham, picnic.....	do	23.2	22.8	22.0	14.6	14.0
Salt pork.....	do	27.0	26.9	26.5	15.8	15.4
Veal:						
Cutlets.....	do	37.7	37.9	37.3	30.7	30.6
Poultry:						
*Roasting chickens.....	do	30.0	30.2	30.1	24.2	24.3
Fish, canned:						
Salmon, pink.....	16-oz. can	13.1	13.2	13.2	14.2	14.1
*Salmon, red.....	do	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.3
Dairy products:						
*Butter.....	pound	31.2	32.0	33.3	30.3	30.1
Cheese.....	do	25.3	25.6	25.8	23.6	23.5
Milk, fresh, grade A, delivered.....	quart	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.2	11.1
*Milk, evaporated.....	14½-oz. can	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.8
Cream.....	½ pint	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.1	14.0
Eggs.....	dozen	32.2	32.0	32.0	24.6	23.7
Fats and oils:						
*Lard, pure.....	pound	19.1	19.0	18.7	10.3	10.1
Lard, compound.....	do	16.3	16.3	16.3	9.5	9.4
*Vegetable lard substitute.....	do	22.2	22.3	22.3	19.1	19.0
*Oleomargarine.....	do	19.4	19.4	19.5	13.3	12.9
Salad oil.....	pint	25.5	25.5	25.4	—	—
Fruits, fresh:						
Apples.....	pound	7.9	7.4	6.8	7.2	7.0
*Bananas.....	dozen	21.5	22.0	21.6	22.9	22.3
Lemons.....	do	22.5	21.8	21.9	32.2	30.9
*Oranges.....	do	32.0	32.9	33.4	39.4	34.2
Vegetables, fresh:						
Beans, green.....	pound	8.7	8.9	7.9	7.6	7.4
*Cabbage.....	do	3.6	4.0	4.6	3.3	3.5
Carrots.....	bunch	5.4	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.3
Celery.....	stalk	12.4	11.9	11.4	12.8	11.5
Lettuce.....	head	8.4	9.6	9.0	9.5	10.5
*Onions.....	pound	6.6	7.1	7.4	4.9	4.4
*Potatoes.....	do	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5
Sweetpotatoes.....	do	5.1	5.1	5.0	6.1	5.9
Spinach.....	do	5.1	5.4	6.1	5.9	5.6
Fruits, canned:						
Peaches.....	no. 2½ can	19.7	19.7	19.7	18.2	18.1
Pears.....	do	23.1	23.0	23.0	21.0	21.0
Pineapple.....	do	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.1	22.0

Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of 87 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined—Con.

June and May 1935 and June 1934

[* Indicates commodities included in index number]

Article	1935				1934	
	June 18	June 4	May 21	May 7	June 19	June 5
Vegetables, canned:						
Asparagus.....no. 2 can..	25.6	25.5	25.4	25.3	23.5	23.4
Beans, green.....do.....	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.7
*Beans with pork.....16-oz. can..	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.7
*Corn.....no. 2 can..	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.0	11.3	11.3
*Peas.....do.....	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.6	16.6	16.6
*Tomatoes.....do.....	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.8
Fruits, dried:						
Peaches.....pound..	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.4	15.5	15.4
*Prunes.....do.....	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.5
*Raisins.....do.....	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.6
Vegetables, dried:						
Black-eyed peas.....do.....	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.3	7.3
Lima beans.....do.....	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.6
*Navy beans.....do.....	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.7
Sugar and sweets:						
*Granulated sugar.....do.....	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3
*Corn syrup.....24-oz. can..	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.6	12.5	12.5
*Molasses.....18-oz. can..	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.8
*Strawberry preserves.....pound..	21.0	20.9	20.9	20.9	—	—
Beverages:						
*Cocoa.....8-oz. can..	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0	—	—
*Coffee.....pound..	25.7	26.0	26.0	26.3	27.6	27.6
*Tea.....do.....	74.3	74.2	73.8	73.7	70.4	70.7
Miscellaneous foods:						
Chocolate, unsweetened.....8-oz. package..	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.7	—	—
Mayonnaise.....½ pint..	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	—	—
Peanut butter.....pound..	22.3	22.1	21.9	21.8	16.6	16.6
Salt, table.....do.....	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Soup, tomato.....10½-oz. can..	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0
Tomato juice.....13½-oz. can..	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.6

Recent changes in the prices of 34 staple foods, for which 1913 prices are available, are indicated in the relative prices shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Relative Retail Prices of 34 Staple Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined

June and May 1935 and June 1934

[1913=100]

Article	1935				1934	
	June 18	June 4	May 21	May 7	June 19	June 5
Cereals:						
Bread, white, wheat.....	148.2	148.2	150.0	148.2	144.6	144.6
Corn meal.....	173.3	173.3	173.3	173.3	146.7	143.3
Flour, white, wheat.....	148.5	151.5	151.5	151.5	148.5	145.5
Rice.....	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	93.1	90.8
Meats:						
Beef:						
Sirloin steak.....	162.6	164.2	162.6	161.4	126.0	125.2
Round steak.....	168.2	169.1	166.4	165.9	126.5	125.1
Rib roast.....	156.1	158.1	156.6	156.1	113.1	112.1
Chuck roast.....	153.8	155.6	153.1	150.6	102.5	101.9
Plate.....	139.7	141.3	140.5	140.5	86.0	86.0
Lamb, leg of.....	148.1	148.2	146.6	144.4	143.9	148.7
Pork:						
Chops.....	173.3	175.7	163.8	159.5	116.7	113.3
Bacon, sliced.....	149.6	147.8	145.6	143.3	101.5	98.9
Ham, sliced.....	168.4	166.9	164.3	162.1	138.7	132.3
Roasting chickens.....	140.8	141.8	141.3	139.0	113.6	114.1

Table 3.—Relative Retail Prices of 34 Staple Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined—Continued

June and May 1935 and June 1934

[1913=100]

Article	1935				1934	
	June 18	June 4	May 21	May 7	June 19	June 5
Dairy products:						
Butter	81.5	83.6	86.9	92.2	79.1	78.6
Cheese	114.5	115.8	116.7	117.2	106.8	106.3
Milk, fresh, grade A, delivered	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.7	125.8	124.7
Eggs	93.3	92.7	92.7	91.6	71.3	68.7
Fruits and vegetables:						
Bananas	141.2	143.8	143.1	141.2	149.7	145.8
Oranges	106.7	109.7	111.3	110.7	131.3	114.0
Prunes	97.4	96.6	95.7	96.6	98.3	98.3
Raisins	93.4	92.5	93.4	93.4	90.6	90.6
Cabbage	156.5	173.9	200.0	291.3	143.5	152.2
Onions	275.0	295.8	308.3	320.8	204.2	183.3
Potatoes	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5	135.3	147.1
Beans, navy	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	100.0	100.0
Beans with pork	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	68.4	68.4
Corn, canned	111.7	110.6	110.6	110.6	120.2	95.7
Peas, canned	124.6	123.7	122.8	123.7	145.6	116.7
Tomatoes, canned	100.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	128.0	104.9
Miscellaneous foods:						
Coffee	86.2	87.2	87.2	88.3	92.6	92.6
Tea	136.6	136.4	135.7	135.5	129.4	130.0
Sugar, granulated	103.6	103.6	103.6	101.8	98.2	96.4
Lard, pure	120.9	120.3	118.4	119.0	65.2	63.9

Details by Regions and Cities

BETWEEN May 21 and June 18 retail prices of food declined in 38 of the 51 cities covered in the Bureau's reports. These cities included 25 of the 27 reporting for the South Central, Western, West North Central, and Middle Atlantic areas. Although the drop in food prices was small in most cities, decreases of over 2 percent are shown for Newark, Houston, Los Angeles, and Kansas City. The decrease of 10.2 percent recorded for Kansas City indicates a return to normal following a shortage of bread during a strike in the baking industry.

Of the remaining 13 cities, 2, Boston and Detroit, showed no change. Slight increases ranging from two-tenths of 1 percent in Baltimore and Jacksonville to seven-tenths of 1 percent in Manchester are shown in cities of the New England, East North Central, and South Atlantic areas.

Index numbers of retail prices of 42 foods for 39 cities and percentages of change for all of the 51 cities for specified dates in 1935 and 1934 are given in table 4.

Table 4.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods, by Cities

June and May 1935 and June 1934

City and area	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change June 18, 1935, compared with—		
	1935				1934		1935		1934
	June 18	June 4	May 21	May 7	June 19	June 5	June 4	May 21	June 19
51 cities combined.....	123.0	123.8	124.0	124.5	109.1	108.4	-0.6	-0.8	+12.8
New England:									
Boston.....	120.6	121.6	120.6	121.0	110.4	109.4	-.8	.0	+9.2
Bridgeport.....							-.5	-.1	+10.4
Fall River.....	117.4	117.7	118.2	118.2	107.5	106.7	-.3	-.7	+9.2
Manchester.....	122.5	121.9	121.6	121.7	109.1	108.0	+.5	+.7	+12.3
New Haven.....	123.2	123.8	125.6	124.4	114.8	114.6	-.5	-1.9	+7.4
Portland, Maine.....							-.3	+.3	+8.9
Providence.....	120.2	120.4	121.0	122.2	108.3	107.6	-.2	-.6	+11.0
Middle Atlantic:									
Buffalo.....	129.0	129.5	129.5	129.3	115.5	113.8	-.4	-.4	+11.8
Newark.....	121.5	124.0	124.7	124.5	111.2	110.1	-2.0	-2.6	+9.2
New York.....	126.9	128.7	127.8	128.4	118.5	116.5	-1.4	-.7	+7.0
Philadelphia.....	125.2	126.5	126.4	127.2	117.4	117.9	-1.0	-.9	+6.6
Pittsburgh.....	122.2	122.4	122.3	124.6	110.3	111.2	-.2	-.1	+10.8
Rochester.....							-.1	+.4	+10.1
Scranton.....	125.1	125.9	125.4	123.8	114.7	114.4	-.6	-.2	+9.1
East North Central:									
Chicago.....	128.0	129.5	129.5	129.6	112.5	110.9	-1.1	-1.1	+13.8
Cincinnati.....	130.9	130.2	130.3	132.2	108.7	108.2	+.6	+.5	+20.5
Cleveland.....	125.9	125.9	125.3	125.1	105.8	106.2	.0	+.5	+19.0
Columbus.....							-.6	-.9	+16.5
Detroit.....	130.3	130.2	130.4	130.3	114.0	111.8	+.1	.0	+14.3
Indianapolis.....	117.1	117.5	117.7	118.4	104.3	104.7	-.3	-.5	+12.3
Milwaukee.....	128.2	128.8	128.8	128.3	111.2	111.2	-.5	-.5	+15.2
Peoria.....							+.6	+.3	+14.1
Springfield, Ill.....							-.6	-.1	+16.2
West North Central:									
Kansas City.....	120.8	121.8	134.5	123.7	107.9	107.0	-.8	-10.2	+11.9
Minneapolis.....	128.5	129.6	128.9	129.2	112.6	111.1	-.8	-.3	+14.2
Omaha.....	123.4	124.4	124.5	125.3	105.0	104.5	-.8	-.9	+17.5
St. Louis.....	130.1	130.8	131.1	130.2	111.6	108.8	-.6	-.8	+16.6
St. Paul.....							-.8	-.3	+13.8
South Atlantic:									
Atlanta.....	121.9	121.1	121.3	121.7	105.9	105.4	+.6	+.5	+15.1
Baltimore.....	132.4	133.3	132.2	132.3	114.6	114.2	-.6	+.2	+15.6
Charleston, S. C.....	122.3	122.6	121.9	123.8	107.1	105.9	-.3	+.3	+14.1
Jacksonville.....	113.2	113.1	113.0	115.1	100.2	98.7	+.1	+.2	+13.0
Norfolk.....							-.4	-.3	+14.5
Richmond.....	129.4	131.3	130.9	133.0	114.3	113.8	-1.4	-1.2	+13.2
Savannah.....							+.1	-.4	+12.2
Washington, D. C.....	132.2	133.2	133.5	136.7	116.9	118.1	-.8	-1.0	+13.1
East South Central:									
Birmingham.....	120.1	121.7	120.5	122.1	104.0	103.8	-1.3	-.3	+15.5
Louisville.....	122.3	121.6	121.9	122.5	105.2	105.9	+.6	+.4	+16.3
Memphis.....	118.9	119.5	119.8	119.6	102.2	102.4	-.5	-.8	+16.3
Mobile.....							-.2	-1.0	+14.8
West South Central:									
Dallas.....	118.8	119.3	120.9	120.9	104.9	104.6	-.4	-1.7	+13.2
Houston.....							-.2	-2.2	+13.9
Little Rock.....	114.7	115.1	115.3	115.4	97.2	98.7	-.4	-.6	+17.9
New Orleans.....	123.5	123.5	124.2	125.8	106.0	103.8	.0	-.5	+16.5
Mountain:									
Butte.....							-1.3	-1.0	+16.4
Denver.....	119.8	119.8	120.3	120.5	103.9	102.1	.0	-.4	+15.3
Salt Lake City.....	111.6	113.4	112.4	113.0	94.4	93.2	-1.5	-.7	+18.2
Pacific:									
Los Angeles.....	109.9	111.2	112.7	113.1	96.7	97.3	-1.1	-2.5	+13.7
Portland, Oreg.....	112.2	112.4	113.9	114.0	97.0	95.6	-.2	-1.5	+15.7
San Francisco.....	126.9	127.1	128.0	127.8	112.3	112.3	-.2	-.8	+13.0
Seattle.....	119.5	120.0	120.8	120.1	103.5	104.2	-.4	-1.1	+15.5

Retail Food Prices, 1913 to June 1935

ALTHOUGH current food prices have increased 13 percent since June 1934 they are still 22 percent lower than the average for 1929.

Index numbers for all food and for each of the commodity groups are at a level approximating that of the first 6 months of 1931. Advances since the depression low, reached in the spring of 1933, are 37 percent for all food, 35 percent for cereals, 61 percent for meats, 21 percent for dairy products, and 33 percent for other foods.

Index numbers of the average retail cost of food in 51 large cities of the country combined from 1913 to date are shown by commodity groups in table 5. The accompanying chart shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the commodity groups—cereals and bakery products, meats, dairy products, and other foods from January 15, 1929, to June 18, 1935, inclusive.

Table 5.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 48 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, by Commodity Groups, 1913–35, Inclusive¹

[1913=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods	Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods
<i>By years</i>											
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1924.....	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	154.3
1914.....	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	103.8	1925.....	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	169.8
1915.....	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	100.1	1926.....	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5	175.9
1916.....	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	125.8	1927.....	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	160.8
1917.....	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	160.4	1928.....	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	152.4
1918.....	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	164.5	1929.....	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	157.0
1919.....	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	191.5	1930.....	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	148.0
1920.....	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	236.8	1931.....	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	115.9
1921.....	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	156.1	1932.....	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	98.6
1922.....	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	147.0	1933.....	99.7	126.6	102.7	94.6	98.3
1923.....	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	154.3	1934.....	110.8	147.9	117.1	102.2	105.4

By months for 1934 and 1935

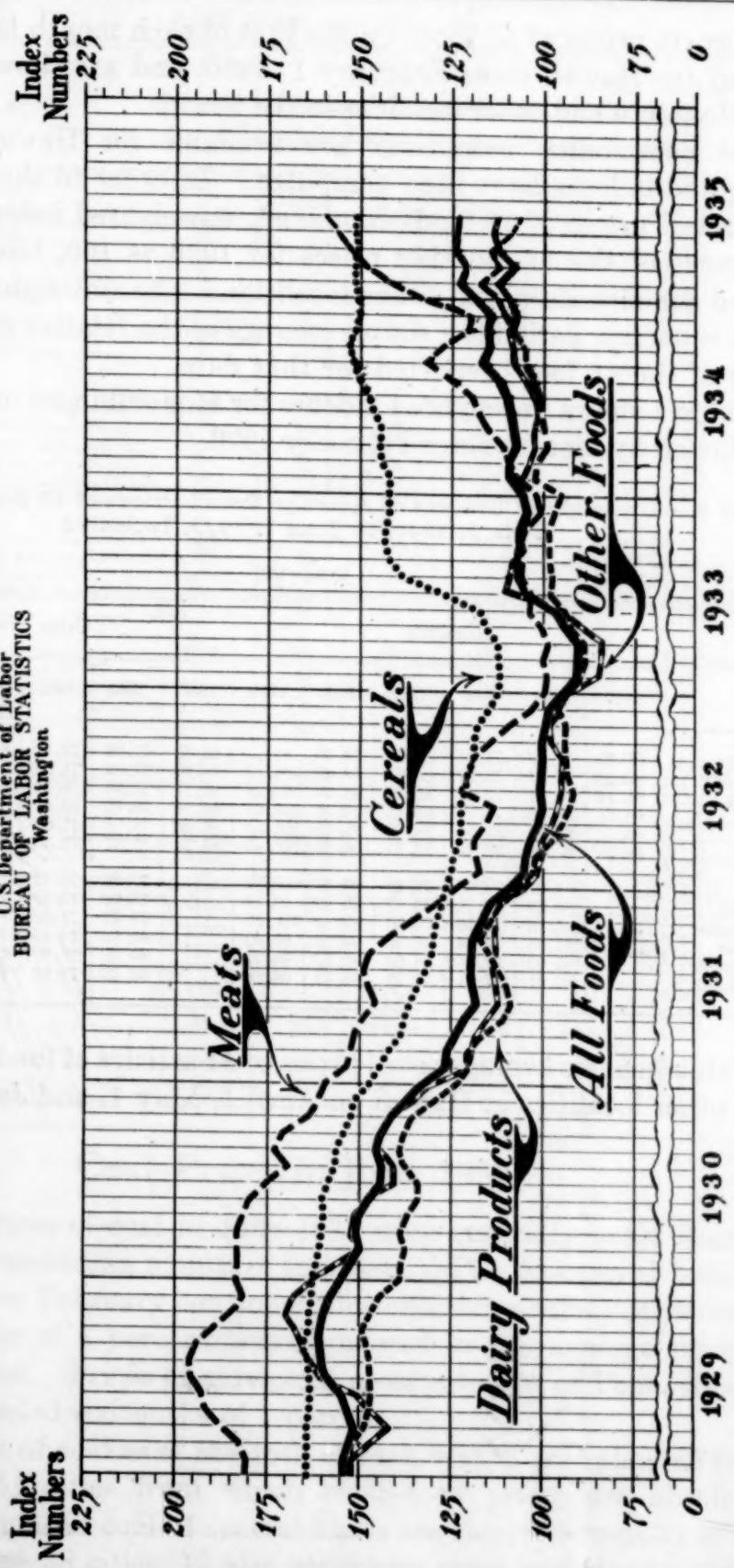
1934						1934—Con.					
Jan. 2.....	104.5	142.4	100.8	95.7	104.6	Nov. 6.....	115.3	152.1	122.6	107.6	109.0
Jan. 16.....	105.2	142.5	102.3	96.0	105.8	Nov. 20.....	114.9	150.9	120.6	108.4	109.3
Jan. 30.....	105.8	142.8	103.0	95.9	106.7	Dec. 4.....	114.6	150.9	119.9	108.5	108.8
Feb. 13.....	108.3	143.3	106.7	102.6	106.5	Dec. 18.....	114.3	150.9	120.1	108.8	107.2
Feb. 27.....	108.1	143.4	107.8	101.8	105.7	1935					
Mar. 13.....	108.5	143.4	109.1	102.3	104.8	Jan. 2.....	115.9	151.1	123.7	109.7	109.3
Mar. 27.....	108.0	144.7	109.7	101.1	104.1	Jan. 15.....	118.5	151.2	132.3	112.3	109.6
Apr. 10.....	107.4	144.7	110.5	99.7	102.7	Jan. 15.....	114.9	150.9	120.6	108.4	109.3
Apr. 24.....	107.3	144.0	112.6	99.0	102.1	Jan. 29.....	119.8	151.3	135.4	114.4	110.1
May 8.....	108.2	144.2	114.9	99.9	102.4	Feb. 12.....	122.0	150.9	140.1	117.3	111.8
May 22.....	108.4	144.4	114.3	99.9	102.7	Feb. 26.....	122.3	151.0	144.0	116.8	110.6
June 5.....	108.4	145.7	116.1	100.4	101.2	Mar. 12.....	121.7	151.1	149.6	113.3	107.8
June 19.....	109.1	146.5	117.8	101.1	101.2	Mar. 20.....	121.7	151.3	149.8	112.4	108.3
July 3.....	109.6	146.6	120.0	101.1	101.2	Apr. 9.....	124.1	151.3	151.7	115.8	112.0
July 17.....	109.9	147.7	120.5	100.8	101.4	Apr. 23.....	125.2	151.1	154.3	114.4	114.7
July 31.....	110.4	149.0	120.2	101.6	101.9	May 7.....	124.5	151.2	155.1	110.7	114.9
Aug. 14.....	111.8	149.6	121.1	103.4	103.8	May 21.....	124.0	152.3	157.0	108.7	113.2
Aug. 28.....	115.3	150.8	129.2	105.6	107.2	June 4.....	123.8	151.2	160.2	107.4	112.6
Sept. 11.....	116.8	151.6	133.8	105.4	108.8	June 18.....	123.0	150.7	159.3	106.5	111.8
Sept. 25.....	116.4	151.7	131.7	105.3	108.7						
Oct. 9.....	115.6	152.0	128.4	105.4	108.1						
Oct. 23.....	115.4	151.8	126.4	105.4	108.8						

¹ The number of cities used for this table increased from 39 cities in 1913 to 51 cities in 1920–35, inclusive. The number of commodities was increased from 42 to 48 on May 21, 1935.

RETAIL COST of FOOD

1913 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



Food Prices in Hawaii

RETAIL prices of 41 foods on the first of each month have been collected for Hawaii since February 1, 1930, and are shown separately for Honolulu and other localities in the islands.

No commodity weightings are available for Hawaii, hence no weighted indexes have been computed. In order to show changes in the retail prices of 41 foods combined, unweighted indexes, based on averages of the 11 monthly prices for 1930 as 100, have been computed for Honolulu and other localities. The unweighted index for each reporting period is a simple average of the relative prices (1930 = 100) of the 41 foods reported for that date.

Table 6 shows unweighted indexes for Honolulu and other localities in Hawaii by months since February 1930.

Table 6.—Unweighted Indexes of Average Retail Prices of 41 Foods in Hawaii Feb. 1, 1930, to June 1, 1935, Inclusive

[1930=100]

Month	Honolulu						Other localities					
	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
January.....	81.34	77.73	74.41	87.06	96.26	-----	80.20	77.93	73.76	86.05	95.01	-----
February.....	83.48	77.67	73.07	85.94	94.45	101.13	79.70	77.33	71.63	85.53	93.68	101.12
March.....	85.24	79.71	72.32	86.00	93.29	100.93	82.17	77.95	70.18	84.54	92.97	100.78
April.....	86.91	80.49	72.77	85.11	91.28	101.01	84.16	78.02	69.87	84.76	91.84	101.89
May.....	89.31	80.13	73.30	83.09	91.65	101.58	85.34	78.05	71.09	83.47	91.55	102.31
June.....	88.70	80.49	73.69	81.75	90.99	101.46	85.23	77.87	72.12	81.97	91.79	101.97
July.....	-----	81.07	74.66	77.96	90.57	100.39	-----	77.56	73.12	77.67	90.92	100.99
August.....	80.60	76.76	76.97	90.81	99.71	-----	78.94	75.67	76.37	90.73	99.90	-----
September.....	81.16	77.10	76.00	89.89	100.07	-----	79.98	77.89	75.98	89.07	99.89	-----
October.....	81.38	77.79	76.02	89.79	99.40	-----	80.52	78.36	75.68	89.30	97.35	-----
November.....	81.92	77.65	74.60	89.12	98.71	-----	80.61	77.07	75.00	88.37	97.18	-----
December.....	81.61	77.71	74.25	88.32	96.88	-----	80.08	75.80	74.29	88.46	95.83	-----

Table 7 shows average retail prices of 41 articles of food for Honolulu and other localities in Hawaii on April 1, May 1, and June 1, 1935.

Table 7.—Average Retail Prices of 41 Foods in Hawaii
April, May, and June 1935

Article	Honolulu			Other localities		
	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1
Cereals:						
Bread, white, wheat..... pound	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Bread, white, wheat..... do	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.0
Flour, white, wheat..... do	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6
Corn meal..... do	8.8	9.0	9.1	10.7	10.7	10.7
Rolled oats..... do	11.7	12.0	11.9	12.3	12.8	12.8
Corn flakes..... 8-oz. package	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.9	13.1	13.1
Wheat cereal..... 28-oz. package	27.1	27.1	27.1	28.1	28.5	28.5
Macaroni..... pound	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.3
Rice..... do	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.4
Meats:						
Beef:						
Sirloin steak..... do	38.0	39.3	38.6	27.6	27.6	28.3
Round steak..... do	31.9	33.1	33.3	25.4	25.4	25.4
Rib roast..... do	31.4	31.7	30.4	24.9	24.9	25.6
Chuck roast..... do	23.6	24.0	24.0	21.4	21.1	21.6
Plate..... do	18.5	19.9	19.2	17.9	17.9	17.9
Lamb, leg of..... do	33.1	32.7	32.7	31.5	31.5	31.5
Pork:						
Chops..... do	33.0	32.1	32.1	29.8	30.0	30.4
Bacon, sliced..... do	43.7	44.1	45.1	43.1	43.9	45.0
Ham, sliced..... do	53.9	51.9	53.0	37.4	37.3	32.1
Roasting chickens..... do	32.6	34.6	34.9	35.0	35.0	35.0
Salmon, canned, red..... 16-oz. can	21.9	21.7	21.7	19.2	19.2	19.4
Dairy products:						
Butter..... pound	40.6	39.6	38.9	44.3	42.1	40.5
Cheese..... do	28.7	28.2	27.9	27.5	28.0	27.7
Milk, fresh..... quart	19.0	19.0	19.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Milk, evaporated..... 14½-oz. can	7.7	7.9	7.9	9.0	9.3	9.3
Eggs..... dozen	38.0	41.5	42.5	35.7	36.4	39.2
Fats and oils:						
Lard, pure..... pound	19.0	21.0	21.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Vegetable lard substitute..... do	22.7	23.3	23.6	21.2	21.4	21.5
Fruits and vegetables:						
Bananas..... do	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Oranges..... dozen	31.3	31.1	32.6	48.2	50.4	50.4
Prunes..... pound	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.2	11.2	11.4
Raisins..... do	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.8	10.8	10.9
Cabbage..... do	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.0
Potatoes..... do	2.7	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.3
Beans, navy..... do	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9
Onions..... do	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
Beans, with pork..... 16-oz. can	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8
Corn, canned..... no. 2 can	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2
Peas, canned..... do	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.0	17.0
Tomatoes, canned..... do	13.7	13.6	13.6	14.4	14.4	14.2
Miscellaneous foods:						
Coffee..... pound	31.1	31.1	30.6	29.8	29.4	28.7
Tea..... do	90.2	89.0	89.0	88.7	88.0	88.2
Sugar, granulated..... do	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2

Coal Prices in June 1935

RETAIL prices of coal in June 1935 were generally lower than in the corresponding month of last year. The downward trend in coal prices since February continued through the month. A decrease of seven-tenths of 1 percent was registered in the average price of bituminous coal. Prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite receded six-tenths of 1 percent.

Retail prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are collected from each of the 51 cities from which retail-food prices are obtained. Prices of bituminous coal of several kinds are received from 38 of the cities. Of these 38 cities, 12 also report on stove and chestnut sizes

of Pennsylvania anthracite and 6 report on anthracite from other fields. In addition to the 38 cities there are 13 cities which report prices for Pennsylvania anthracite alone. For each city, prices are shown for those coals sold in considerable quantities for household use. Prices are for curb delivery of the kinds of coal sold to wage earners. Extra charges for handling are not included.

Table 8.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined
June and May 1935 and June 1934

Article	Average retail price per ton of 2,000 pounds			Relative retail price (1913=100) ¹			Percentage change June 15, 1935, compared with—	
	1935		1934	1935		1934	1935	1934
	June 15	May 15	June 15	June 15	May 15	June 15	May 15	June 15
Bituminous coal (38 cities)...	\$8.05	\$8.11	\$8.18	148.1	149.2	150.5	-0.7	-1.6
Pennsylvania anthracite:								
Stove (25 cities)-----	11.82	11.90	12.60	153.0	154.0	163.0	-6	-6.1
Chestnut (25 cities)-----	11.63	11.70	12.40	146.9	147.8	156.7	-6	-6.3

¹ Average of January and July 1913.

Prices by Regions and Cities

ALTHOUGH bituminous-coal prices as a whole show a decrease from May 15 to June 15, increases were reported for several cities in each of the bituminous-coal-consuming areas. Retail prices in each of 38 cities on June 15 and May 15, 1935, and June 15, 1934, are shown in table 9.

Table 9.—Average Retail Prices of Bituminous Coal per Ton of 2,000 Pounds,
by Cities

June and May 1935 and June 1934

Regional area, city, and grade and size of coal	1935		1934	Regional area, city, and grade and size of coal	1935		1934
	June 15	May 15	June 15		June 15	May 15	June 15
North Atlantic:				North Central—Con.			
Pittsburgh:				Indianapolis:			
Prepared sizes.....	\$4.19	\$4.27	\$4.54	Prepared sizes:			
South Atlantic:				High volatile.....	\$5.91	\$5.90	\$6.14
Atlanta:				Low volatile.....	7.92	7.92	7.95
Prepared sizes.....	6.03	5.98	6.52	Run of mine:			
Baltimore:				Low volatile.....	6.86	6.94	7.00
Prepared sizes:				Kansas City:			
Low volatile.....	8.50	8.50	9.06	Prepared sizes.....	5.92	5.98	5.99
Run of mine:				Milwaukee:			
High volatile.....	7.18	7.23	7.43	Prepared sizes:			
Charleston, S. C.:				High volatile.....	7.97	7.89	7.96
Prepared sizes.....	10.00	10.00	9.92	Low volatile.....	10.03	10.14	10.36
Jacksonville:				Minneapolis:			
Prepared sizes.....	9.56	9.66	10.00	Prepared sizes:			
Norfolk:				High volatile.....	10.45	10.47	10.29
Prepared sizes:				Low volatile.....	13.12	13.02	12.78
High volatile.....	7.00	7.19	8.00	Omaha:			
Low volatile.....	8.00	8.00	8.50	Prepared sizes.....	8.34	8.38	8.59
Run of mine:				Peoria:			
Low volatile.....	7.00	7.13	7.38	Prepared sizes.....	7.02	6.99	6.49
Richmond:				St. Louis:			
Prepared sizes:				Prepared sizes.....	4.98	5.65	6.26
High volatile.....	7.33	7.33	7.50	St. Paul:			
Low volatile.....	8.12	8.12	8.37	Prepared sizes:			
Run of mine:				High volatile.....	10.15	10.28	10.14
Low volatile.....	6.90	6.90	7.00	Low volatile.....	13.21	13.13	13.06
Savannah:				Springfield, Ill.:			
Prepared sizes.....	19.12	19.62	19.70	Prepared sizes.....	4.54	4.54	4.09
Washington, D. C.:				South Central:			
Prepared sizes:				Birmingham:			
High volatile.....	28.50	28.61	28.56	Prepared sizes.....	5.78	5.86	6.12
Low volatile.....	29.72	29.91	29.00	Dallas:			
Run of mine:				Prepared sizes.....	10.21	10.43	10.50
Mixed.....	28.02	28.02	28.02	Houston:			
North Central:				Prepared sizes.....	11.29	11.36	10.80
Chicago:				Little Rock:			
Prepared sizes:				Prepared sizes.....	8.10	8.33	8.28
High volatile.....	8.10	8.10	7.87	Louisville:			
Low volatile.....	10.26	10.25	9.66	Prepared sizes:			
Run of mine:				High volatile.....	5.41	5.43	5.98
Low volatile.....	7.86	7.86	7.66	Low volatile.....	7.21	7.28	7.75
Cincinnati:				Memphis:			
Prepared sizes:				Prepared sizes.....	7.23	7.16	7.06
High volatile.....	4.96	4.96	5.85	Mobile:			
Low volatile.....	6.63	6.63	7.50	Prepared sizes.....	8.19	8.29	7.73
Cleveland:				New Orleans:			
Prepared sizes:				Prepared sizes.....	9.60	10.40	9.80
High volatile.....	6.85	7.05	6.81	Western:			
Low volatile.....	8.16	9.21	8.75	Butte:			
Columbus:				Prepared sizes.....	9.77	9.79	9.80
Prepared sizes:				Denver:			
High volatile.....	5.75	5.81	5.94	Prepared sizes.....	7.83	7.82	8.10
Low volatile.....	7.25	7.08	7.21	Los Angeles:			
Detroit:				Prepared sizes.....	16.27	16.78	16.66
Prepared sizes:				Portland, Oreg.:			
High volatile.....	6.95	6.95	7.17	Prepared sizes.....	12.11	12.17	12.75
Low volatile.....	7.73	7.73	8.52	Salt Lake City:			
Run of mine:				Prepared sizes.....	7.17	7.17	7.35
Low volatile.....	7.34	7.34	7.98	San Francisco:			
				Prepared sizes.....	15.04	15.04	15.04
				Seattle:			
				Prepared sizes.....	9.94	9.88	9.92

¹ All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.² Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail prices of Pennsylvania coal for June were on the average lower than for May, although increases were reported for 4 of the 25 cities from which prices are collected.

Table 10 shows anthracite prices in each of 31 cities on June 15 and May 15, 1935, and June 15, 1934.

Table 10.—Average Retail Prices of Anthracite per Ton of 2,000 Pounds, by Cities

June and May 1935 and June 1934

Regional area, city, and size of coal	1935		1934		Regional area, city, and size of coal	1935		1934	
	June 15	May 15	June 15	June 15		May 15	June 15	May 15	June 15
<i>Pennsylvania anthracite</i>									
North Atlantic:					North Atlantic—Con.				
Boston:					Scranton:				
Stove.....	\$11.90	\$11.90	\$13.00		Stove.....	\$7.53	\$7.34	\$8.25	
Chestnut.....	11.90	11.90	12.75		Chestnut.....	7.28	7.09	8.00	
Bridgeport:					South Atlantic:				
Stove.....	11.83	11.83	13.00		Baltimore:				
Chestnut.....	11.83	11.83	13.00		Stove.....	9.75	10.33	12.33	
Buffalo:					Chestnut.....	9.50	10.08	12.08	
Stove.....	11.80	11.40	12.15		Norfolk:				
Chestnut.....	11.55	11.15	11.90		Stove.....	12.00	12.00	12.50	
Fall River:					Chestnut.....	12.00	12.00	12.50	
Stove.....	12.75	12.75	13.50		Richmond:				
Chestnut.....	12.50	12.50	13.25		Stove.....	11.50	11.50	12.50	
Manchester:					Chestnut.....	11.50	11.50	12.50	
Stove.....	14.00	14.00	14.50		Washington, D. C.:				
Chestnut.....	14.00	14.00	14.50		Stove.....	11.45	12.26	13.40	
Newark:					Chestnut.....	11.15	11.98	13.10	
Stove.....	9.75	9.75	11.83		North Central:				
Chestnut.....	9.50	9.50	11.58		Chicago:				
New Haven:					Stove.....	13.38	13.38	12.73	
Stove.....	12.15	12.15	13.15		Chestnut.....	13.13	13.13	12.48	
Chestnut.....	12.15	12.15	13.15		Cleveland:				
New York:					Stove.....	12.36	13.13	11.63	
Stove.....	10.05	10.10	11.30		Chestnut.....	12.10	12.88	11.38	
Chestnut.....	9.79	9.85	11.05		Detroit:				
Philadelphia:					Stove.....	11.37	11.59	11.59	
Stove.....	9.11	9.15	11.25		Chestnut.....	11.12	11.33	11.59	
Chestnut.....	8.87	8.99	11.00		Milwaukee:				
Pittsburgh:					Stove.....	12.60	12.74	12.69	
Stove.....	12.75	12.75	12.88		Chestnut.....	12.35	12.49	12.44	
Chestnut.....	12.75	12.75	12.88		Minneapolis:				
Portland, Maine:					Stove.....	14.95	14.95	14.80	
Stove.....	13.50	13.00	13.75		Chestnut.....	14.70	14.70	14.55	
Chestnut.....	13.25	12.75	13.50		St. Louis:				
Providence:					Stove.....	13.22	13.56	13.48	
Stove.....	13.25	13.25	14.25		Chestnut.....	12.97	13.31	13.23	
Chestnut.....	12.95	12.95	14.00		St. Paul:				
Rochester:					Stove.....	14.95	14.95	14.80	
Stove.....	11.13	11.04	12.73		Chestnut.....	14.70	14.50	14.55	
Chestnut.....	10.89	10.80	12.48						

Other anthracite

North Central:					Western:			
Kansas City:					Denver:			
Arkansas, furnace stove.....	\$10.50 11.75	\$10.50 11.75	\$10.41 12.22		Colorado, furnace stove.....	\$15.81 15.81	\$15.81 15.81	\$15.50 15.50
South Central:					San Francisco:			
Dallas:					New Mexico, egg.....	25.63	25.63	25.63
Arkansas, egg.....	13.00	13.25	14.00		Colorado, egg.....	25.11	25.11	25.11
Houston:								
Arkansas, egg.....	13.83	13.83	14.00					
Little Rock:								
Arkansas, egg.....	10.71	10.71	10.50					

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail Coal Prices, 1913 to June 1935

RETAIL prices of coal were collected on January 15 and July 15 for the years 1913 through 1919 from the cities covered in the retail-food-price study. Beginning with June 1920 prices have been collected on the 15th of each month.

Table 11 shows for large cities combined average prices of bituminous coal and of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove, and chestnut sizes, on January 15 and July 15, 1913, to 1933, and for each month from January 15, 1934, to June 15, 1935.

The accompanying chart shows the trend in retail prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities combined and of bituminous coal in 38 cities combined. The trend is shown by months from January 15, 1929, to June 15, 1935, inclusive.

Table 11.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined¹

1913-35, Inclusive

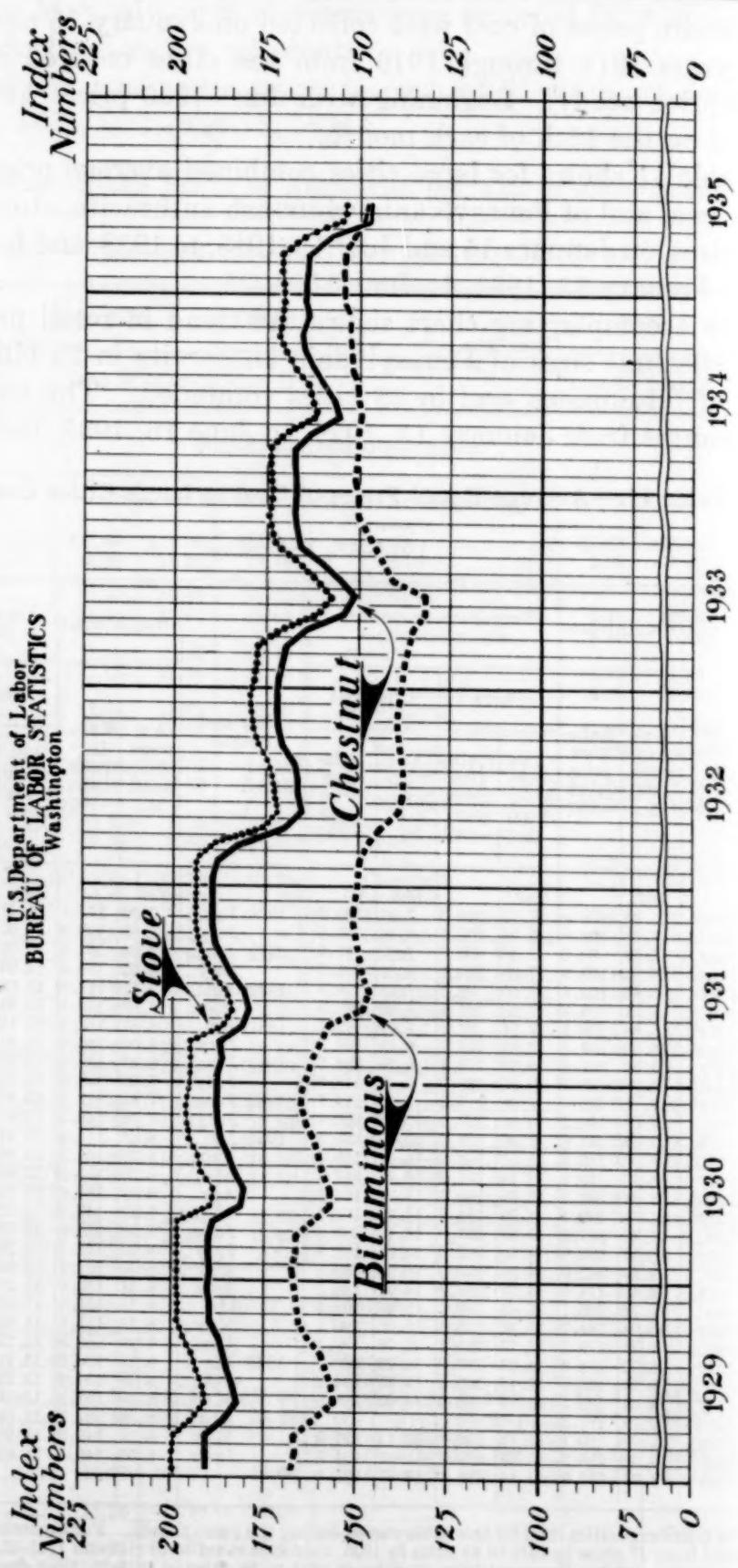
Year and month	Bituminous		Pennsylvania, anthracite, white ash—				Year and month	Bituminous		Pennsylvania, anthracite, white ash—				
	Av- erage price, 2,000 lb.	Rela- tive price (1913 =100)	Stove		Chestnut			Av- erage price, 2,000 lb.	Rela- tive price (1913 =100)	Stove		Chestnut		
			Av- erage price, 2,000 lb.	Rela- tive price (1913 =100)	Av- erage price, 2,000 lb.	Rela- tive price (1913 =100)				Av- erage price, 2,000 lb.	Rela- tive price (1913 =100)	Av- erage price, 2,000 lb.	Rela- tive price (1913 =100)	
1913: Yr.av.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	1928: Jan..	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Jan..	5.43	100.0	7.73	100.0	7.91	100.0	July..	9.30	171.1	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6	
July..	5.48	100.8	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	1929: Jan..	8.69	159.9	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9	
1914: Jan..	5.39	99.2	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	July..	9.09	167.2	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3	
July..	5.97	109.9	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	1930: Jan..	8.62	158.6	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8	
1915: Jan..	5.46	100.6	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	July..	9.11	167.6	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5	
July..	5.71	105.2	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	1931: Jan..	8.65	159.1	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6	
1916: Jan..	5.44	100.1	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	July..	8.87	163.2	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1	
July..	5.69	104.8	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	1932: Jan..	8.09	148.9	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3	
1917: Jan..	5.52	101.6	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	July..	8.17	150.3	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1	
July..	6.96	128.1	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	1933: Jan..	7.50	138.0	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2	
1918: Jan..	7.21	132.7	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	July..	7.46	137.3	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9	
July..	7.68	141.3	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	1934: Jan..	7.64	140.7	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0	
1919: Jan..	7.92	145.8	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	July..	8.24	151.6	13.44	174.0	13.25	167.4	
July..	7.90	145.3	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	Feb..	8.22	151.3	13.46	174.3	13.27	167.7	
1920: Jan..	8.10	149.1	12.40	157.2	12.17	153.3	Mar..	8.23	151.5	13.46	174.2	13.27	167.6	
July..	8.81	162.1	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.8	Apr..	8.18	150.5	13.14	170.1	12.94	163.5	
1921: Jan..	10.55	194.1	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	May..	8.13	149.5	12.53	162.2	12.34	155.9	
July..	11.82	217.6	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	June..	8.18	150.5	12.60	163.0	12.40	156.7	
1922: Jan..	10.47	192.7	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	July..	8.23	151.5	12.79	165.5	12.60	159.2	
July..	9.89	182.0	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	Aug..	8.30	152.6	13.02	168.5	12.83	162.1	
1923: Jan..	9.40	174.6	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	Sept..	8.31	153.0	13.25	171.4	13.05	164.9	
July..	11.18	205.7	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	Oct..	8.35	153.6	13.32	172.4	13.11	165.7	
1924: Jan..	10.04	184.7	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	Nov..	8.35	153.7	13.25	171.6	13.04	164.8	
July..	9.75	179.5	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	Dec..	8.36	153.8	13.22	171.1	13.02	164.5	
1925: Jan..	8.94	164.5	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	1935: Jan..	8.37	154.0	13.21	171.0	13.01	164.4	
July..	9.24	170.0	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	Feb..	8.39	154.4	13.22	171.1	13.02	164.5	
1926: Jan..	8.61	158.5	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	Mar..	8.39	154.3	13.21	171.0	13.01	164.4	
July..	9.74	179.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Apr..	8.24	151.6	12.67	164.0	12.47	157.6	
1927: Jan..	8.70	160.1	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	May..	8.11	149.2	11.90	154.0	11.70	147.8	
July..	9.96	183.3	15.66	202.7	15.42	194.8	June..	8.05	148.1	11.82	153.0	11.63	146.9	

¹ The number of cities used for this table varied during the years shown. For bituminous coal the number increased from 27 cities in 1913 to 45 cities in 1920, then decreased to 38 cities in 1923-35. For Pennsylvania anthracite the number increased from 27 cities in 1915 to 39 cities in 1919-20, then decreased to 25 cities in 1934-35.

² Insufficient data.

**RETAIL PRICES of COAL
BITUMINOUS & PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE
1913 = 100**

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



WHOLESALE PRICES

Wholesale Prices in June 1935

A SLIGHT recession marked the trend of wholesale commodity prices during June. The composite index for the month stood at 79.8 percent of the 1926 average, a decline of 0.5 percent compared with the May level.

Despite the downward movement in commodity prices during June, the net increase for the first 6 months of the year has been over 1 percent. The June index is 7 percent above a year ago and more than 22 percent above 2 years ago, when the indexes were 74.6 and 65.0, respectively.

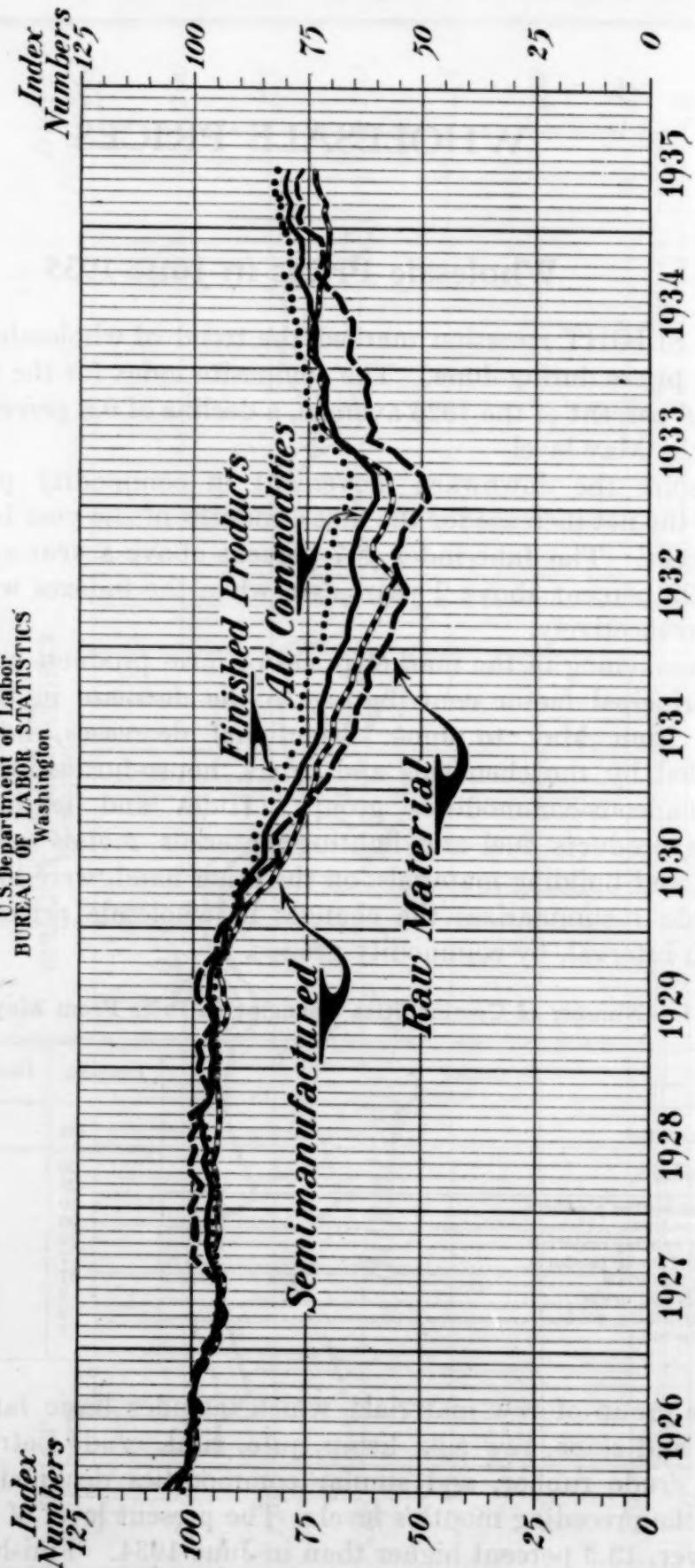
A weakening in the market prices of farm products and foods was the principal factor contributing to the decrease in the combined index from May to June. Fractional decreases, however, were recorded by the chemicals and drugs, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous-commodities groups. Hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and building materials, on the other hand, were higher.

Table 1 summarizes the changes in wholesale prices during the month interval, by commodity groups.

Table 1.—Number of Commodities Changing in Price From May to June 1935

Groups	Increases	Decreases	No change
All commodities.....	134	165	485
Farm products.....	20	43	4
Foods.....	20	66	36
Hides and leather products.....	10	4	27
Textile products.....	30	15	67
Fuel and lighting materials.....	12	4	8
Metals and metal products.....	7	9	114
Building materials.....	17	7	62
Chemicals and drugs.....	9	7	73
House-furnishing goods.....	2	3	56
Miscellaneous.....	7	7	38

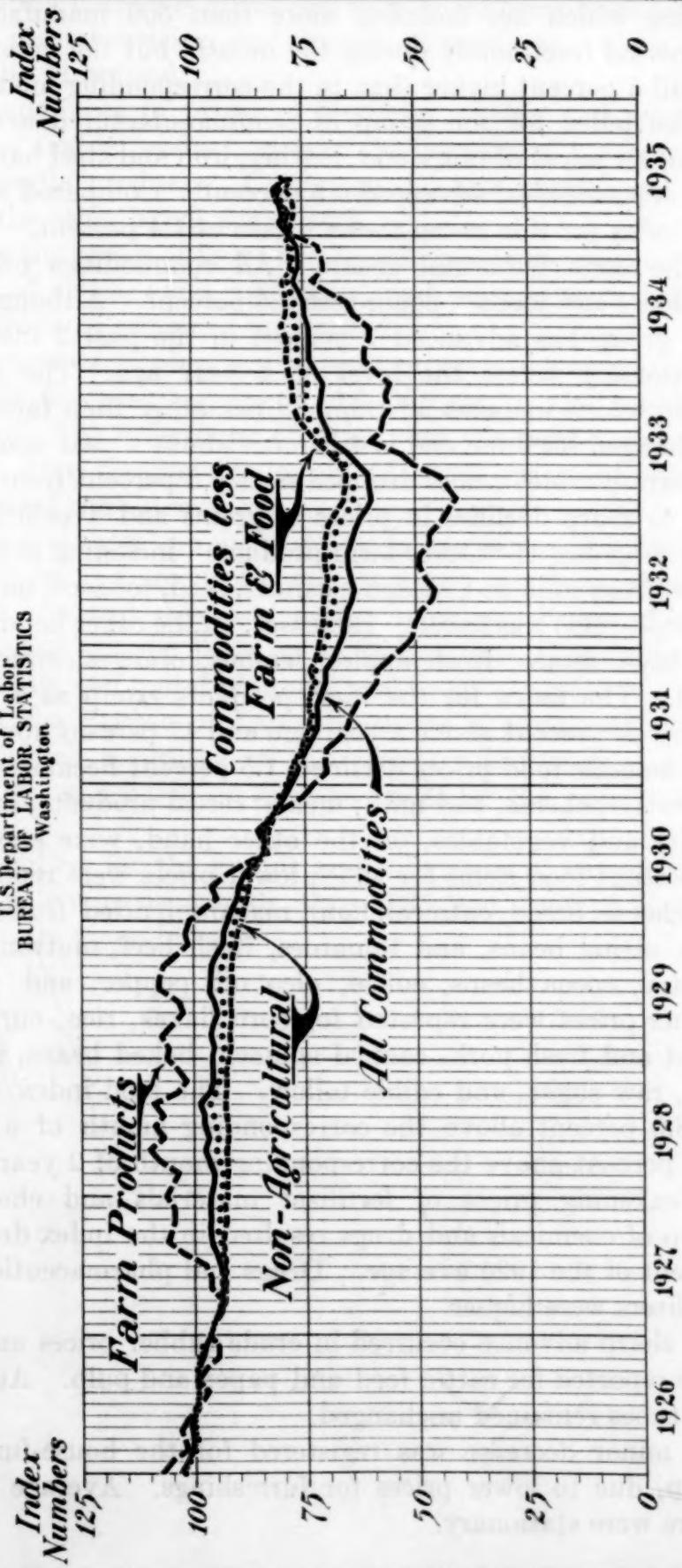
The group of raw materials, which includes basic farm products, hides and skins, raw silk, hemp, jute, sisal, crude petroleum, scrap steel, crude rubber, and similar commodities declined 1.5 percent from the preceding month's level. The present level of the group is, however, 13.5 percent higher than in June 1934. Finished products,

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among which are included more than 500 manufactured articles, decreased fractionally during the month, but the index for the group is still 5 percent higher than in the corresponding month of last year.

The index for the group of semimanufactured articles, which is based on prices of raw sugar, leather, iron and steel bars, pig iron, and like commodities, advanced 0.5 percent. Compared with June 1934, the index for this group shows a gain of 1.4 percent.

The large industrial group, "All commodities other than farm products and foods", again rose 0.5 percent. Although the index for this group has advanced 1 percent in the past 2 months, it is still fractionally below the level of a year ago. The nonagricultural group which includes all commodities other than farm products was unchanged for June and is 4 percent above a year ago.

Farm-product prices dropped nearly 3 percent from May to June, due to sharp declines in prices of grains and livestock and poultry. The subgroup of "Other farm products" including cotton, eggs, hay, hops, fresh milk at Chicago, peanuts, seed, tobacco, onions, and white potatoes, also was lower. Increases, on the other hand, were recorded for hogs, lambs, fresh apples, lemons, oranges, sweetpotatoes, and wool. The index for the farm products group as a whole, 78.3, is nearly 24 percent above a year ago and 47 percent above 2 years ago.

Wholesale food prices declined 1.5 percent because of lower prices for butter, cheese, and milk; meats; cereal products; and other foods. Fruits and vegetables, on the other hand, were seasonally higher. Important food items for which lower prices were reported were butter, cheese, bread, oatmeal, flour, macaroni, dried fruits, canned corn, peas, string beans, and tomatoes, fresh beef, mutton, veal, dressed poultry, cocoa beans, coffee, oleo oil, pepper, and vegetable oils. Higher prices were reported for corn flakes, rice, cured beef, lamb, cured and fresh pork, canned spinach, baked beans, and asparagus, lard, raw sugar, and edible tallow. The food index for June, 82.8, is 18.6 percent above the corresponding month of a year ago and 35.3 percent above the corresponding month of 2 years ago.

Weakening prices of fertilizer materials and chemicals in the group of chemicals and drugs resulted in the index dropping to 80.7 percent of the 1926 average. Drugs and pharmaceuticals and mixed fertilizers were higher.

A sharp advance occurred in crude rubber prices and lower prices were reported for cattle feed and paper and pulp. Automobile tires and tubes remained unchanged.

A minor decrease was registered for the house-furnishing goods group, due to lower prices for furnishings. Average prices for furniture were stationary.

Fuel and lighting materials advanced 1.5 percent because of higher prices for coal, gas, electricity, and petroleum products. Coke was unchanged at the May level.

Pronounced advances in prices of clothing, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products caused the increase of 1 percent in the group of textile products. Cotton goods, knit goods, and silk and rayon, on the other hand, were lower.

The index for the group of hides and leather products rose to 88.9. Average prices of shoes, hides and skins, and leather were higher. Other leather products remained unchanged.

Advancing prices of lumber and certain other building materials were responsible for the increase of 0.6 percent in the building-materials group. The subgroups of brick and tile and paint and paint materials were fractionally lower. Average prices of cement and structural steel were steady.

In the metals and metal-products group falling prices of plumbing and heating fixtures and nonferrous metals were more than offset by rising prices of iron and steel and motor vehicles. Prices of agricultural implements showed little or no fluctuation. The index for the group of metals and metal products rose to 86.9.

The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is composed of 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets, and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.

The index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for June 1935 in comparison with May 1935 and June of each of the past 6 years are given in table 2.

Table 2.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	June 1935	May 1935	June 1934	June 1933	June 1932	June 1931	June 1930	June 1929
All commodities.....	79.8	80.2	74.6	65.0	63.9	72.1	86.8	95.2
Farm products.....	78.3	80.6	63.3	53.2	45.7	65.4	88.9	103.3
Grains.....	76.9	83.2	72.4	57.4	37.7	56.0	78.7	91.0
Livestock and poultry.....	84.8	87.6	48.3	46.6	46.7	61.9	88.5	111.0
Other farm products.....	74.3	75.0	69.4	56.2	48.2	70.8	92.7	102.3
Foods.....	82.8	84.1	69.8	61.2	58.8	73.3	90.8	99.1
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	74.6	77.7	73.0	63.1	57.4	78.8	90.2	105.2
Cereal products.....	90.5	92.3	89.2	70.7	66.8	74.3	82.9	85.1
Fruits and vegetables.....	68.7	66.3	70.1	63.9	62.4	76.4	109.0	97.4
Meats.....	94.5	97.0	62.2	52.4	56.0	71.3	99.9	111.5
Other foods.....	77.2	77.7	62.8	61.1	55.4	68.5	78.1	90.3
Hides and leather products.....	88.9	88.3	87.1	82.4	70.8	88.0	102.4	107.9
Boots and shoes.....	97.3	97.2	98.4	85.5	87.5	94.6	103.0	106.1
Hides and skins.....	78.0	76.1	70.1	81.4	32.5	65.5	99.0	110.9
Leather.....	80.5	79.6	75.3	74.3	58.7	87.8	102.9	110.3
Other leather products.....	84.4	84.4	86.8	78.5	96.4	101.4	105.5	105.9
Textile products.....	70.1	69.4	72.7	61.5	52.7	66.6	81.6	90.1
Clothing.....	80.7	78.5	82.6	64.5	62.2	76.3	86.7	90.0
Cotton goods.....	82.5	82.7	86.0	67.1	51.0	67.6	87.2	97.8
Knit goods.....	59.5	60.4	62.8	50.9	49.6	59.8	81.8	88.7
Silk and rayon.....	27.2	27.6	25.0	35.2	27.5	41.9	60.5	79.9
Woolen and worsted goods.....	75.6	73.5	80.8	68.8	55.0	68.0	79.7	88.3
Other textile products.....	68.9	68.2	74.8	73.6	66.7	75.5	86.2	92.6
Fuel and lighting materials.....	74.2	73.1	72.8	61.5	71.6	62.9	78.9	84.5
Anthracite.....	74.0	73.0	76.9	76.8	85.3	88.8	85.8	88.1
Bituminous coal.....	96.1	95.7	95.0	78.3	81.8	83.2	88.6	89.6
Coke.....	88.7	88.7	85.0	75.3	76.9	81.5	84.0	84.7
Electricity.....	(1)	88.7	90.6	91.4	105.5	98.6	97.5	94.4
Gas.....	(1)	92.0	97.5	101.7	106.3	101.9	99.7	94.4
Petroleum products.....	53.2	52.2	50.6	34.4	48.2	30.7	63.6	76.6
Metals and metal products.....	86.9	86.6	87.7	79.3	79.9	84.4	91.9	101.2
Agricultural implements.....	93.6	93.6	91.1	83.0	84.9	94.2	94.5	99.0
Iron and steel.....	87.1	86.6	88.6	76.2	79.8	83.5	89.0	95.5
Motor vehicles.....	94.7	94.4	95.0	90.4	93.8	94.2	100.8	107.8
Nonferrous metals.....	69.1	69.2	68.5	63.2	47.5	61.2	79.8	105.5
Plumbing and heating.....	66.2	67.1	75.1	67.4	66.7	86.6	88.3	95.7
Building materials.....	85.3	84.8	87.8	74.7	70.8	79.3	89.9	95.2
Brick and tile.....	89.2	89.3	91.1	77.0	76.1	83.7	88.5	93.1
Cement.....	94.9	94.9	93.9	81.8	77.1	77.7	91.7	94.6
Lumber.....	81.6	79.8	86.3	67.4	57.6	68.5	85.6	94.0
Paint and paint materials.....	79.8	79.9	80.3	71.9	73.3	80.0	92.4	92.6
Plumbing and heating.....	66.2	67.1	75.1	67.4	66.7	86.6	88.3	95.7
Structural steel.....	92.0	92.0	94.5	81.7	81.7	84.3	86.8	99.6
Other building materials.....	90.0	89.8	92.0	80.6	77.6	85.4	93.0	97.4
Chemicals and drugs.....	80.7	81.2	75.6	73.7	73.1	79.4	89.4	93.4
Chemicals.....	86.3	87.5	78.6	81.5	78.6	82.5	94.0	97.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	74.3	74.2	73.1	55.5	58.3	62.6	68.5	70.8
Fertilizer materials.....	65.7	65.9	67.9	68.0	68.0	79.8	85.3	92.6
Mixed fertilizers.....	74.5	73.1	73.4	63.0	69.0	82.4	94.1	96.7
House-furnishing goods.....	80.5	80.6	82.0	73.4	74.7	86.4	93.4	94.6
Furnishings.....	83.9	84.1	85.1	73.6	75.4	83.4	92.3	93.8
Furniture.....	77.1	77.1	79.0	73.4	74.0	89.8	94.6	95.5
Miscellaneous.....	68.4	68.7	70.2	60.8	64.2	69.7	78.4	82.4
Automobile tires and tubes.....	45.0	45.0	44.6	40.1	39.6	46.0	50.3	54.5
Cattle feed.....	92.2	107.0	86.9	55.8	42.1	61.1	102.0	106.2
Paper and pulp.....	79.7	80.0	83.5	73.5	76.2	80.7	86.4	89.2
Rubber, crude.....	26.0	24.9	27.7	12.6	5.8	13.3	25.9	42.7
Other miscellaneous.....	80.1	79.4	83.1	75.0	84.6	88.2	96.9	99.2
Raw materials.....	76.4	77.6	67.3	56.2	53.2	64.7	84.9	96.6
Semimanufactured articles.....	73.9	73.5	72.9	65.3	57.6	60.3	81.7	92.4
Finished products.....	82.2	82.4	78.2	69.0	70.0	76.0	88.4	95.0
Nonagricultural commodities.....	80.0	80.0	76.9	67.4	67.8	73.4	86.3	93.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	78.0	77.6	78.2	68.9	70.1	74.1	85.7	91.9

¹ Data not yet available.

Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar, by Commodity Groups, 1913 to June 1935

INDEX numbers of wholesale prices and purchasing power of the dollar by groups of commodities, by years from 1913 to 1934, inclusive, by months from January 1934 to June 1935, inclusive, and by weeks for June 1935 are shown in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1933	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
1934	65.3	70.5	86.6	72.9	73.3	86.9	86.2	75.9	81.5	69.7	74.9
By months:											
1934:											
January	58.7	64.3	80.5	76.5	73.1	85.5	86.3	74.4	80.8	67.5	72.2
February	61.3	66.7	89.6	76.9	72.4	87.0	86.6	75.5	81.0	68.5	73.6
March	61.3	67.3	88.7	76.5	71.4	87.1	86.4	75.7	81.4	69.3	73.7
April	59.6	66.2	88.9	75.3	71.7	87.9	86.7	75.5	81.6	69.5	73.3
May	59.6	67.1	87.9	73.6	72.5	89.1	87.3	75.4	82.0	69.8	73.7
June	63.3	69.8	87.1	72.7	72.8	87.7	87.8	75.6	82.0	70.2	74.6
July	64.5	70.6	86.3	71.5	73.9	86.8	87.0	75.4	81.6	69.9	74.8
August	69.8	73.9	83.8	70.8	74.6	86.7	85.8	75.7	81.8	70.2	76.4
September	73.4	76.1	84.1	71.1	74.6	86.6	85.6	76.5	81.8	70.2	77.6
October	70.6	74.8	83.8	70.3	74.6	86.3	85.2	77.1	81.7	69.7	76.5
November	70.8	75.1	84.2	69.7	74.4	86.2	85.0	76.9	81.3	70.6	76.5
December	72.0	75.3	85.1	70.0	73.7	85.9	85.1	77.8	81.2	71.0	76.9
1935:											
January	77.6	79.9	86.2	70.3	72.9	85.8	84.9	79.3	81.2	70.7	78.8
February	79.1	82.7	86.0	70.1	72.5	85.8	85.0	80.4	80.7	70.1	79.5
March	78.3	81.9	85.4	69.4	73.0	85.7	84.9	81.5	80.7	69.2	79.4
April	80.4	84.5	86.3	69.2	72.8	85.9	84.6	81.0	80.7	68.7	80.1
May	80.6	84.1	88.3	69.4	73.1	86.6	84.8	81.2	80.6	68.7	80.2
June	78.3	82.8	88.9	70.1	74.2	86.9	85.3	80.7	80.5	68.4	79.8
By weeks:											
June 1, 1935	80.7	84.4	89.9	69.3	74.4	85.6	84.9	80.8	82.0	69.0	80.2
June 8, 1935	79.9	83.7	89.1	69.3	74.7	85.6	85.1	80.7	81.8	68.9	79.9
June 15, 1935	79.9	83.4	89.4	69.1	74.9	85.9	85.3	80.4	81.7	68.4	79.8
June 22, 1935	78.0	82.5	89.3	69.7	74.7	85.9	85.1	80.0	81.7	68.4	79.3
June 29, 1935	77.1	81.6	89.6	69.7	74.8	86.1	84.9	79.5	81.8	68.0	78.9

Table 4.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Groups of Commodities

[1926=\$1]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	\$1.309	\$1.558	\$1.468	\$1.745	\$1.631	\$1.101	\$1.764	\$1.247	\$1.776	\$1.074	\$1.433
1914	1.404	1.546	1.410	1.832	1.767	1.247	1.898	1.229	1.761	1.112	1.468
1915	1.399	1.529	1.325	1.848	1.931	1.159	1.869	.893	1.786	1.151	1.439
1916	1.185	1.321	1.071	1.420	1.346	.858	1.479	.622	1.629	.904	1.170
1917	.775	.957	.808	1.013	.949	.664	1.134	.606	1.348	.819	.851
1918	.676	.840	.796	.729	.916	.733	1.014	.549	1.072	.744	.762
1919	.635	.772	.574	.739	.959	.764	.865	.637	.944	.719	.722
1920	.664	.728	.584	.607	.611	.669	.666	.607	.705	.597	.648
1921	1.131	1.104	.916	1.058	1.033	.851	1.027	.870	.885	.916	1.025
1922	1.066	1.142	.956	.998	.932	.972	1.028	.997	.966	1.078	1.034
1923	1.014	1.079	.960	.898	1.028	.915	.920	.989	.918	1.003	.994
1924	1.000	1.099	.985	.937	1.087	.941	.978	1.011	.953	1.068	1.019
1925	.911	.998	.950	.923	1.036	.969	.983	.982	.970	.917	.966
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1927	1.006	1.034	.929	1.046	1.133	1.038	1.056	1.033	1.026	1.099	1.048
1928	.944	.990	.824	1.047	1.186	1.031	1.063	1.046	1.052	1.171	1.034
1929	.953	1.001	.917	1.106	1.205	.995	1.048	1.062	1.060	1.211	1.049
1930	1.133	1.105	1.000	1.245	1.274	1.086	1.112	1.122	1.079	1.287	1.157
1931	1.543	1.340	1.161	1.508	1.481	1.183	1.263	1.261	1.178	1.433	1.370
1932	2.075	1.639	1.372	1.821	1.422	1.247	1.401	1.361	1.332	1.553	1.543
1933	1.946	1.653	1.236	1.543	1.508	1.253	1.299	1.377	1.319	1.600	1.517
1934	1.531	1.418	1.155	1.372	1.364	1.151	1.160	1.318	1.227	1.435	1.335
By months:											
1934:											
January	1.704	1.555	1.117	1.307	1.368	1.170	1.159	1.344	1.238	1.481	1.385
February	1.631	1.499	1.116	1.300	1.381	1.149	1.155	1.325	1.235	1.460	1.359
March	1.631	1.486	1.127	1.307	1.401	1.148	1.157	1.321	1.220	1.443	1.357
April	1.678	1.511	1.125	1.328	1.395	1.138	1.153	1.325	1.225	1.439	1.364
May	1.678	1.490	1.138	1.359	1.379	1.122	1.145	1.326	1.220	1.433	1.357
June	1.580	1.433	1.148	1.376	1.374	1.140	1.139	1.323	1.220	1.425	1.340
July	1.550	1.416	1.159	1.399	1.353	1.152	1.149	1.326	1.225	1.431	1.337
August	1.433	1.353	1.193	1.412	1.340	1.153	1.166	1.321	1.222	1.425	1.309
September	1.362	1.314	1.189	1.403	1.340	1.155	1.168	1.307	1.222	1.425	1.289
October	1.416	1.337	1.193	1.422	1.340	1.159	1.174	1.297	1.224	1.435	1.307
November	1.412	1.332	1.188	1.435	1.344	1.160	1.176	1.300	1.230	1.416	1.307
December	1.389	1.328	1.175	1.429	1.357	1.164	1.175	1.285	1.232	1.408	1.300
1935:											
January	1.289	1.252	1.160	1.422	1.372	1.166	1.178	1.261	1.232	1.414	1.269
February	1.264	1.209	1.163	1.427	1.379	1.166	1.176	1.244	1.239	1.427	1.258
March	1.277	1.221	1.171	1.441	1.370	1.167	1.178	1.227	1.239	1.445	1.259
April	1.244	1.183	1.159	1.445	1.374	1.164	1.182	1.235	1.239	1.456	1.248
May	1.241	1.189	1.133	1.441	1.368	1.155	1.179	1.232	1.241	1.456	1.247
June	1.277	1.208	1.125	1.427	1.348	1.151	1.172	1.239	1.242	1.462	1.253
By weeks:											
June 1, 1935	1.239	1.185	1.112	1.443	1.344	1.168	1.178	1.238	1.220	1.449	1.247
June 8, 1935	1.252	1.195	1.122	1.443	1.339	1.168	1.175	1.239	1.222	1.451	1.252
June 15, 1935	1.252	1.199	1.119	1.447	1.335	1.164	1.172	1.244	1.224	1.462	1.253
June 22, 1935	1.282	1.212	1.120	1.435	1.339	1.164	1.175	1.250	1.224	1.462	1.261
June 29, 1935	1.297	1.225	1.116	1.435	1.337	1.161	1.178	1.258	1.222	1.471	1.267

The price trend since 1913 is shown in table 5 for the following groups of commodities: Raw materials, semimanufactured articles, finished products, nonagricultural commodities, and all commodities other than farm products and foods.

In the nonagricultural commodities group all commodities other than those designated as "Farm products" have been combined into one group. All commodities, with the exception of those included in the groups of farm products and foods, have been included in the group of "All commodities other than farm products and foods."

The list of commodities included under the designations of "Raw materials", "Semimanufactured articles", and "Finished products" is contained in the October 1934 issue of the pamphlet on Wholesale Prices.

Table 5.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Year	Raw	Semi-		All	Month	Raw	Semi-		All	
	mat-	manu-		com-			manu-	tured	agri-	com-
erials	fac-			modi-		erials	tured	ished	cul-	modi-
	articles		Fin-	cultur-			articles	products	al	ties
			ished	com-					other	than
			prod-	modi-					farm	prod-
			ucts	ties					prod-	ucts
									and	and
									foods	foods
1913.....	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0	1934:				
1914.....	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January.....	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0
1915.....	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February.....	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1
1916.....	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March.....	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2
1917.....	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April.....	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2
1918.....	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May.....	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6
1919.....	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June.....	67.3	72.9	78.2	76.9
1920.....	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July.....	68.3	72.7	78.2	78.4
1921.....	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August.....	71.6	72.6	79.2	77.8
1922.....	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September.....	73.9	71.8	80.1	78.4
1923.....	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October.....	72.1	71.5	79.2	77.6
1924.....	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November.....	72.2	71.1	79.3	77.7
1925.....	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December.....	73.1	71.0	79.5	77.8
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1935:				
1927.....	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January.....	76.6	71.2	80.8	78.9
1928.....	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	February.....	77.4	71.7	81.5	79.4
1929.....	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	March.....	76.6	71.8	81.7	79.5
1930.....	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2	April.....	77.5	72.3	82.3	79.9
1931.....	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0	May.....	77.6	73.5	82.4	80.0
1932.....	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2	June.....	76.4	73.9	82.2	80.0
1933.....	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2					
1934.....	68.6	72.8	78.2	76.9	78.4					

Table 6 shows the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of the special groups of commodities as shown by index numbers contained in table 5. The figures are shown by years from 1913 to 1934, inclusive, and by months from January 1934 to June 1935, inclusive. The method used in determining the purchasing power of the dollar is explained on page 524.

Table 6.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Year	Raw	Semi-	Fin-	All	Month	Raw	Semi-	Fin-	All
	mate-	manu-	ished	com-		mate-	manu-	ished	com-
	rials	fact-	prod-	modi-		rials	fact-	prod-	modi-
1913	\$1.453	\$1.335	\$1.441	\$1.449	\$1.429	1934:			
1914	1.479	1.429	1.475	1.497	1.506	January	\$1.560	\$1.391	\$1.316
1915	1.488	1.232	1.451	1.460	1.471	February	1.515	1.337	1.299
1916	1.211	.845	1.215	1.172	1.133	March	1.517	1.346	1.295
1917	.816	.665	.916	.884	.876	April	1.536	1.353	1.297
1918	.736	.650	.802	.799	.803	May	1.536	1.357	1.285
1919	.685	.633	.766	.760	.776	June	1.486	1.372	1.279
1920	.659	.505	.668	.646	.620	July	1.464	1.376	1.279
1921	1.133	1.041	.968	.999	.953	August	1.397	1.377	1.263
1922	1.042	1.011	1.036	1.028	.977	September	1.353	1.393	1.248
1923	1.015	.843	1.008	.991	.959	October	1.387	1.399	1.263
1924	1.025	.920	1.038	1.030	1.003	November	1.385	1.406	1.261
1925	.937	.950	.994	.986	.975	December	1.368	1.408	1.258
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1935:			
1927	1.036	1.060	1.053	1.057	1.064	January	1.305	1.404	1.238
1928	1.009	1.058	1.043	1.055	1.076	February	1.292	1.395	1.227
1929	1.026	1.065	1.058	1.072	1.092	March	1.305	1.393	1.224
1930	1.186	1.222	1.136	1.164	1.174	April	1.290	1.383	1.215
1931	1.524	1.449	1.299	1.340	1.333	May	1.289	1.361	1.214
1932	1.815	1.686	1.422	1.464	1.425	June	1.309	1.353	1.217
1933	1.770	1.529	1.418	1.449	1.404				
1934	1.458	1.374	1.279	1.300	1.276				

Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar June 1935

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to June 1935 are shown in table 4. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in June 1935 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base is shown to be 79.8. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01253 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes \$1.253. Table 4 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that \$1 of 1926 had increased in value to \$1.253 in June 1935 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

The purchasing power of the dollar for all groups and subgroups of commodities for the current month in comparison with the previous month and the corresponding month of last year will be found in table 7.

Table 7.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=\$1]

Groups and subgroups	June 1935	May 1935	June 1934
	\$1.253	\$1.247	\$1.340
All commodities.....			
Farm products.....	1.277	1.241	1.580
Grains.....	1.300	1.202	1.381
Livestock and poultry.....	1.179	1.142	2.070
Other farm products.....	1.346	1.333	1.441
Foods.....	1.208	1.189	1.433
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	1.340	1.287	1.370
Cereal products.....	1.105	1.083	1.121
Fruits and vegetables.....	1.456	1.508	1.427
Meats.....	1.058	1.031	1.608
Other foods.....	1.295	1.287	1.592
Hides and leather products.....	1.125	1.133	1.148
Boots and shoes.....	1.028	1.029	1.016
Hides and skins.....	1.282	1.314	1.427
Leather.....	1.242	1.256	1.328
Other leather products.....	1.185	1.185	1.152
Textile products.....	1.427	1.441	1.376
Clothing.....	1.239	1.274	1.211
Cotton goods.....	1.212	1.209	1.163
Knit goods.....	1.681	1.656	1.592
Silk and rayon.....	3.676	3.623	4.000
Woolen and worsted goods.....	1.323	1.361	1.238
Other textile products.....	1.451	1.466	1.337
Fuel and lighting materials.....	1.348	1.368	1.374
Anthracite.....	1.351	1.370	1.300
Bituminous coal.....	1.041	1.045	1.053
Coke.....	1.127	1.127	1.176
Electricity.....	(¹)	1.127	1.104
Gas.....	(¹)	1.087	1.026
Petroleum products.....	1.880	1.916	1.976
Metals and metal products.....	1.151	1.155	1.140
Agricultural implements.....	1.068	1.068	1.098
Iron and steel.....	1.148	1.155	1.129
Motor vehicles.....	1.056	1.059	1.053
Nonferrous metals.....	1.447	1.445	1.460
Plumbing and heating.....	1.511	1.490	1.332
Building materials.....	1.172	1.179	1.139
Brick and tile.....	1.121	1.120	1.098
Cement.....	1.054	1.054	1.065
Lumber.....	1.225	1.253	1.159
Paint and paint materials.....	1.253	1.252	1.245
Plumbing and heating.....	1.511	1.490	1.332
Structural steel.....	1.087	1.087	1.058
Other building materials.....	1.111	1.114	1.087
Chemicals and drugs.....	1.239	1.232	1.323
Chemicals.....	1.159	1.143	1.272
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	1.346	1.348	1.368
Fertilizer materials.....	1.522	1.517	1.473
Mixed fertilizers.....	1.342	1.368	1.362
House-furnishing goods.....	1.242	1.241	1.220
Furnishings.....	1.192	1.189	1.175
Furniture.....	1.297	1.297	1.266
Miscellaneous.....	1.462	1.456	1.425
Automobile tires and tubes.....	2.222	2.222	2.242
Cattle feed.....	1.085	.935	1.151
Paper and pulp.....	1.255	1.250	1.198
Rubber, crude.....	3.846	4.016	3.610
Other miscellaneous.....	1.248	1.259	1.203
Raw materials.....	1.309	1.289	1.486
Semimanufactured articles.....	1.353	1.361	1.372
Finished products.....	1.217	1.214	1.279
Nonagricultural commodities.....	1.250	1.250	1.300
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	1.282	1.289	1.279

¹ Data not yet available.

Revised Index of Wholesale Prices of Farm Machinery

By JESSE M. CUTTS, of the BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

A REVISED and thorough-going study of the prices of farm machinery has been made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as the first of a series of studies looking toward an expansion and improvement of the wholesale price index numbers for all principal commodity groups covered by the Bureau. It has been possible to extend this study back to 1913.

It is difficult, without inviting a charge of exaggeration, to convey an impression of the variety and urgency of the requests for price information during recent years. Price policies have been among the vital and baffling questions confronting the National Recovery Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and other agencies. While the Bureau has been meeting current demands for information, it has also mapped out with the cooperation of the Central Statistical Board and other governmental agencies a program of revision and expansion that covers every phase of its wholesale price reporting service.

Among the more important revisions undertaken were a more detailed description of the items included in the price index, an enlargement of the commodity and industry coverage, methods of dealing with geographical variations in the price structure, the type and method of weighting and index computation, a more complete classification of the commodities and industries, and means of increasing the effectiveness of the published data. With the available personnel and appropriations the task as it has been blocked out is of such proportions that at least 2 years will be required to complete the work.

In planning the work, it was decided to take up in order those industries which had expressed a desire for a revision or expansion of their price series and those in which revision was known to be particularly needed. During the preliminary stages of the work, some 40 N. R. A. code authorities, trade associations, institutes, and representative groups were interviewed. In consultation with technical advisory groups, items were selected, reporting companies chosen, the type of price agreed upon, and other related points decided.

Due to the effective cooperation of the industry, farm machinery price tabulations are the first to be completed. Detailed specifications and price data covering 40 farm machinery items were secured from representative manufacturing companies marketing their products through retail dealers. Prices have been obtained for each year since 1913 and monthly data since January 1933. Quotations were secured from manufacturers who produced at least 70 percent of the 1930 census value of each item. The present index, based on 150 price quotations from 31 different manufacturers with 2 to 8 quota-

tions for each item, is the most comprehensive and representative price series for farm machinery ever assembled. The machines covered are listed below.

It should be remembered that generally¹ the price series used record both the changes in the prices of farm machines of the current model and the price changes from one model to the next. The prices of new models are represented as continuations of the price series for previous models, notwithstanding the fact that there might have been quality improvements in the new machine. This appeared to be the only feasible procedure since attempted adjustment of prices to take account of the quality changes would confuse the price picture. Although no allowance is made for quality changes in the index, it seems fairly clear that machines are on the whole² much more durable and efficient now than before the war.³ This factor should be considered in interpreting the index.

Farm machinery items and descriptions

Binder, corn.	Planter, corn, 2-row.
Binder, grain.	Plow, gang, 2-bottom.
Corn picker-husker.	Plow, sulky, 1-bottom.
Cultivator, 1-row riding.	Plow, tractor, disk, 4-bottom.
Cultivator, 2-row riding.	Plow, tractor, moldboard, 2-bottom.
Drill, grain, horse-drawn.	Plow, tractor, moldboard, 3-bottom.
Engine, less than 5 horsepower.	Plow, tractor, moldboard, 4-bottom.
Engine, 5 to 10 horsepower, inclusive.	Plow, walking, 1-horse.
Engine, more than 10 horsepower.	Plow, walking, 2-horse.
Ensilage cutter (silo filler).	Potato digger, elevator type.
Feed grinder, power, burr type.	Rake, side delivery.
Harrow, disk, horse-drawn.	Rake, sulky (dump).
Harrow, spike-tooth.	Separator, cream.
Harrow, spring-tooth.	Spraying outfit, power.
Harvester-thresher (combine).	Thresher, grain, large.
Hay loader.	Thresher, grain, small.
Manure spreader.	Tractor, 2-plow.
Milking machine.	Tractor, 3-4-plow.
Mower, horse-drawn.	Tractor, crawler.
Planter, corn, 1-row, 1-horse.	Wagon.

The Bureau's present system of weighting and index construction has been used for this revised farm machinery index. This method was approved after groups of experts had considered the merits of various other methods. A brief description of the method used, which is known as the "link-chain method", follows:

¹ There were a few cases where it was possible to splice two price series together to take account of the fact that a machine of a definitely different type was substituted for the one previously used.

² There were some cases of competitive products where an additional type with lowered specifications was added (plain bearings for roller bearings), but both types were continued and both advanced in quality in subsequent years.

³ See report issued in 1932 by a group of agricultural engineers from three land grant colleges, entitled "Changes in Quality Value of Farm Machines, 1910-14 to 1932", published by American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.

1. Sales quantities were used for periods which corresponded approximately to those of the Census of Manufactures. With no data available for 1914 and 1919, the 1913 estimated sales and the 1920 reported sales were substituted. Beginning with 1921 alternate succeeding years' sales were available.

2. The average prices for each item for each year were multiplied by the appropriate quantities as stated above to secure the successive aggregate values. The individual value aggregates were totaled for each year.

3. The figure representing the total aggregate for each year was expressed as a percentage of the comparable figure for the preceding year. This percentage value is called the "link."

4. To secure the yearly index figures the links described in (3) were multiplied together successively. The multiplying of the index for the preceding year by the "link" of a given year is the process of making the "chain." The resulting figures constitute the continuous index series.

By the application of this method the weighted composite price index for the year 1934 covering the 40-farm machines was 89.6, based on the 1926 yearly average as 100, and 97 as compared with the 1913 yearly average as 100. The index of wholesale prices of farm machinery for the years from 1913 to 1934, inclusive, as previously published and the index as now revised are shown in table 1 and chart 1.

Table 1.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Farm Machinery, Years 1913 to 1934

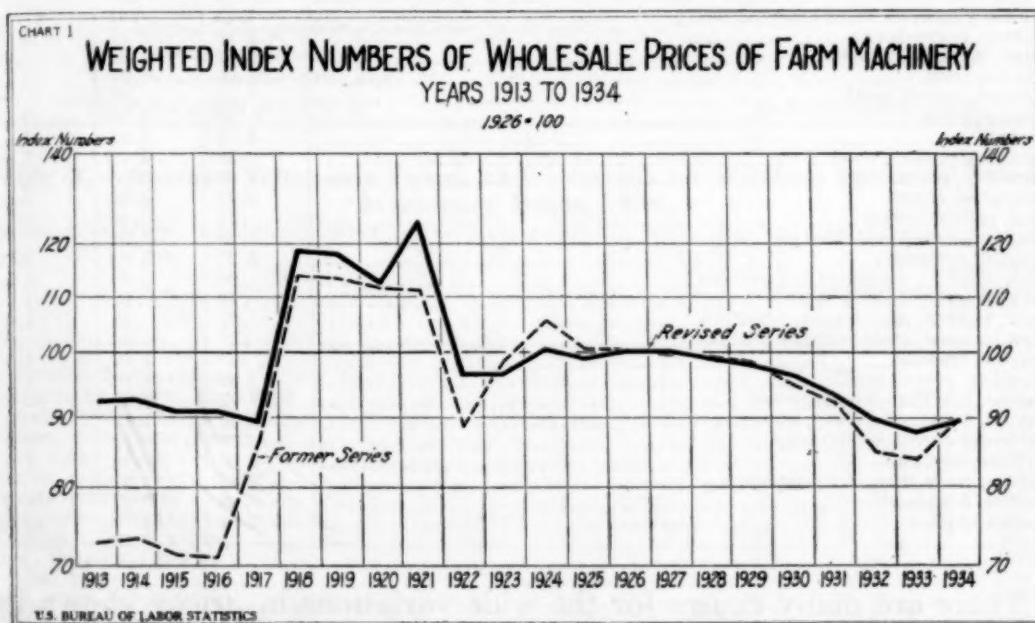
Year	Index numbers (1926=100.0) ¹		Year	Index numbers (1926=100.0) ¹	
	Revised series	Former series		Revised series	Former series
1913	92.3	72.9	1924	100.7	105.7
1914	92.5	73.1	1925	99.1	100.4
1915	90.8	71.2	1926	100.0	100.0
1916	90.7	71.0	1927	100.0	99.7
1917	89.6	86.3	1928	99.0	99.3
1918	118.8	114.0	1929	98.0	98.7
1919	117.8	113.8	1930	96.4	95.0
1920	112.4	111.9	1931	93.5	92.1
1921	124.8	111.4	1932	89.8	84.9
1922	96.4	88.2	1933	87.7	83.5
1923	96.6	98.8	1934	89.5	89.6

¹ The revised series of indexes may be shifted to the 1913 base by dividing the revised index for each year by 92.3 and multiplying each result by 100. For example, the 1934 index, 89.5, divided by 92.3 gives 0.970, and multiplying by 100 gives 97 (the 1934 index on a 1913 base). To shift the former series, use 72.9 as the constant divisor.

There are several reasons for the differences between the two index series. In the previously published series tractors, threshers, combines, and other machines were introduced into the series only since the war and they affected the index only after the year in which they were included. In the revised series all of the 40 machines have been included in the list from the year 1913 in order to give a more accurate comparison. Thus, the relative importance of the changing volume of different types of farm machinery is reflected over a broader period. For example, the weighting of tractors was increased due to the

absolute and relative increase in volume of sales. The weighting of binders, mowers, and rakes was decreased due to the diminished absolute and relative importance in total sales. In computing the price index for farm machinery for any one year, the total value-aggregate is first expressed as a ratio to the total value-aggregate of the preceding year. Beginning with the base year the successive yearly ratios are multiplied by the index for the preceding year, thus establishing the index series.

By this method the relative weight for each item at the end of a long period is determined by reference both to the current year and prior years, the influence of which is carried forward under the link-chain method. This shifting in the importance of various items is



shown in table 2, which gives the percentage that each item's value-aggregate represents in the total value-aggregate of the 40 items in 1913, 1926, and 1934. Chart 2 shows the shift in relative aggregate value of three groups of items—those having an index in 1934 of 50 to 100, those having an index between 100 and 150, and those having an index of 150 or more.

There is a notable dispersion in the trend of prices of the individual machines from 1913 to 1934, the prices of some machines showing a pronounced advance and others a decided decrease. As compared with 1913, the 1934 average prices for three-fourths of the items show an increase and for one-fourth of the items a decrease. The dispersion of the price changes extends from a 44.3 percent drop for the 2-plow tractor to a 117.4 percent rise for the 2-row riding cultivator. Due to the fact that the increases have occurred in the items with smaller sales volume and the decreases in those having larger sales volume, the weighted composite index falls below the 1913 level.

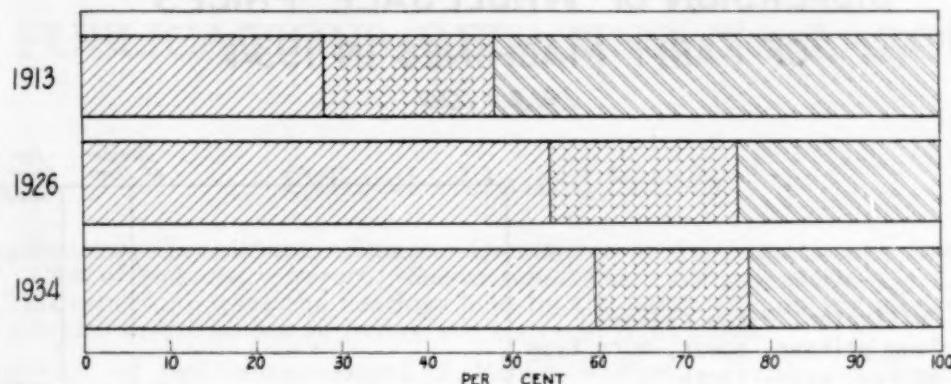
Table 2.—Percentage that Weighted Value-Aggregate of Each Item is of Total Value-Aggregate of 40 Items, 1913, 1926, and 1934

Item	Percent each item is of total in—		
	1913	1926	1934
Cultivator, 2-row riding	0.73	1.57	1.63
Feed grinder, power, burr type	.19	.66	.68
Harrow, spike-tooth	1.77	.77	.91
Harrow, disk, horse-drawn	2.67	2.13	1.76
Rake, sulky (dump)	1.50	.65	.64
Planter, corn, 1-row, 1-horse	.20	.14	.11
Planter, corn, 2-row	1.49	1.08	1.35
Plow, sulky, 1-bottom	1.92	.58	.31
Cultivator, 1-row riding	4.51	2.58	1.83
Plow, walking, 1-horse	1.11	.51	.42
Loader, hay	.78	.78	.99
Drill, grain, horse-drawn	3.57	1.46	2.13
Plow, gang, 2-bottom	2.30	.82	.25
Rake, side delivery	.52	.57	.76
Potato digger, elevator type	1.10	.31	.38
Mower, horse-drawn	5.65	2.57	2.73
Plow, walking, 2-horse	2.27	1.32	.76
Binder, corn	3.05	1.57	1.14
Harrow, spring-tooth	1.38	.53	.44
Binder, grain	15.28	3.10	3.53
Wagon	5.58	5.38	1.54
Spraying outfit, power	.38	3.18	1.87
Thresher, grain, large	2.82	2.26	2.08
Separator, cream	5.11	4.61	3.63
Corn picker-husker	.17	.46	1.13
Ensilage cutter (silo filler)	.29	1.31	.78
Manure spreader	5.21	2.60	2.70
Plow, tractor, moldboard, 2-bottom	.01	1.79	1.59
Plow, tractor, disk, 4-bottom	.19	.08	1.13
Plow, tractor, moldboard, 3-bottom	.07	.24	1.01
Plow, tractor, moldboard, 4-bottom	.21	.04	.65
Tractor, crawler	.29	1.99	4.51
Thresher, grain, small	2.60	1.71	1.53
Engine, less than 5 horsepower	7.49	3.63	2.67
Engine, 5-10 horsepower, inclusive	3.15	1.18	.62
Harvester-thresher (combine)	.39	2.10	9.08
Milking machine	2.22	1.04	1.05
Engine, more than 10 horsepower	3.60	.87	.47
Tractor, 3-4-plow	.90	7.07	18.56
Tractor, 2-plow	7.33	34.78	20.63

There are many causes for the wide variations in prices, shown in table 3 and chart 3, which would have to be considered in any analysis of the index. Among the factors causing price variations between 1913 and 1934 for the different types of farm machines are increased and decreased volume of production tending to decrease and increase cost respectively, increased durability to permit use of machines with either horse or tractor power, extent to which increased labor rates have been offset by improved designs and more economical manufacture, and changes in marketing methods. In an industry where different machines present widely differing technical problems, it is natural that the possibilities of more economical manufacturing processes would not be shared equally by all products.

The revised index of farm machinery prices will not be used as part of the wholesale price index until similar revisions for other industry groups have been completed, though the new list of items will be used for price collection purposes beginning July 1, 1935. It would be confusing and excessively costly to recompute all the group and total indexes each time an industry index is revised.

CHART II

COMPARATIVE IMPORTANCE IN TERMS OF AGGREGATE VALUE
OF THREE GROUPS OF FARM MACHINES - 1913, 1926 AND 1934

Key - Aggregate value of items whose price movement from 1913 to 1934 resulted in -

- Price indexes from 50.0-99.9
- Price indexes from 100.0-149.9
- Price indexes from 150.0 up

U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Table 3.—Average Wholesale Prices and Unweighted Relative Prices of Farm Machinery Items, 1934

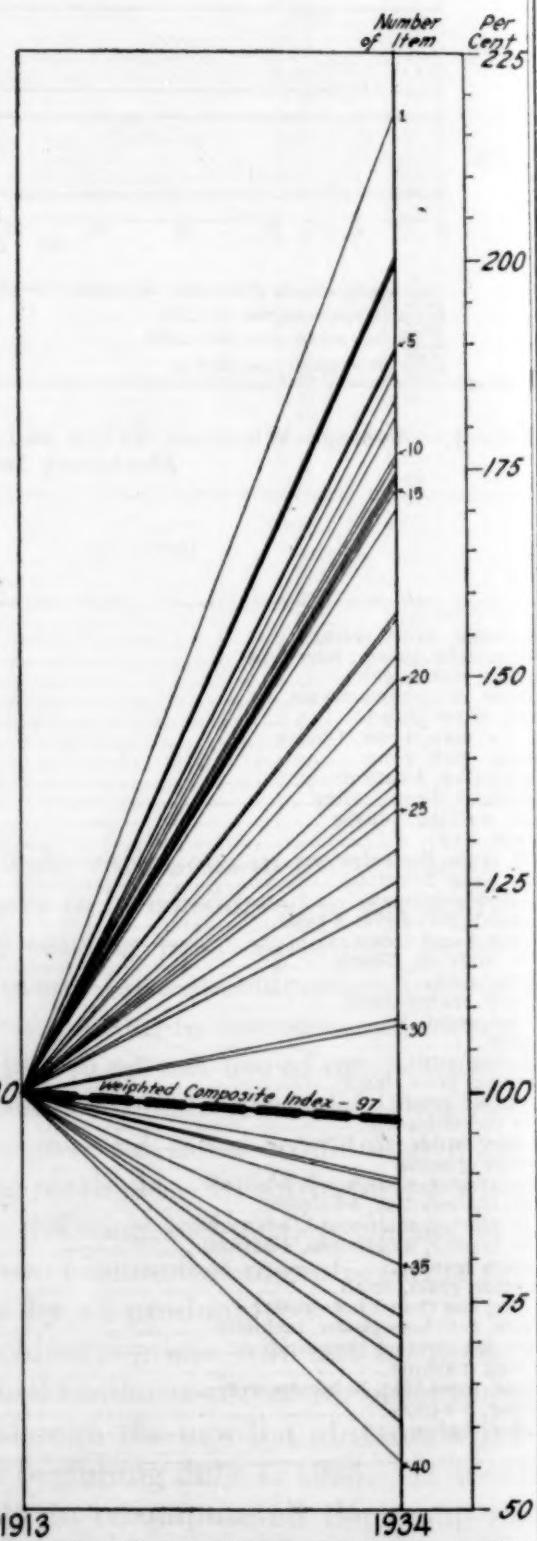
Item	Average price	Unweighted relative price (1913=100)
Cultivator, 2-row, riding	\$91.52	217.4
Feed grinder, power, burr type	35.61	200.6
Harrow, spike-tooth	16.82	199.9
Harrow, disk, horse-drawn	44.96	199.7
Rake, sulky (dump)	36.02	189.6
Planter, corn, 1-row, 1-horse	16.39	189.5
Planter, corn, 2-row	64.39	186.7
Plow, sulky, 1-bottom	58.75	183.4
Cultivator, 1-row, riding	41.76	181.5
Plow, walking, 1-horse	6.94	176.7
Loader, hay	93.70	176.0
Drill, grain, horse-drawn	123.99	175.0
Plow, gang, 2-bottom	91.31	174.5
Rake, side delivery	79.73	174.0
Potato digger, elevator type	119.70	173.0
Mower, horse-drawn	62.29	170.7
Plow, walking, 2-horse	15.65	157.8
Binder, corn	163.60	157.7
Harrow, spring-tooth	20.95	152.7
Binder, grain	188.60	150.0
Wagon	86.90	142.3
Spraying outfit, power	294.69	139.3*
Thresher, grain, large	1,044.69	137.4
Separator, cream	62.42	136.9
Corn picker-husker	342.50	134.1
Ensilage cutter (silo filler)	253.33	129.5
Manure spreader	123.01	126.6
Plow, tractor, moldboard, 2-bottom	88.94	123.0
Plow, tractor, disk, 4-bottom	160.63	108.4
Plow, tractor, moldboard, 3-bottom	117.89	107.8
Plow, tractor, moldboard, 4-bottom	179.87	92.0
Tractor, crawler	2,183.32	89.1
Thresher, grain, small	764.88	88.8
Engine, less than 5 horsepower	66.90	86.0
Engine, 5-10 horsepower, inclusive	156.44	79.0
Harvester-thresher (combine)	1,394.37	72.9
Milking machine	138.00	70.1
Engine, more than 10 horsepower	450.67	67.6
Tractor, 3-4-plow	929.40	60.1
Tractor, 2-plow	716.46	55.7

CHART III

DISPERSION OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM MACHINES IN 1934

$1913 = 100$

1. Cultivator, 2-row riding
2. Feed grinder, power, burr type
3. Harrow, spike tooth
4. Harrow, disk, horse-drawn
5. Rake, sulky (dump)
6. Planter, corn, 1-row
7. Planter, corn, 2-row
8. Plow, sulky, 1-bottom
9. Cultivator, 1-row riding
10. Plow, walking, 1-horse
11. Loader, hay
12. Drill, grain, horse-drawn
13. Plow, sulky, 2-bottom
14. Rake, comb, side del. & tedder
15. Potato digger, elevator type
16. Mower, horse-drawn
17. Plow, walking, 2-horse
18. Binder, corn
19. Harrow, spring tooth
20. Binder, grain
21. Wagon
22. Spraying outfits, power
23. Thresher, grain, large
24. Separator, cream
25. Picker-husker, corn
26. Ensilage cutter (silo filler)
27. Manure spreader
28. Plow, tractor, 2-bottom
29. Plow, disk tractor, 4-bottom
30. Plow, tractor, 3-bottom
31. Plow, tractor, 4-bottom
32. Tractor, crawler
33. Thresher, grain, small
34. Engine, less than 5 h.p.
35. Engine, 5-10 h.p., inclusive
36. Harvester-thresher (combine)
37. Milking machine
38. Engine, more than 10 h.p.
39. Tractor, 3-4 plow
40. Tractor, 2-plow



PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

CALIFORNIA.—Legislature. Senate. Committee on Investigation of the High Cost of Sickness. *Report. Sacramento, 1935.* 175 pp., charts.

This report contains the hearings held by the committee on the advisability of a health insurance act to reduce the high cost of sickness.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Board of Public Welfare. Division of Emergency Relief. *Six months summary [of work], July 1, 1934, to December 31, 1934. Washington, 1935.* 24 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Includes short accounts of the work done along the lines of vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped, workers' education, self-help, etc.

ILLINOIS.—Emergency Relief Commission. *Second annual report, covering the period February 6, 1933, through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. Chicago, [1934?].* 205 pp., maps, charts.

NEW YORK.—Temporary Emergency Relief Administration. Division of Research and Statistics. *Home relief standards: Comparative study of home relief and work relief in nine districts. [Albany], 1934.* 24 pp. (Mimeographed.)

OREGON.—Emergency Relief Administration. Relief Committee. *Biennial report, February 7, 1933, to December 31, 1934. Portland, 1935.* 74 pp., maps, charts.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Welfare. *Seventh biennial report, June 1, 1932, to May 31, 1934. Harrisburg, [1934?].* 68 pp., map, charts. (Bulletin No. 59.)

Contains short accounts of the work with the blind, with children, and with recipients of mothers' pensions, and of work done under the Civil Works Administration program.

— — — *Statistical supplement to the seventh biennial report. Harrisburg, 1935.* 76 pp. (Mimeographed.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries. *Year book, 1933-1934. Columbia, [1934?].* 136 pp., illus.

The annual report of the labor division for 1933-34, included in the year book, contains data on amount of pay roll and number of persons employed in various industries.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Civil Service. *Annual leave for Government employees: Report No. 1252, to accompany H. R. 8458 (74th Cong., 1st sess.). Washington, 1935.* 9 pp.

— — — *Sick leave for Government employees: Report No. 1251, to accompany H. R. 8459 (74th Cong., 1st sess.). Washington, 1935.* 9 pp.

— — — Senate. Committee on Mines and Mining. *Unemployment relief through development of mineral resources: Hearing (74th Cong., 1st sess.) before a sub-committee, February 27, 1935, on S. 1476, a bill to provide for unemployment relief through development of mineral resources; to assist the development of privately owned mineral claims; to provide for the development of emergency and deficiency minerals, and for other purposes. Washington, 1935.* 27 pp.

Hearings on a bill which would empower the United States Bureau of Mines to operate marginal mines owned by the United States or by private interests, mainly for the purpose of giving employment.

— — — *Development of mineral resources: Report No. 320, to accompany S. 1476 (74th Cong., 1st sess.). Washington, 1935.* 3 pp.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *Consumer debt study, by H. T. LaCrosse. Washington, 1935.* 23 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Report of a study made by several Government agencies at the instance of the Consumers' Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration, for the purpose of gathering facts as to the extent of overdue consumers' accounts with retailers and professional men.

— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Serial No. R. 241: Selection of men for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Washington, 1935.* 8 pp. (Reprint from May 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)

— — — — *Serial No. R. 249: Relative cost of material and labor in P. W. A. construction (building and water and sewerage construction), by Herman B. Byer. Washington, 1935.* 5 pp. (Reprint of material in Monthly Labor Review for January and July 1935.)

— — — — *Serial No. R. 253: Wage rates and weekly earnings in the woolen and worsted goods industry, 1932 to 1934, by N. A. Tolles. Washington, 1935.* 12 pp. (Reprint from June 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)

— — — — Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 131: Industrial home work in Rhode Island, with special reference to the lace industry, by Harriet A. Byrne and Bertha Blair. Washington, 1935.* 27 pp.

— — — — *Bulletin No. 133: Employment conditions in beauty shops; a study of four cities, by Ethel Erickson. Washington, 1935.* 46 pp.

Reviewed in this issue.

— Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. *Bulletin 381: Lead and zinc mining and milling in the United States; current practices and costs, by Charles F. Jackson, John B. Knaebel, and C. A. Wright. Washington, 1935.* 204 pp., diagrams.

Data on the labor requirements in lead and zinc milling, taken from the bulletin, are published in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

— Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Housing Division. *Bulletin No. 1: Slums and blighted areas in the United States, by Edith Elmer Wood. Washington, 1935.* 126 pp., illus.

Discusses the housing problem, its extent in the United States, and its effect as regards health, morals, safety, and general welfare. Brings together data from housing studies of 15 large cities, obtained in the recent Real Property Inventory by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and from certain State reports. Points out the impossibility of meeting the need through private enterprise and proposes some solutions.

— Geological Survey. Library. *Bibliographical List No. 2: A list of references on the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and its work, including certain references pertaining to the Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation, revised to February 1, 1935, compiled by James T. Rubey. Washington, 1935.* 24 pp. (Mimeographed.)

— Petroleum Labor Policy Board. *Decisions, February 6, 1934, to March 13, 1935. Washington, 1935.* 95 pp.

— Public Works Administration. Housing Division. *Unit plans: Typical room arrangements, site plans, and details for low-rent housing. Washington, 1935.* [Various paging.]

Floor and site plans intended for the use of architects and engineers.

Official—Foreign Countries

CANADA.—Department of Trade and Commerce. Bureau of Statistics. *Census of industry: The textile industries of Canada, 1931 and 1932. Ottawa, 1935.* 338 pp., chart. (In English and French.)

Contains data as to employment and wages in the textile industry in Canada.

COLOMBIA.—Ministerio de Industrias y Trabajo. Sección de Publicaciones. *Memoria del Ministerio de Industrias y Trabajo al Congreso Nacional en sus sesiones ordinarias de 1934. Bogotá, 1934.* 400 pp., maps, illus.

A full account of industrial and labor development in Colombia, including information on labor unions, cooperatives, rural labor, and strikes.

DENMARK.—Socialministeriet. *Beretning fra Direktoratet for Ulykkesforsikringen for aarene 1932 og 1933. Copenhagen, 1935.* 157 pp.

Report on operation of the public accident-insurance system in Denmark during 1932 and 1933.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Home Office. Committee on the Employment of Prisoners. *Report, Part II: Employment on discharge. London, 1935.* 75 pp., map. (Cmd. 4897.)

A study of the functions and activities of the various official and unofficial societies in Great Britain interested in the care and placement of discharged prisoners.

— Sugar Industry Inquiry Committee. *Report. London, 1935.* 123 pp. (Cmd. 4871.)

A study of the agricultural and manufacturing development of the beet-sugar industry in Great Britain with particular reference to effects of the Government subsidy. Some data on employment are included.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *International Labor Conference, nineteenth session, Geneva, 1935: Summary of annual reports under article 408. Geneva, 1935.* 290 pp., and 3 supplements aggregating 63 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)

Summaries of reports made to the International Labor Office by members of the International Labor Organization on measures taken by them to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which they are parties, during the period October 1, 1933, to September 1934.

— *International survey of legal decisions on labor law, 1933. Geneva, 1935.* 322; 21* pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)

— *Report of the Director to the International Labor Conference, 19th session, Geneva, 1935: Appendix—Tables showing the situation of the States members in respect of the conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference. Geneva, 1935.* 50 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)

— *Studies and reports, Series A, No. 38: Studies on industrial relations, III—The Canadian National Railways; The Pequot Mills of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.; A Paris department store (La Samaritaine); The Norwegian Nitrogen Co.; and The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. Geneva, 1935.* 183 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)

In this volume, which supplements earlier reports on the same subject in 1930 and 1932, a commercial establishment has for the first time been included—a large department store in Paris. Since the United Steel Works in Luxemburg is responsible for a large portion of the industrial activity of that country, the industrial relations of the company have been treated from the national standpoint. The study treats of historical background, management, and labor negotiations, work conditions, and safety, health, and welfare programs.

JAPAN.—Department of Education. *Fifty-seventh annual report, 1929–1930 (abridged). Tokio, 1935.* 576 pp., charts.

Includes a section on technical schools and some information on adult education.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Economic Intelligence Office. *Statistical year book, 1934–35. Geneva, 1935.* 314 pp., maps. In French and English. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)

This year book includes data on employment and unemployment, wages and working hours, production and consumption, cost of living, and index numbers of retail and wholesale prices, in various countries, over a period of years up to 1935.

NETHERLAND INDIA.—Commissie van Bijstand. *Staatsspoorwegen in Nederlandsch-Indië: Verslag over het jaar 1934, Deel 1. Batavia, 1935.* 66 pp., maps, charts, illus.

Annual report on poor relief work in Netherland India during 1934.

NORWAY.—Rikstrygdeverket. *Ulykkestrygd for sjømenn, 1932; Ulykkestrygd for fiskere, 1932. Oslo, 1935.* 34 and 18 pp.

Annual reports on seamen's and fishermen's accident insurance in Norway in 1932.

NOVA SCOTIA (CANADA).—Old Age Pensions Board. *First annual report, for the year ending September 30, 1934. Halifax, 1935.* 9 pp.

PERU.—Ministerio de Hacienda y Comercio. Dirección Nacional de Estadística. *Extracto estadístico del Perú, 1931, 1932, 1933.* Lima, 1935. 299 pp.

This volume of statistics includes index numbers of cost of living from 1921 to 1933, taking 1913 as the base; industrial accidents in the city of Lima in 1933; and the number of unemployed registered in the Department of Lima in 1931, 1932, and 1933.

SASKATCHEWAN (CANADA).—Department of Railways, Labor, and Industries. *Sixth annual report, for the 12 months ended April 30, 1934.* Regina, 1935. 44 pp.

SPAIN.—Ministerio de Trabajo, Sanidad y Previsión. Subsecretaría de Trabajo. Sección especial de Estadística. *Estadística de los accidentes del trabajo ocurridos en los años 1931 y 1932.* Madrid, 1935. 130 pp., maps, charts.

A detailed report on industrial accidents in Spain in 1931 and 1932.

— Presidencia del Consejo de Ministros. Dirección General del Instituto Geográfico, Catastral y de Estadística. *Anuario estadístico de España, 1932-33.* Madrid, 1934. 860 pp.

Figures are given for occupational distribution of workers, hours of labor, and wages for 1931, and for accidents, strikes, labor inspection, social insurance, cooperatives, and work of employment exchanges in 1932. The charts to accompany this statistical annual are in a separate volume.

SWITZERLAND.—Office des Assurances sociales. [Report for the year 1933. (Berne, 1934?).] 36 pp. (*Section du Rapport du Conseil Fédéral sur sa gestion en 1934.*)

This annual report of the Swiss Social Insurance Office covers the compulsory and voluntary systems of sickness insurance, workmen's compensation, old-age and survivors' pensions, and tuberculosis insurance in Switzerland.

Unofficial

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. *Problems of social security legislation in the United States: A series of addresses and papers presented at the semiannual meeting of the Academy, April 16, 1935.* New York, 1935. 132 pp. (Proceedings, vol. XVI, no. 3.)

The papers are grouped under three general heads: Old-age security and health insurance; security in home and employment; national and international aspects of social and economic controls.

ALFORD, L. P. *Henry Laurence Gantt, leader in industry.*, New York, Harper & Bros., 1934. 315 pp., charts, illus.

A biography of a pioneer leader of the scientific management movement, who developed the task-and-bonus method of wage payment and the Gantt Progress Chart.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION. *Adjustment Service Series, Report IX: General appraisals of the Adjustment Service, by C. S. Coler and others.* New York, 60 East 42d Street, 1935. 87 pp.

Evaluations of the organization, personnel, and procedures of the Adjustment Service and of its effect upon the community and upon individuals.

— *Adjustment Service Series, Report X: Ten thousand clients of the Adjustment Service, by Garret L. Bergen and John F. Murphy.* New York, 60 East 42d Street, 1935. 95 pp., charts.

A statistical analysis of the clients served by the Adjustment Service, the problems involved in various cases, and the activities of this agency in behalf of the unemployed.

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION. *Insurance Series 21: Social insurance legislation, by W. R. Williamson.* New York, 20 Vesey Street, 1935. 38 pp.

A discussion based upon the security bill introduced in the Seventy-fourth Congress.

— *Personnel Series 20: Economic security—Pensions and health insurance, by J. Douglas Brown and others.* New York, 20 Vesey Street, 1935. 31 pp.

Papers on old-age security, the effects of probable legislation on company pension plans, and the possibility of adequate medical care for the people of this country, presented at the Personnel and Industrial Relations Conference held at Pittsburgh, February 6-8, 1935.

AMES, C. B. *Possibilities and limitations of [N. R. A.] code regulation. Address delivered at twenty-third annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, May 1935. [Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States?], 1935.* 11 pp.

BALDERSTON, C. CANBY. *Executive guidance of industrial relations. Philadelphia, 1935.* 435 pp. (Research Studies XXV, Industrial Research Department, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce.)

A case study of personnel management as it has evolved in companies willing to pioneer, presented in an analysis of industrial relations programs of 25 American companies. According to the introductory statement, "the best in the relations between employer and employee is the focal point of the study."

BARTLETT, FREDERIC C. *The problem of noise. London, Cambridge University Press, 1934.* 87 pp.

A discussion of the various effects of noise on the individual and of methods of regulating and reducing excessive noise.

BOHN, FRANK, AND ELY, RICHARD T. *The great change: Work and wealth in the new age. New York, Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1935.* 373 pp.

Part I of this volume outlines briefly the shifting currents in American social and economic life resulting principally from the national concentration on technological developments, which have in turn produced what the authors call "the drift toward chaos in almost every sphere of human relations." Part II discusses adjustments the authors feel must be made if American civilization is to survive, for, in their opinion, "if this people is to regenerate itself in body and soul, then economic reorganization must increasingly take the form of some great general system of national cooperation."

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION. Institute for Government Research. *Studies in Administration No. 31: Public welfare organization, by A. C. Millsbaugh. Washington, 1935.* 700 pp.

This work discusses the relation of public welfare agencies and functions to their governmental, political, economic, and social surroundings. It includes chapters on welfare work for dependents (mothers' aid, old-age assistance, etc.), public-welfare work in relation to the unemployed, the need of Federal integration of welfare agencies, and an outline of a proposed reorganization of such agencies.

CABOT, HUGH. *The doctor's bill. New York, Columbia University Press, 1935. 313 pp.*

The author discusses the changes in medical knowledge and practice since 1890; the economic status of the medical profession and the costs to the public of medical care; various types of group medical services and voluntary insurance systems developed in this country, and health insurance systems in European countries; and, finally, possible future developments in the United States.

COLE, G. D. H. *Principles of economic planning. London, Macmillan & Co., 1935.* 435 pp., chart.

A discussion of the need of a planned economy, particularly in Great Britain.

COMITÉ CENTRAL DES HOUILLÈRES DE FRANCE ET CHAMBRE SYNDICALE FRANÇAISE DES MINES MÉTALLIQUES. *Annuaire. Paris, 35 rue Saint-Dominique, 1935.* [Various paging.]

This year book of the central committee of coal and metal mine operators contains statistics of wages in 1932 and production in 1934 in French coal and lignite mines and of mineral production in France and its colonies from 1930 to 1934.

COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION. *Second report: Housing standards and statistics. London, Artillery House, S. W. 1, 1935.* 79 pp.

EVANS, DOROTHY. *Women and the civil service. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1934.* 165 pp.

A handbook of the legal status of employment of women in the civil service in Great Britain, giving qualifications and training necessary, salary ratings, eligibility, and opportunities for promotion, etc., with a historical review of the development of opportunities of women for employment in public service.

FENN, L. ANDERSON, and others. *Problems of the Socialist transition. London, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1934.* 222 pp.

A series of lectures, including three dealing, respectively, with the working-class movement and the transition; trade-unionism—some problems and proposals; and the cooperative movement and the fight for socialism.

FOREMAN, CLARK, and ROSS, MICHAEL. *The consumer seeks a way.* New York, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1935. 223 pp.

Examines various aspects of the present economic situation, from the viewpoint of the consumer, and concludes that consumers should "study and attempt to remedy the various frauds and impositions which they suffer through deceptive advertising and improper methods of manufacture" and then work for "the extension of governmental responsibility over larger areas of our industrial life."

GARSDIE, ALSTON HILL. *Cotton goes to market: A graphic description of a great industry.* New York, Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1935. 411 pp., charts, illus.

Contains a chapter on cooperative cotton-marketing associations.

GILL, CORRINGTON. *Unemployment relief.* (Reprint from American Economic Review, Supplement, March 1935, pp. 176-185.)

GLUCK, ELSIE. *Introduction to American trade unionism.* New York, Affiliated Schools for Workers, 302 East Thirty-fifth Street, 1935. 95 pp., charts.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM J. *Planned financial security for industrial workers.* Lecture delivered at Fourth Conference Course in Industrial Relations, Princeton University. [New York, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States], 1935. 17 pp.

GRANDIN, A. *Bibliographie générale des sciences juridiques, politiques, économiques et sociales.* Paris, Société Anonyme du Recueil Sirey, 1935. 216 pp.

A general bibliography of publications relating to the juridical, political, economic, and social sciences, in different countries.

GREENE, FELIX, Editor. *Time to spare: What unemployment means.* London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1935. 188 pp.

A collection of radio talks by 11 jobless men and women, which were arranged for by the British Broadcasting Corporation. The volume also includes a number of other discussions bearing upon unemployment problems, among them "State services for the unemployed."

HALL, F., and WATKINS, W. P. *Cooperation: A survey of the history, principles, and organization of the cooperative movement in Great Britain and Ireland.* Manchester, Cooperative Union, Ltd., 1934. 408 pp.

A good and concise account of the various branches of the cooperative movement. Of especial value are the sections dealing with comparatively little-known phases of the movement, such as the labor problems and relations with and treatment of employees, cooperation in relation to social questions, and cooperative education.

HARRIMAN, HENRY I. *Two years: A review.* [Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1935]. 38 pp.

Reviews the events of 2 years under the National Recovery program, and includes a discussion of pending legislation—30-hour week, social security, labor disputes, etc.

HISKETT, W. R. *Social credits or socialism: An analysis of the Douglas credit scheme.* London, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1935. 222 pp., chart.

Intended as a refutation of the Douglas credit scheme, which, according to the author, is based upon "the assumption that an inherent and recurring deficiency of purchasing power is involved in the present economic system." He reaches the conclusion that the real remedy for the present maldistribution is "for the community to own and control the means of production, and to produce for use instead of for profit."

HUXLEY, JULIAN S. *Scientific research and social needs.* London, Watts & Co., 1934. 287 pp., illus.

The writer gives the results of a survey of scientific developments in various fields from the standpoint of both the industrial applications of science and the relation of scientific research to current social problems. He finds that there is still a wide gap between scientific knowledge and its application to human needs.

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS. *Economic handbook of the Pacific area,* edited by Frederick V. Field. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 1934. 649 pp., map.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, LTD. *Report for the year ending March 31, 1934.* Dublin, 1934. 57 pp.

Report on the operations of the agricultural cooperative societies in Ireland during the year 1933-34.

JOHNSON, JULIA E., Compiler. *Old-age pensions.* New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1935. 295 pp. (The Reference Shelf, vol. 10, no. 3.)

Bibliographies, general references, and quotations pro and con from writers and speakers on the subject of old-age pensions.

KNAPP, W. H. C. *World dislocation and world recovery: Agriculture as the touchstone of the economic world events.* London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 1935. 203 pp.

LA FOLLETTE, CECILE TIPTON. *A study of the problems of 652 gainfully employed married women homemakers.* New York, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1934. 208 pp. (Contributions to Education, no. 619.)

A statistical analysis of the occupational history, economic status, and social and family relationships of married women who manage two jobs. Includes discussions of housekeeping and budget problems, care of children, and the effect of woman's gainful employment upon family relationships.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, INC. *Effect of the depression on industrial relations programs.* New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1934. 17 pp.

— Information Service. *Domestic Affairs Series Memorandum No. 42: Recent State labor legislation.* New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1935. 10 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Devoted largely to summaries of the provisions of State legislation for unemployment compensation or insurance.

— *Domestic Affairs Special Memorandum No. 8: The proposed revision of the N. I. R. A. and the Wagner National Labor Relations bill.* New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1935. 11 pp. (Mimeographed.)

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION. *Proceedings of the seventh annual meeting, held at Connecticut State College, Storrs, Conn., June 20-22, 1933.* [Storrs, Conn., 1934?] 60 pp. (Mimeographed.)

The proceedings covered agricultural cooperation only.

NEW YORK ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL. *A picture of adult education in the New York Metropolitan Area, as shown by a study of the files of the Council as of June 1934.* New York, 222 Fourth Avenue, 1934. 32 pp., charts.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR. *The 91st annual report, 1933-34.* New York, 105 East 22d Street, [1935?]. 69 pp., illus.

NEWMAN, T. S., and LEE, A. G. *National health insurance manual, being a handbook to the law and practice of national health insurance.* London, McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., [1934]. 358 pp.

NUGENT, ROLF. *Earnings of small-loan licensees, 1929 to 1933.* (Reprinted from *Harvard Business Review*, New York, January 1935, pp. 249-257.)

Shows that the rate of net earnings of these small-loan companies declined from 11.7 percent in 1929 to 10.3 percent in 1931 and to 6.7 percent in 1933.

— *Expenses of small-loan licensees, 1929-33.* New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1935. 5 folders. (Mimeographed.)

PETERS, IVA LOWTHER. *Occupational discriminations against women: An inquiry into the economic security of American business and professional women.* New York, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1819 Broadway, 1935. 16 pp.

PREVENTIVE ASPECTS OF MEDICINE, THE. *A series of lectures delivered at King's College Hospital Medical School.* London, Lancet Ltd., 1934. 376 pp., charts, illus.

This series of 25 lectures includes one on the prevention of occupational diseases.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE. *Publication No. 46: Shelter care and the local homeless man, by Alvin Roseman of the American Public Welfare Association.* Chicago, 850 East Fifty-eighth Street, 1935. 56 pp.

A discussion of the problem of care of the homeless and penniless nonfamily man, and how it is being met, based on study of conditions in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

SCOTT, J. W. *Self-subsistence for the unemployed: Studies in a new technique.* London, Faber & Faber, Ltd., 1935. 223 pp.

The author thinks the "way out" for the unemployed lies in the establishment of self-help groups, with cultivation of the land—i. e., the production of food—as the first step in self-subsistence, and that this system, on a large scale, would mean salvation not only for the unemployed taking part in the program but for industry as well.

SHARP, THOMAS. *A derelict area: A study of the southwest Durham coalfield.* London, Hogarth Press, 1935. 49 pp. (Day to Day Pamphlets, No. 25.)

An account of the effect of years of depression upon one section of the oldest coalfield in England.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND, INC. *Labor and the Government: An investigation of the role of the Government in labor relations.* New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1935. 413 pp., charts.

A historical review, and the results of a current research study of industrial relations and the connection of the Government therewith, particularly through the National Recovery Administration. The growth of organization in both trade and company unions under section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and the consequent development of collective bargaining are reported and analyzed. Chapters IV and V present the results of a first-hand field study of company unions, outlining their history and development, structural types, and functions. The work of the labor boards created by the N. I. R. A. is reviewed and problems of collective bargaining and governmental intervention in industrial relations are analyzed.

The Twentieth Century Fund special committee on the Government and labor recommends Federal legislation to encourage and sanction collective agreements administered by a permanent and independent governmental agency with jurisdiction over industrial disputes and power to enforce trade agreements freely entered into by employers and employees.

[UNION SUISSE DES PAYSANS.] Secrétariat des Paysans Suisses. *Recherches relatives à la rentabilité de l'agriculture pendant l'exercice 1933-34. 1^{re} partie.* Bern, 1934. 72 pp., map, charts.

Gives data on prices and index numbers for agricultural products, cost of production, and income of farmers in Switzerland, per 100 francs of labor cost, per man-hour, and per family-hour of labor, etc.

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND THE BUDDE-LABORATORY. *Collected papers, vol. VI, 1931-34.* Copenhagen, Denmark, Levin & Munksgaard, 1935. Various paging, charts, illus.

Several of the papers are on silicosis in the porcelain and metal industries. These and a few other papers are in English, the remainder in Danish and German.

YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION, 1935. London, Horace Plunkett Foundation, 1935. 407 pp.

Contains data on agricultural cooperation in various countries, a bibliography on cooperation, and a report of the Plunkett Foundation's activities.